

GENEALOGY COLLECTION







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A STANDARD HISTORY  
OF  
PORTAGE COUNTY  
WISCONSIN

An Authentic Narrative of the Past, with Particular  
Attention to the Modern Era in the Com-  
mercial, Industrial, Educational, Civic  
and Social Development.

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## PREFACE

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It is not so many years ago that Portage County was considered almost out of the range of desirable civilization, "out in the woods" of Northern Wisconsin. In the general mind was a picture of Stevens Point as a straggling, rough lumber camp, with some even minor settlements scattered along the rivers and creeks, and a few rural communities in the clearings and on the small prairies, established by Germans, Poles and other hardy emigrants.

The picture was somewhat faulty, although the transformation of Portage County from a distinctive lumber country has been rapid. From the first, Stevens Point has been the radiating point for most of the business energy, the manufacturing industry and the cultural influences which have so developed the county in material things and intellectual and civic activities.

The county, as a whole, furnishes a signal illustration of the beneficial commingling of hardy races (the homes of which, not long ago, were overseas) with representatives often of gentler and more cultured American stock. The pioneers from the eastern United States who settled in Portage County, who founded its lumbering industries, established many of its large business enterprises, introduced the professions and laid the groundwork of not a few of its educational institutions, were both intelligent and sturdy. The combination, by co-operation and intermarriage, has made the county strong and productive of substantial characters, upon which all real progress is based.

The latest conclusive proof of these assertions is found in the splendid response of Portage County to the cry for assistance which came over the seas from the distressed peoples of the old World. It showed that there were no racial lines existing when it came to the question of helping fellow beings in agony, from the great stores of food, money and strength which the Americans of Portage County had amassed. Irrespective of race or ancestry, they gave to the limit of their resources in strength, treasure and lives. The full record of that fine chapter in the history of Portage County may be read in this work.

The many who are proud of Portage County ought to read the pages of this history with profit, although they doubtless contain imperfections

and errors. Every precaution has been used to guard against them; but "to err is human," and always will be. For the hearty assistance which has been accorded the editors and publishers on the part of numerous men and women who have furnished data and suggestions in the furtherance of the work, warm thanks are hereby given.

Too much praise, in this regard, cannot be extended to the following members of our Advisory Editorial Board, viz.: Edward McGlachlin, John W. Glennon and Stephen H. Worzella, Stevens Point; Louis A. Pomeroy and George W. Fleming, Amherst; Orestes A. Crowell, Almond, and John G. Rosholt. Rosholt.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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# History of Portage County

## CHAPTER I

### THE HISTORIC BACKGROUND

NEW FRANCE CLAIMS COUNTRY FROM UPPER LAKES TO THE SOUTH SEA—FIRST WHITE TRAVELER THROUGH NORTHERN WISCONSIN—WISCONSIN'S FIRST RESIDENT GOVERNOR—FIRST CONTACT WITH THE MENOMINEES—THE MENOMINEES TRY TO DISCOURAGE THE EXPLORERS—GREEN BAY'S WONDERFUL GASES—THE VOYAGE UP THE FOX CONTINUED—FATHER HENNEPIN ON THE WISCONSIN AND FOX RIVERS—GOODLY LAND FOR WAR-RIDDEN EUROPE—OTHER VISITORS TO THE VILLAGE AND THE BAY—FORT ST. FRANCIS ESTABLISHED AT THE BAY—NOT YET A PERMANENTLY SETTLED COUNTRY—FORT ST. FRANCIS BECOMES FORT EDWARD AUGUSTUS—THE MENOMINEES OF WISCONSIN—"WISCONSIN" AND THE "BADGER STATE"—ONLY INDIAN NAMED "WISCONSIN"—FIGHT BETWEEN "A" AND "I," AND "C" AND "K"—WHY THE "BADGER STATE"—WISCONSIN'S FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT—ENGLISH AND FRENCH TRADERS COMPROMISE—NORTHERN WISCONSIN FIRST UNDER CIVIL GOVERNMENT—BECOMES PUBLIC DOMAIN OF THE UNITED STATES—UNDER AMERICAN GOVERNMENT—POLITICAL ATTACHMENTS OF INCIPIENT WISCONSIN—OLD BROWN COUNTY OF 1818—IMPETUS TO OLD WORLD IMMIGRATION.

If one had the patience and ability to trace the historic lines, he would find that the story of any section of the earth went back to the foundation of the world. The attempt to accomplish such a task would be time and strength wasted. But to make even local history fairly dignified and something more than a mere record of very circumscribed events, it is necessary to lay in a background of distance and masses of related objects. In this way, local events which seemed to occur haphazard are clearly explained; small happenings, which appear to be commonplace, are seen to be related to larger events which stretch away from farm, village, city and county into the domain of state and national history. While an attempt has been made

in this chapter to show that Portage County has a well-defined perspective and logical background in the great events of American history, the outside facts have been so marshalled as to be always directed toward its birth and development.

For all practical purposes, it is sufficient, in laying either the foundation or the background of a history of Portage County, to revert to the period identified with the establishment of civilization in the New World when the authorities of New France, through the Canadian governor, John Talon, commenced to bring the great Northwest under its dominion. The active figure in that adventure was Nicholas Perrot, an enterprising and courageous voyageur and interpreter, who was under the immediate direction of Daumont de St. Lusson, the personal emissary of the governor of Canada.

#### NEW FRANCE CLAIMS COUNTRY FROM UPPER LAKES TO THE SOUTH SEAS

St. Lusson was to winter at the Sault in the winter of 1670, while Perrot should father the tribes at Green Bay for the greater conference. Perrot therefore wintered at the Bay and induced accredited representatives of the Wisconsin tribes to meet him and arrange for the journey. Finally, early in the spring of 1671, sachems of the Pottawattamies, who also represented the Miamis; chiefs of the Sacs; head men of the Winnebagoes and Menominees—all embarked for the Sault, arriving at the place of rendezvous May 5, 1671. St. Lusson and his fifteen French associates had arrived a month previously; and before the formal ceremony occurred of taking possession of the country from the Lakes to the Mississippi and the South Seas, the leaders of several of the powerful tribes of Canada joined the most impressive gathering of western Indians which ever took place on the American continent.

The ceremony was calculated to impress either red men or white. A large cross of wood had been prepared, which was planted in the ground. Then a post of cedar was raised beside it, with a metal plate attached, engraved with the royal arms. Said St. Lusson slowly and solemnly: "In the name of the most high, mighty and redoubtable monarch, Louis Fourteenth of that name, most Christian King of France and Navarre, I take possession of this place, Sainte Marie du Sault, as also of Lakes Huron and Superior, the island of Manitoulin, and all countries, rivers, lakes and streams contiguous and adjacent thereto; both of these of which have been discovered, and those which may be discovered hereafter, in all their length and breadth, bounded

on the one side by the seas of the North and of the West, and on the other side by the South Sea; declaring to the nations thereof that from this time forth they are vassals of His Majesty, bound to obey his laws and follow his customs; promising them on his part all succor and protection against the incursions and invasions of their enemies; declaring to all other potentates, princes, sovereigns, states and republics—to them and their subjects—they can not and are not to seize or settle upon any parts of the aforesaid countries, save only under the good pleasure of his most Christian majesty, and of him who will govern in his behalf; and on this on pain of incurring his resentment and the efforts of his arms.”

This proclamation was followed by a great shout of assent on the part of the assembled Indians, and of “Vive le Roi” by the Frenchmen.

#### FIRST WHITE TRAVELER THROUGH NORTHERN WISCONSIN

But Perrot was not to drop out of sight even with this achievement, of which he was the active agent. In 1684 he was commissioned by the Government of New France to manage and promote the fur trade among the Indians from Green Bay westward. He soon established a trading post at the foot of Lake Pepin the first on the waters of the Upper Mississippi, and for years afterwards was continuously traveling back and forth through Northern Wisconsin, visiting and placating the Indians, regulating the fur trade, guarding against the schemes of the English to get a foothold in the country, and in 1689, at the head of Green Bay, again claiming French supremacy over all the northern and western country which the sons of France had discovered and traveled. But Perrot was so tireless and active that many of his journeys have gone unrecorded, though there is strong evidence that he must have often set foot upon the soil of Portage County.

#### WISCONSIN'S FIRST RESIDENT GOVERNOR

In 1690 Perrot was appointed “Commandant of the West,” and established headquarters near the present Village of Trempealeau. With a score of soldiers to maintain his dignity and assist in the conduct of his business as a fur trader, he held his position for fifteen years, exercising great influence over the various Indian tribes in his jurisdiction, though at times finding them restive and turbulent under his somewhat autocratic rule. Perrot established, among others, a fortified trading post where Prairie du Chien stands today, but the

end of his rule came with the withdrawal of the posts in 1699 as the result of the wars with the Indians.

#### FIRST CONTACT WITH THE MENOMINEES

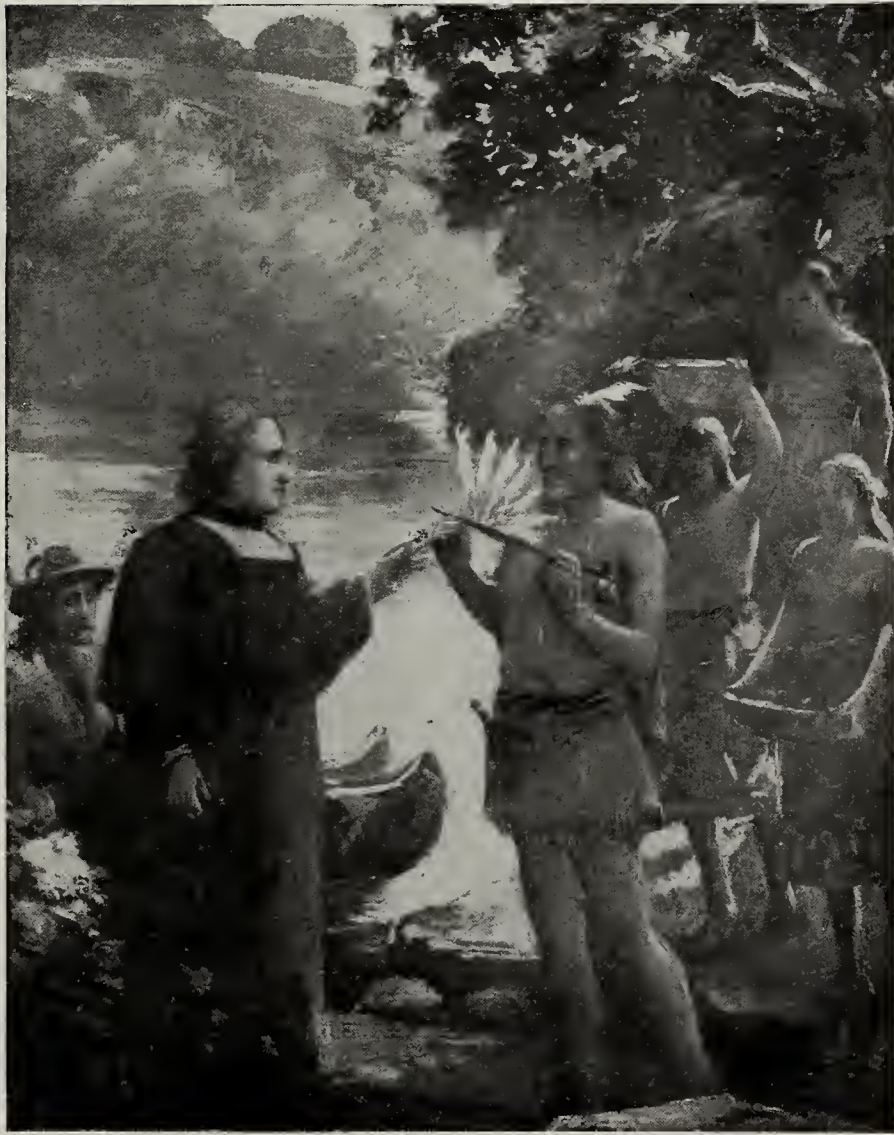
There is no evidence to show that Joliet and Marquette deviated from the almost continuous courses of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in their journey to the Mississippi. Father Marquette, who wrote the accepted history of the joint expedition of 1673, gives an interesting account of the Menominees and the Fox River. He says the Indians named were called the Nation of the Wild Oats, from the fact that their country at the head of Green Bay raised an abundance of the grain, which grew naturally in the bottoms of their streams and rivers and in the marshes. The harvests were gathered in canoes, and he describes the modes of treating the grain as a food product.

#### THE MENOMINEES TRY TO DISCOURAGE THE EXPLORERS

It seems that the Menominees attempted to dissuade Joliet and Marquette from their Mississippi voyage, or in the priest's own words: "I informed these people of the Wild Oats of my design of going to discover distant nations to instruct them in the mysteries of our holy religion; they were very much surprised, and did their best to dissuade me. They told me that I would meet nations that never spare strangers, but tomahawked them without provocation; that the war that had broken out among various nations on our route exposed us to another evident danger—that of being killed by the war parties which are constantly in the field; that the Great River is very dangerous unless the difficult parts are known; that it was full of frightful monsters who swallowed up men and canoes together; that there is even a demon there who can be heard from afar, who stops the passage and engulfs all who approach; lastly that the heat is so oppressive in those countries that it would infallibly cause our death.

"I thanked them for their kind advice, but assured them that I could not follow it, as the salvation of souls was concerned; that for them I should be too happy to lay down my life; that I made light of their pretended demon; that we could defend ourselves well enough against the river monsters; and, besides, we should be on our guard to avoid the other dangers with which they threatened us. After having made them pray and given them some instruction, I left them and, embarked in our canoes, we soon reached the extremity of the Bay of the Fetid (Green Bay), where our fathers labor successfully in the





MARQUETTE VOYAGING TOWARD THE MISSISSIPPI

conversion of these tribes, having baptized more than two thousand since they have been there.

#### GREEN BAY'S WONDERFUL EXPLOSIVE GASES

"This bay bears a name which has not so bad a meaning in the Indian language, for they call it rather Salt Bay than Fetid Bay, although among them it is almost the same; and this is also the name which they give to the sea. This induced us to make very exact researches to discover whether there were not in these parts some salt springs, as there are among the Iroquois, but we could not find any. We accordingly concluded that the name had been given on account of the quantity of slime and mud there, constantly exhaling noisome vapors which cause the loudest and longest peals of thunder that I have ever heard.

#### THE VOYAGE UP THE FOX CONTINUED

"We left this bay to enter a river emptying into it. It is very beautiful at its mouth and flows gently; it is full of bustards, duck, teal and other birds, attracted by the wild oats of which they are very fond. But when you have advanced a little up the river, it becomes very difficult, both on account of the rapids and of the sharp rocks which cut the canoes and the feet of those who are obliged to drag them, especially when the water is low. For all that, we passed the rapids safely, and as we approached Mackoutens, the Fire Nation. I had the curiosity to drink the mineral waters of the river which is not far from this town. I also took time to examine an herb, the virtue of which an Indian, who possessed the secret, had, with many ceremonies, made known to Father Allouez. Its root is useful against the bite of serpents, the Almighty having been pleased to give this remedy against a poison very common in the country. It is very hot, and has the taste of powder when crushed between the teeth. It must be chewed and put on the bite of the serpent. Snakes have such an antipathy for it that they fly from one rubbed with it. It produces several stalks about a foot long, with pretty long leaves and a white flower much like the gillyflower. I put some into my canoe to examine it at my leisure, while we kept on our way toward Maskoutens, where we arrived on the 7th of June."

As the result of the 1673-74 voyage, both Joliet and Marquette tried their hands at map-making. The one published by Joliet was more elaborate than that put out by Marquette, and it is further noteworthy

as the first recorded mention of the various names which have finally settled into the familiar "Wisconsin."

#### FATHER HENNEPIN ON THE WISCONSIN AND FOX RIVERS

Although the Jesuits obtained the greater prominence in the work of the extension of the church into the Indian countries of the Wisconsin wilderness, the more modest and weaker orders did their full share, albeit they have had no monopoly of the "Relations" to record their travels and conversions. As a rule, they published their own travels. Among the best known of the minor orders were the Recollects, and none of them became better known than Father Louis Hennepin, the historian of the La Salle expedition. The great leader and discoverer never penetrated into Wisconsin, but Hennepin accompanied a small expedition sent out by La Salle, which in 1680 ascended the Wisconsin River from the Mississippi, crossed the portage to the Fox and floated down that stream to the Bay.

In various portions of his narrative, which appears to make the writer the hero of the entire expedition, Father Hennepin says: "On the eastern side (of the Mississippi) you meet first an inconsiderable river and then further on another, called by the Indians Ouisconsin, which comes from the east and east-northeast. Sixty leagues up, you leave it and make a portage of half a league to reach the Bay of the Puants by another river which, near its source, meanders most curiously. It (the Wisconsin) is almost as broad as the River Seignelay, or Illinois, and empties into the river Colbert (Mississippi) a hundred leagues above the river Seignelay.

"We entered a river (the Fox) which winds wonderfully, for after six hours sailing we found ourselves opposite the place where we had embarked. One of our men, wishing to kill a swan, capsized his canoe; fortunately, he touched bottom. We passed four lakes, two of them pretty large, on the banks of which the Miamis formerly lived. We found Maskoutens, Kickapous and Outaougamy (Outagamies, or Foxes) there, who plant corn for their sustenance. All this country is as fine as the Illinois. We made a portage at a rapid called the Cakalin, and after about four hundred leagues' sail from our leaving the country of the Issati and Nadonessious (Sioux) we arrived safely at the extremity of the Bay of Puants."

#### GOODLY LAND FOR WAR-RIDDEN EUROPE

"As we went up the River Ouisconsin we found it was as large as that of the Illinois, which is navigable for large vessels above an



hundred leagues. We could not sufficiently admire the extent of these vast countries and the charming lands through which we passed, which lie all untilled. The cruel wars which these nations have one with another are the cause that they have not people enough to cultivate them. And the more bloody wars which have waged so long in all parts of Europe have hindered the sending of Christian colonies to aid them. However, I must needs say that the poorer sort of our countrymen would do well to think of it, and go and plant themselves in this fine country where, for a little pains in cultivating the earth, they would live happier and subsist much better than they do here."

And Father Hennepin was right in placing what he had seen of Wisconsin on a par with the country of the Illinois, which he and La Salle had more carefully explored. He had the eye of a prophet when he saw the fair promises of the Ouisconsin region to the colonist in moderate, or even poor circumstances, as compared with his future in war-ridden Europe.

#### OTHER VISITORS TO THE VALLEYS AND THE BAY

LeSueur, a noted voyageur, was at the Bay for the first time in 1683, making his way up the Fox River and down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi and thence to the Sioux country, where, at different periods, he spent seven years.

In 1685 Daniel Greysolon Du Luth arrived at the Bay and assumed military command, being subordinate to the general commandant of the far Northwest stationed at Mackinaw. While making preparations to repel an invasion of the Iroquois, he was assisted by our old friend Perrot in collecting Indian allies. The latter was then trading among the Foxes near the Bay, but in 1689, when he took possession of the Northwest by order and in the name of the French king, he was in command of a post among the Sioux.

#### FORT ST. FRANCIS ESTABLISHED AT THE BAY

It was not until thirty years later that Fort St. Francis was established at La Baye, The Bay, and thus became one of the great centers of French authority, trade and missionary work in interior America. In 1728 Fort St. Francis was destroyed, and it is believed to have been rebuilt about two years thereafter. The new fort was located on the east side of the Fox River, where the City of Fort Howard was afterward founded, but whether it was continuously occupied as a military garrison for the succeeding twenty-five years is uncertain. This much



is certain—that it was not maintained by the government of New France, but that the commanders supported the garrison at their own expense in return for enjoying the exclusive privileges of the Indian trade. The commanders were frequently men of good family, holding some subordinate military rank in the colonial service, who usually employed traders for a share of the total profits, and busied themselves with the affairs of the post or with some outside commission of the government. They were never officers of the regular army, and the garrison consisted not of enlisted men, but of “engages,” who preferred a half-settled occupation to the purely roving life of the voyageur, or guide and carrier. Under such a system, or lack of system, it is probable that during periods of unusual disorder, such as attended the Iroquois invasions, the post was found unprofitable and was vacated.

#### NOT YET A PERMANENTLY SETTLED COUNTRY

Near the close of the seventeenth century the government of New France had adopted a policy against further settlement of new colonies as a means of conserving the population of her own settled territory. Thus the commandants, the garrisons and the traders who made the post at the Bay their headquarters were never more than unsettled residents, although frequently the Canadian Frenchmen lived among the Indians for indefinite periods. They domesticated themselves among the savages during convenient seasons and often intermarried. And thus with fur traders, engages and voyageurs, continued the affairs at Green Bay as long as the country belonged to France. The permanent settlement of the Fox and Wisconsin valleys, and especially of the forest wilderness first penetrated by Perrot between Green Bay and the Mississippi, was still afar.

#### FORT ST. FRANCIS BECOMES FORT EDWARD AUGUSTUS

The first third of the eighteenth century witnessed much warfare between the French and the Foxes and Sacs; the Indian allies of the French in these campaigns were the Menominees, the Hurons and the Ottawas. Finally the rebellious tribes were cowed and brought over to New France, and in 1754 arrayed themselves against the English. But power passed to the English, and in 1761 a small garrison of regular soldiers occupied the deserted post at the bay. Other French garrisons in the northwest were similarly occupied, and in 1763 all of New France, including the territory west of Lake Michigan, was ceded

to the English. Fort St. Francis became Fort Edward Augustus, and the great colonizing power of that day held sway over what is now Wisconsin, with vast undefined territories stretching westward.

#### THE MENOMINEES OF WISCONSIN

Generally speaking, the Menominees of Wisconsin gave both the home and the general governments less trouble than any other tribe of occupancy. After the French surrendered the post at Green Bay to the British, in 1760, they seemed to have accepted the ultimate supremacy of the whites as foreordained, and patiently placed themselves under the protection of the dominant white power. At that time, they claimed the land upon which the fort stood, and their principal village was located opposite. But their conflicts with the British, when they were allies of the French, had greatly reduced their fighting force, and small pox had made fearful ravages among them. All-in-all, their powers of resistance had reached a very low plane. Moreover, they found an advantage in dealing with the British fur traders, as they could purchase supplies of them for half the prices they had paid the French. Their good faith to their new allegiance was soon put to the test, as Pontiac's war broke out in 1763 and the post of Mackinaw was captured. Instead of inciting them to a revolt against their new masters, they were thereby given an opportunity to prove their integrity, which was doubtless largely guided by self-interest. But they all stood the test, for, with other tribes, they escorted the British garrison at Green Bay across Lake Michigan to the Village of L'Arbre Croche, on their way to Montreal.

This alliance of the Menominees with the British continued through their first war with the American colonies and the War of 1812-15. On the other hand, as they yielded peaceably to the British after their conquest over the French, so when the American force arrived at Green Bay to take possession of the country, they greeted the commander as "my brother."

By this time the territory of the Menominees had been greatly extended. "Legally," it was bounded on the north by the dividing ridge which separated the waters of Lake Superior from those flowing south into Green Bay and the Mississippi; on the east by Lake Michigan; south by the Milwaukee River and west by the Mississippi River and its branch in Western Wisconsin called the Black. Practically, the Menominees were restricted to the occupation of the western shore of Lake Michigan lying between the mouth of Green Bay and the Milwaukee River and a somewhat indefinite area westward. But as

late as 1825 they formally claimed the greater territory. Notwithstanding, though their territorial occupancy was somewhat insecure, as late as 1831 the Menominees numbered about 4,000 people and were considered a powerful Indian nation.

In February, 1831, the Menominees ceded to the United States all their lands in the eastern division of their territory bounded by the Milwaukee River, the shores of Lake Michigan, Green Bay, Fox River and Lake Winnebago. This tract was estimated at 2,500,000 acres. Their special reservation was a large tract lying north of the Fox River and east of the Wolf. The western division of the Menominee lands was designated as their "hunting grounds," and was bounded by the Chippewa River on the west, the Fox and Wisconsin rivers on the south, Green Bay on the east, and the highlands which turn the waters into Lake Superior on the north. Another portion of Northern Wisconsin amounting to 4,000,000 acres, lying between Green Bay and the Wolf River, was ceded to the United States in 1836, as well as a strip of country three miles wide and forty-eight miles long, running from near the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in a northerly direction on each side of the Wisconsin River—still leaving the tribe in possession of a country about 120 miles long and eighty broad. The treaty of 1831 also gave the New York Indians two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago.

Finally, in 1848, the birth-year of statehood, the General Government purchased the remaining lands of the Menominees, preparatory to their migration to a reservation of 600,000 acres beyond the Mississippi. That tract, however, receded to the United States, for, notwithstanding there were treaty stipulations for the removal of the tribe to the trans-Mississippi reservation, such obstacles arose that the Menominees were finally permitted to remain in Wisconsin.

Lands to the amount of twelve townships were granted them for permanent homes on the Upper Wolf River in what are now Shawano and Oconto counties. Southwest is the much smaller Stockbridge (New York Indiana) reservation. The Menominees were moved to their reservation in 1852. Their principal village, Keshena, usually gives the name to the reservation, which, in turn, is named after one of the sons of the last great chief of the Menominees, Tomah; another son settled the problem of an appropriate name for Shawano County.

#### "WISCONSIN" AND THE "BADGER STATE"

"Wisconsin, it is believed," says Ellis B. Usher in his "History of Wisconsin," "took its name from its principal river, and the earliest



record of the use of the name upon a map is by Joliet, dated 1673-1674, upon which is inscribed the 'Riviere Misconsing.' In another place Joliet inscribes it the 'Riviere Miscous,' which Professor Justin Winsor thought, no doubt correctly, was intended for 'Miscons,' which down to our day has been practically retained; for the 'Old Wisconse,' a familiar sobriquet bestowed upon it by the early lumbermen, might easily be an evolution of this Indian name. Father Marquette, whose companion Joliet was, gave it the slight variation of 'Mescousing,' and Hennepin used 'Misconsin,' and to him is also attributed the first use of the French orthography 'Onisconsin,' which later went into general use with the change of the first n to u, thus—'Ouisconsin.'

#### ONLY INDIAN NAMED "WISCONSIN"

"A Spanish medal described in Volume LX, pp. 121-3, Collections of the Wisconsin Historical Society, was thought to have been presented to the Sauk chief 'Housconsin.' In Volume III, the secretary of the society, Mr. Lyman C. Draper, remarks upon the use of this chief's name, by a Spanish governor, in a message to the Sauks and Foxes, and says in a footnote to page 504: 'It will be observed in Cruzat's message that one of the Sauk and Fox chiefs who had paid him a visit was named 'Huisconsin'—evidently 'Ouisconsin' of French orthography, or Wisconsin of the English. This is the only instance, we believe, of which there is any record, that this name, now the appellation of our beloved state, was ever the cognomen of an Indian.

"This Sauk chief is more closely identified by Charles Gautier, who visited his village at the site of Sauk City in 1777, when upon his trip to the Mississippi with Langlade's red hatchet to enlist the Indians against the Americans in the Revolutionary war. In Gautier's report (Wis. Hist. Col., Vol. XI, page 107) he writes of 'Sisikonsin, chief of the village,' and later of 'the portage of the Sisikonsin,' which fixes the name as that of the river.

#### FIGHT BETWEEN "A" AND "I," AND "C" AND "K"

"As late as 1805, when Lieutenant Zebulon Pike was sent up the Mississippi to make the first official reconnaissance after the Louisiana Purchase, he put the name down as 'Ouisconsin,' and by 1823 Major Long's report had inscribed it upon his map as the 'Wisconsin,' which was the name, spelled 'Wiskonsan,' used by McLeod in his book on the territory, published in Buffalo as late as 1846. But as early as 1837 General William R. Smith wrote of his 'Observations on The



Wisconsin Territory.' Lapham's 'Wisconsin' was published in Milwaukee in 1844, and a revised edition in 1846, so that the official orthography used in creating the territory in 1836, was some time in becoming fixed in common usage, and Governor Doty and many other pioneers persisted especially in using the 'k,' until long after the present spelling had been made a matter of official action.

#### WHY THE "BADGER" STATE

"The sobriquet of 'The Badger State,' which was early attached to Wisconsin, unquestionably had its origin in the badinage of the early mining camps in the lead regions of southwestern Wisconsin. Moses M. Strong, whose home was in Mineral Point, one of the most important places in the lead region, is given credit for the story of this nickname, which has been adopted by Dr. R. G. Thwaites and other historians, and is now incorporated in the Legislative Blue Book as a part of the recognized official historical epitome of the state. It is there given as follows: 'In the early mining days in southwestern Wisconsin, the miners from southern Illinois and further south returned home every winter and came back to the diggings in the spring, thus imitating the migrations of the fish popularly called the "sucker," in the Rock, Illinois, and other south-flowing rivers of the region. For this reason the south-winterers were jocosely called "Suckers," and Illinois became known as "The Sucker State." On the other hand, lead-miners from the Eastern states were unable to return home every winter, and at first lived in rude dugouts—burrowing into the hillsides after the fashion of the badger (*Taxidea americana*). These men were the first permanent settlers in the mines north of the Illinois line; and thus Wisconsin, in later days, became dubbed "The Badger State." Contrary to general belief, the badger itself is not frequently found in Wisconsin.'

"In corroboration of this very probable story of the Badger nom de plume, Mr. Donald McLeod, in his 'History of Wisconsin,' published in Buffalo in 1846, on page 214, in treating of Iowa County, refers to the 'sucker holes' as the 'pits dug in search of lead,' and in a rare pamphlet entitled 'The Home of the Badgers,' published in Milwaukee, in 1847, by I. A. Hopkins, reference is made to the 'suckers' as Southern Illinoisans, and on page 37 the people of Janesville are alluded to as Badgers. Again on page 41 allusion is made to the 'Hoosiers of Indiana,' the 'Suckers of Illinois' and the 'Badgers of Wisconsin,' among the early writers whose books and pamphlets are preserved. They go to show that the term was familiarly applied in

territorial days, but it is worthy of note that Gen. William R. Smith, who afterward became a prominent citizen of Wisconsin and of Mineral Point, and was one of the state's early historians, makes no mention of 'Badgers' in his letters written from Wisconsin to his brothers in Philadelphia, in 1837, while Iowa was still a part of Wisconsin Territory."

#### WISCONSIN'S FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

The general expectation that Fort Edward Augustus, which replaced the French Fort St. Francis, would become an important military post was not realized. Instead, the Indians of the Northwest were placed under control of the regarrisoned post at Mackinaw.

But no sooner had the English soldiers left the Bay than the French traders again made it their headquarters for their traffic to the westward of Lake Michigan. A few even determined to make the locality their permanent home, and by 1766 there were several families living in the decayed Fort Edward Augustus, as well as opposite on the east side of the Fox River, where they even cultivated the soil. Thus was formed the nucleus of the first permanent settlement in Wisconsin, and the origin of the uncertain waves of migration which spread from the foot of Green Bay, up the Fox River Valley to the Portage, and thence up the valley of the Northern Wisconsin into the pinneries of the territory and the state.

#### ENGLISH AND FRENCH TRADERS COMPROMISE

Necessarily, there was much friction between the English and French traders when possession of the country passed from France. But gradually a compromise was effected by which the control and regulation of the fur trade was conceded to the English, through the Hudson's Bay Company, while the French voyageurs, clerks, interpreters and actual traders conducted the active operations within the Indian country. The English carried their operations little further than the frontier posts.

#### NORTHERN WISCONSIN FIRST UNDER CIVIL GOVERNMENT

In line with her traditional policy as a colonist and an empire-builder, Great Britain's first step in assuming possession of the old French Territory in America was to bring her eminent domain in the New World under the safeguard of constituted government. In the

year of the Treaty of Paris, by which all the French possessions in America were ceded to Great Britain, a royal proclamation was issued forbidding all private persons to purchase lands of the Indians. In



A VOYAGEUR

1774 the British Parliament passed the Quebec act by which the region northwest of the Ohio River, including all the country west of Lake Michigan, was made part of the Province of Quebec. Thus, what is now Northern Wisconsin and Portage County were first brought under the sway of civil government.



## BECOMES PUBLIC DOMAIN OF THE UNITED STATES

By the treaty of 1783 with Great Britain, the country east of the Mississippi River, including all of the present Wisconsin, became territory of the United States. Possession, however, was arbitrarily continued by the British of all the Northwest until the treaty of 1795. During the following summer the posts in the West, none of which were then in what is now Wisconsin, were delivered to the Government of the United States. But the authority of the United States over the settlements at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien was, for several years, only constructive. The people remained a law unto themselves. But more secure times were coming even to them.

## UNDER AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

Constitutionally and constructively, American government was established in what is now Wisconsin with the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, by which was erected the civil territory northwest of the Ohio River. But eight or nine years were to elapse before Great Britain was to formally relinquish her claims covering that region and before the Indians themselves were to acknowledge the United States as having a first mortgage upon that vast domain. At the same time, it was expressly stipulated by the treaty of 1795 that white men could not settle upon the Northwestern lands without the formal consent of the aborigines. As matters of fact, settlement in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin commenced even before the lands were surveyed, and many lands were surveyed by the Government before a clear title to them had been obtained from the Indians. The passage of the Ordinance of 1787 was a plain notice to the Indians and the world that the white man, under American rule, was to occupy the land, although the last of the treaties by which the Indians relinquished their claims to Wisconsin Territory were not made until statehood had become a fact for several years.

## POLITICAL ATTACHMENTS OF INCIPIENT WISCONSIN

On the 4th of July, 1800, Indiana Territory was formed out of the Northwest Territory, with Vincennes as its capital, and what is now Wisconsin fell under that political division. Illinois Territory was formed March 2, 1810, and included all of Indiana Territory west of the Wabash River and Vincennes and a line running north to the territorial line. All of the present Wisconsin was included therein.

except that portion which lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes. Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all of Indiana Territory except a narrow strip east of the Vincennes line and west of Michigan Territory (which had been formed in 1805, minus the Upper Peninsula of the present). Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818, its northern boundary being forty-two degrees thirty seconds. Wisconsin was then added to Michigan Territory for political and civil purposes.

#### OLD BROWN COUNTY OF 1818

In the fall of the year named, the Wisconsin of today, as to territory, first assumed a distinct civil body. In October, 1818, it was erected into Brown and Crawford counties, with Green Bay and Prairie du Chien as their respective seats of justice. They were organized by Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory, on the 26th of that month, and Brown County was bounded north and east by the present state line of Michigan; south by the states of Indiana and Illinois, and west by a line drawn north from the northern boundary of the State of Illinois through the middle of the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers to the Michigan line. Thus the Brown County of 1818 embraced the present counties of Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Ozaukee, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door, Walworth, Waukesha, Washington, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Outagamie, Shawano, Oconto, Menominee, Marinette, New Winnebago, Dodge, Jefferson, Rock, Columbia, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, and Brown, and parts of Lincoln, Marathon, Dane, Green and Portage.

It is evident, by extending the line from the middle of the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers north, through the present County of Portage, that about one-third of the area of today would be included in Brown County and the remaining two-thirds in Crawford County of 1818. If that division were still in force, Stevens Point, Plover, Junction and Bancroft would be in Crawford County, and Amherst, Amherst Junction, Rosholt and possibly Almond, in Brown.

In the meantime (1816) Fort Howard had been founded, and in 1823 a territorial circuit was established for judicial purposes embracing the counties of Brown, Crawford and Michilimackinac (Upper Michigan). James Duane Doty was assigned to the Circuit Court in the summer of 1824 and took up his residence at Green Bay. In the fall he opened the first term of the Circuit Court at that place. But as it was to be twenty years before Portage County was to have a sufficient



population to warrant the establishment of courts of any kind within its limits, the interest attaching to that event can be said to be only "academic."

Really civil and judicial government did not commence to shape themselves in what is now Portage County until Wisconsin entered statehood under its first constitution in May, 1848, and it was not until eight years thereafter, or about the time that its limits became as at present, that the general government secured a clear title to the last of the Indian lands within the State of Wisconsin.

#### IMPETUS TO OLD WORLD IMMIGRATION

Although the late '50s saw the Indian titles in Northern Wisconsin all quieted, and the remains of the original tribes banished to a few small reservations, there was no marked stimulus to settlement until the '60s. The forces which then began to influence Old-World immigration, so marked a feature in the settlement of Portage County, are thus described by a thoughtful writer of Wisconsin history: "There were many reasons for the rapid rise of immigration to Wisconsin and to newer Northwest beyond the Mississippi, after the close of the Civil war. Chief among these was the passage by Congress of the Homestead Act of 1862, which enabled an actual settler to obtain 160 acres of Government land for a cash outlay of only \$18, or about eleven cents an acre.

"The closing of the Lower Mississippi by the war interrupted the established steamboat commerce of that stream and gave opportunity for the new railroads that had reached the east bank of the river at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, in 1857 and 1858, respectively, to at once grasp all the carrying trade and turn it eastward. This change gave great stimulus to all manner of Wisconsin enterprise and developed the moment the war closed, and the land-grant railroads, which most railroads then were, vied with the state and the General Government in offering cheap lands, and co-operated with the Atlantic steamship companies to secure and bring in immigrants. The state, the railroads, the counties and individuals, all united in holding out inducements to the ambitious Old-World peasant to better his condition by coming to the cheap wild lands of Wisconsin."

To get the most good out of this history, and all similar publications, it is suggested that the local events be considered in connection with state legislation and even with the great happenings of the Fox and Wisconsin valleys, under the respective dominion of France, Great Britain and the United States. It is interesting, as well as instruc-

tive, to thus trace the smallest home effects from great and far-distant causes. An illustration of this very matter is afforded by the statements made in the foregoing paragraph; for at the very time that the "new railroads" from the East had reached the east bank of the Mississippi River in Wisconsin came the first large immigration of sturdy Europeans to Portage County—the Poles—and after the war the incursion of immigrants, under united encouragement, became great and continuous for years to come.

## CHAPTER II

### PINERIES OCCUPIED BY THE WHITES

FOUNDING OF FORT WINNEBAGO—KEY TO THE CONTROL OF THE WINNEBAGOES—JEFFERSON DAVIS GETS OUT LOGS FOR THE FORT—THE FORT COMPLETED—PORTAGE COUNTY OF 1836 AND 1856—HISTORICAL ECONOMY—FIRST STATE SENATOR, HENRY MERRILL—THE MENOMINEES RELINQUISH EASTERN WISCONSIN—HOW THE WINNEBAGOES WERE PERSUADED—DANDY REFERS GOVERNOR TO BIBLE—WINNEBAGO COUNCILS OF 1863—A FAMOUS FRENCH-WINNEBAGO RESIDENT—FINAL HERDING OF THE WINNEBAGOES—PORTAGE COUNTY LAWYER FOR THE WINNEBAGOES.

As the first French explorations from the Great Lakes to the valley of the Mississippi, through what is now the State of Wisconsin, naturally followed the lines of least resistance by way of Green Bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the commerce and trade which developed from the lumber industries took the same course, their growth along the upper reaches of the Wisconsin, away from the main-traveled waterways being reserved for a later period. When these settlements had included the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the empire builders of the new Northwest threw their vision into the untapped forests of pine to the north; and from that time Northern Wisconsin commenced to emerge as a country of great possibilities. With the establishment and gradual development of the lumbering industries, it stood to reason that some center of population and a convenient depot of supplies would be fixed north of the portage on the banks of the upper Wisconsin. That necessity meant the founding of Stevens Point.

#### FOUNDING OF FORT WINNEBAGO

But first Fort Winnebago, at the portage had to be built, and in its construction was born the lumber interests of the Wisconsin River and Northern Wisconsin. It is probable that John Jacob Astor had considerable to do with the building of Fort Winnebago. A number

of French Canadians had been engaged in trading and transportation at the portage for twenty years prior to the War of 1812. After hostilities with Great Britain had ceased, the American Fur Company commenced to extend its operations under the vigorous push of Mr. Astor into the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin. A trading post had



INDIANS OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN

been established at the portage for a number of years previous to the Winnebago uprising of 1827, and Pierre Pauquette, an energetic young man from St. Louis, who had already become widely known in the primitive activities of that region, was selected by Mr. Astor as the representative of the American Fur Company at that point. About the time that ground was broken for the fort in 1828, a visitor at the portage wrote to an eastern correspondent that "a party named Astor



had influenced the Government to establish a military post here to protect his trading post from the Indians."

#### KEY TO THE CONTROL OF THE WINNEBAGOES

Although Astor was then the richest man in America, it is not believed that his interests cut an overpowering figure in the selection of this locality as a military post. It had been long recognized that the portage was one of the most important keys to the control of the Winnebagoes, and steps were taken accordingly. Under orders from the war department, Major David E. Twiggs started from Fort Howard with three companies and arrived at the portage on September 7, 1828. The site selected for the fort was occupied by Francis LeRoy, the trader and carrier, and was on the east side of the Fox River immediately opposite the portage. At the east end of the portage were a log house and a barn occupied by Pauquette. The other buildings comprised the Indian agency, in which resided John H. Kinzie (the father of Chicago) and his wife, as well as two huts in which lived two half-breeds. At the west end of the portage were three houses occupied by French and half-breed traders, with their wives. These were the habitations at and near the portage when Major Twiggs and his three companies of soldiers founded old Fort Winnebago and opened the gateway to the pineries of Northern Wisconsin. Among the Major's first lieutenants was Jefferson Davis, future president of the historic Confederacy, and among his captains, William S. Harney, afterward so famous as an Indian fighter in Florida.

#### JEFFERSON DAVIS GETS OUT LOGS FOR THE FORT

The soldiers came amply provided with provisions and prepared for winter. Major Twiggs, in the capacity of "boss carpenter," erected temporary barracks of tamarack logs obtained principally from Pine Island in the Wisconsin River, about six miles west of the portage. Active operations for the erection of the fort were soon under way. To Lieutenant Davis and his party was assigned the task of going up the Yellow River, a tributary of the Wisconsin some fifty miles distant, and getting out the pine logs. These were rafted down in the spring, hauled across the portage with teams and wrought into proper form with whipsaw, broadax and adz. Another party was detailed to get out the needed stone from Stone Quarry Hill, the most abundant source of supply from which builders in that locality have ever drawn. The brick necessary for the chimneys of the fort build-

ings were burned just opposite the "narrows" near the present Wisconsin River bridge.

Says a historian of those days: "An enormous well was sunk in the very center of the square around which the usual fort buildings were constructed, and it has continued from its never failing fountain to contribute to the comfort of the thirsty pilgrim until the present day; but a modern windmill now does the duty that was formerly so tedious and irksome. So all hands were busy. Officers who in after years became distinguished in the war with Mexico, the Florida and other Indian wars, and the great conflict involving the perpetuity of our Union, planned and wrought with the common soldier in bringing into form the fort and the necessary accompanying buildings. Stable, hospitals, bakeries, blacksmith shops, commissary buildings, ice cellars, sutlers' stores, magazines, laundries, bathhouses, etc., rapidly sprang into existence. Gardens were also cleared, and old soldiers have recorded the fact that they could not be excelled in the matter of the quantity and quality of the vegetables produced.

"In the regular course of military movements, some of the companies first doing duty here were transferred to different posts, and their places were taken by others; and so it happened that many whose names were enrolled on the scroll of fame in after years were initiated into the science of war at Fort Winnebago. Perhaps the most prominent of them all was Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, the subaltern of Captain William S. Harney. To his honor, be it said, his services at Fort Winnebago were highly creditable. I have heard it remarked by those who knew him here that he had no liking for the amusements to which officers, as well as private soldiers, resort to relieve the tedium of camp life, but that he was ever engaged, when not in active service, in some commendable occupation. His services in the lumber camps on the Yellow River and his successful mission in bringing down fleets of lumber through the Dells of the Wisconsin attest to his faithfulness as a soldier."

#### THE FORT COMPLETED

The fort was completed in the spring of 1830. The principal buildings stood on the side of a square, and the only structures in the nature of fortifications were two heavy, compact block houses, perforated for musketry and situated at the northeast and southwest corners of the quadrangle. At the same angle was the magazine, a low arched structure of heavy stone. A little south, and across the military road leading to Fort Howard, were the hospital and the head-

quarters of the medical staff; and still further south were the carpenters' shops in which Jeff Davis is said to have exhibited much skill in the manufacture of furniture. Westward, on the slope toward the river, was the commissary building near which were the stables of the sutler and the slaughter houses. Forty rods east were the blacksmiths' shops, and on the north and the south sides of the fort lay the truck gardens; on the east, the parade grounds.

The fort proper was inclosed by a solid picket or stockade. There were two entrances, each guarded by thick double gates. The main buildings were neat one-and-a-half-story edifices painted white, with sharply sloping roofs and uniform dormer windows. The completion of Fort Winnebago encouraged the exploration and exploitation by the fur traders of the Northern Wisconsin region above the portage and one Du Bay was not slow to move.

#### FAMOUS NORTHERN WISCONSIN TRADING POST

Du Bay's Trading Post, twelve miles above Stevens Point, was a locality familiar not only to those who first settled in Portage County, but to the lumbermen all up and down the Wisconsin River. The founder of the post, John B. Du Bay, was a free-lance trader who did not hesitate to oppose the great monopolist of those days, the American Fur Company. He was born in Green Bay July 10, 1810, and when fifteen years of age went to Detroit to work for the sutler of the fort at that point. He so rapidly developed as a useful man that the American Fur Company sent him to Saginaw, Michigan, to take charge of some of its interests there. In the course of his business transactions he met Governor Cass who, in negotiating with the Indians, selected Mr. Du Bay as his private interpreter. While an agent of the fur company he built the first house ever erected on the Kalamazoo River just below the present town, but in 1830 he left the employ of that corporation and established an independent trading post at Saginaw. This was conducted so energetically that the fur company bought his establishment in 1831, paying him \$600 annually for six years, with the proviso that he should not engage in trade within a specified territory for that period. But he established a post at Sault Ste. Marie, north of the prohibited area, chartered a schooner and again developed such a trade among the Chippewas and other Lake Superior tribes that the fur company re-engaged him at what was the then princely salary, \$1,100 a year, with expenses for himself and family. Under that arrangement, in 1834-39 he was superintendent of what was known as the Flambeau district. His headquar-



ters were near the headwaters of the Chippewa River, where there had been a post for a hundred years or more.

John B. Du Bay was interpreter for Governor Dodge at the treaty of Fort Snelling July 29, 1837, when the Chippewas were represented in the main by their famous chief, Hole-in-the-Day. It is probable that upon this occasion occurred the incident which well illustrated his fearlessness, as it is related that all the Chippewa chiefs except Hole-in-the-Day were willing to come to terms and that, in order to bring him over to the majority Du Bay gave him a sound cuffing. The Winnebago chief then voted with the majority. Du Bay is described as a man of great strength and imposing bearing and, with the exception of the famous Captain Scott of the regular army, the first marksman of the region with either gun or pistol. In 1839 he left the employ of the American Fur Company and in the following year bought the trading post at Fort Winnebago, and remained in business at that point until 1851. He assisted Dousman and Burnett in procuring from the Chippewa Indians the privilege of building a mill at Chippewa Falls, which arrangement was superseded by the general treaty of 1837.

Some time after Du Bay retired from business at Fort Winnebago, an attempt was made to "jump" his home claim and establish a mill site. He offered to sell his property at a reasonable price, but his offer was rejected, and one day when he was out hunting with a party of Milwaukee gentlemen he found, on his return, that the frame of a mill had already been erected on his place and partially boarded in. After supper he proceeded to cut it down and soon after it fell a mob of about thirty men headed by Reynolds, one of the proprietors of the mill, appeared with axes to level his house to the ground. He pushed Reynolds away several times, but at last seized a weapon and, as he was about to be struck with the upraised axe, fired and killed his assailant instantly. Du Bay at once surrendered himself to the sheriff, who placed him in jail and gave him firearms to protect himself against any attempt to lynch him. Judge Guppy warned the crowd to keep away from him, and his advice was heeded. Du Bay was placed on trial at Madison, was defended by Harlow S. Orton and Moses M. Strong and promptly acquitted on the ground of self-defense. The facts sustaining that plea were fully proven and three ex-governors, Dodge, Dewey and Doty, testified to his good character.

Louis Du Bay, the father of John B., was a Frenchman, born in Montreal, who came to Wisconsin as a fur trader and spent the winter of 1790 at the site of the post established many years later by his son (John B.) and where he spent the later years of his life.



## PORTAGE COUNTY OF 1836 AND 1856

There has been more or less confusion in the mind of the average resident of Central and Northern Wisconsin as to the original political and territorial composition of Portage and Columbia counties. The cause for this state of mind has been that the Portage County, as set off from Brown in 1836, was co-extensive with the Columbia County of today; that in 1841 the Territorial Legislature so enlarged the bounds of Portage County as to include in its area the present counties of Columbia, Adams, Juneau and Wood; the eastern portions of Taylor, Price and Iron, and the western portions of Marquette, Portage, Marathon, Lincoln and Langlade; that not until 1846 was Columbia County, substantially as it is today, carved from the Greater Portage County; and that not until 1856 was its territory reduced to the Portage County of today, by the successive losses of Adams (1848), Marathon (1850) and Wood (1856). Thus the Portage County of 1836 and the Portage County of 1856 are separated by two solid tiers of Wisconsin counties.

When the first Portage County was organized in December, 1836, the seat of justice was established at Winnebago City, a paper town which had been platted two months before on the south shore of Swan Lake, in the Columbia County of today. On the 12th of January, 1838, the county seat was moved to Kentucky City (village of De Korra), in the same county, where it remained until 1844. In the meantime (1841) had occurred the vast territorial expansion of Portage County, and there was a natural contention to locate the county seat somewhere near the center of its area and population.

In June, 1842, a census was taken in Greater Portage County, and its correctness was verified by A. A. Bird, sheriff of Dane County, to which Portage County was then attached for political and judicial purposes. The canvass showed that within that great expanse of Central Wisconsin there were only 646 persons, of whom 133 were females.

In 1844 the county was fully organized, and on the 18th of April an election was held and the location of the county seat decided for the time being. Fort Winnebago and Plover Portage were the principal contestants for the honor, and as Little Bull Falls in the north swung its influence and its votes for the latter it won.

## HISTORICAL ECONOMY

Alfred Brunson, the pioneer of Prairie du Chien and contemporary of such men as Moses M. Strong and Albert G. Ellis, in his

"Wisconsin Geographical Names," has this to say in explanation of the retention of the name which no longer applies, in the remotest degree to the original territory which it stamped: "Portage—This county took its name originally from the portage between the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. But when the country was divided, the representative hailing from the north part of it, with a view, it is said, to keep the old record books, and thereby save a few dollars in the purchase of new ones, managed to retain the name for the north part of it, in which is Plover Portage, calling the south part Columbia."

#### FIRST STATE SENATOR, HENRY MERRILL

Henry Merrill settled at Fort Winnebago in 1834. "In 1848," he says, "I was elected state senator in the Second district, which embraced all that part of the state north of Dane County to Lake Superior including Sauk, Marquette, Green Lake and Portage counties, since divided into eight or ten districts. I was elected as the Whig candidate over Hon. James T. Lewis, the democratic nominee. In the Senate there were but three whigs. I served during this, the first session under the constitution, which met at Madison on the fifth day of June, 1848, and during the next session, which met on the 10th day of January, 1849. During these two sessions there was an immense amount of work done in organizing the state, revising statutes, etc."

#### THE MENOMINEES RELINQUISH EASTERN WISCONSIN

When Samuel C. Stambaugh settled at Green Bay as the new Indian agent in 1830, he at once set about to obtain the Indian title to the lands of Eastern Wisconsin, where the settlements of the whites had most centered. Early in September of that year he called a council of the Menominees, and ably presented to their chiefs the advantages of having plenty of money, food, blankets and other comforts in hand, rather than unused and useless swamps and woods. So impressed were they with his representations and reasonings that during the very next month fourteen chiefs, two Indian women and two interpreters placed themselves in the keeping of Agent Stambaugh and started to interview the Great Father at Washington. The delegation arrived in December, and the Menominees soon afterward concluded a treaty with the secretary of war by which they ceded all their lands east of Green Bay, the Fox River, Winnebago Lake and the Milwaukee River to the general Government.

## HOW THE WINNEBAGOES WERE PERSUADED

The treaty of 1837 by which the Winnebagoes ceded the last of their Wisconsin lands to the United States was thus secured, according to the statement of Henry Merrill, which follows: "Governor Dodge, living at Portage in 1837, invited the Winnebagoes to send a delegation to their Great Father at Washington. Suspicious of a purpose to obtain their lands they inquired 'What for? To make a treaty?' The governor evaded the question, suggesting that they could get acquainted with their Great Father and obtain presents and, after much persuasion, it was agreed to send a delegation—Yellow Thunder, One-Eyed De Koury, Little DeKoury, Winno Sheek and six other chiefs, with some young men, sons of chiefs. Satterlee Clark accompanied them as one of the conductors.

"As soon as they reached Washington they were beset to hold a treaty and cede their lands to the Government. They finally declined, saying they had no authority for any such purpose; that the most of their chiefs were at home, who alone could enter into such a negotiation. Every influence was brought to bear upon them, and they began to get uneasy lest winter should set in and prevent their returning home. They were without means to defray their expenses back, and those managing Indian affairs in Washington availed themselves of the necessities of the delegation, keeping them there and urging them to enter into a treaty.

"At length they yielded, not to their judgments, but to the pressure brought to bear upon them, and yet while reluctantly signing the treaty, all the while stoutly protesting that they had no authority to do so. The treaty, as they were informed, permitted them to remain in peaceful possession of the ceded lands for eight years, when, in fact, it was only that number of months, and as each went forward to attach his name, or rather mark, to the treaty, he would repeat what he understood to be the time they were to remain—'eight years.' And thus the poor red men were deceived and outwitted by those who ought to have been their protectors!"

## DANDY REFERS GOVERNOR TO BIBLE

One of the young men who was a party to this treaty dared not visit his father, a prominent chief, for some time. Yellow Thunder declared he would not go to Turkey River in Iowa, where a reservation had been made for them. He and young Black Wolf were inveigled into Fort Winnebago, under the pretense of holding a council,



seized, manacled and started West; but Yellow Thunder managed to escape, returned and entered forty acres of land from which he had never been driven. It is related that when a young chief, "Dandy," learned that they were to be sent away, he went with an interpreter to Governor Dodge.

"Well," said the Governor, "what in —— do you want?"

"Tell him," said Dandy, "that I came to see him, and if he had come to receive me I should have received him in a gentlemanly way and waited patiently to learn his business."

"Well," said the governor, "what is it?"

Dandy then produced from under the folds of his blanket a book. "Ask the governor what book that is."

"Oh, yes, that is the Bible."

"Ask him if he ever read it, and if he is acquainted with its contents."

"Yes, certainly."

"Ask him if it is a guide for human conduct; if it points out the whole duty for man."

"Yes, Dandy, you will find it all recorded in that book."

"Well," says Dandy, "if that book says I shall go to Turkey River, I will go; but if it don't say so, I won't!"

This fraudulent treaty of 1837 embittered the Winnebagoes and cost the Government much trouble and expense. It granted to them a perpetual annuity of \$50,000 per annum, and they were to have a fixed habitation and be taught agriculture and the mechanical arts.

As many as could be collected were moved to Turkey River, Iowa. In a few years they were removed to Long Prairie, Minnesota, where mills were built, farms opened, houses erected and other permanent improvements made. Thence they were forcibly removed to Blue Earth, in the same state, and there valuable improvements were made, the Winnebagoes remaining on their reservation as a barrier between the wild tribes of the plains and the steady oncoming of white civilization. At the outbreak of the Civil war, 100 Winnebagoes out of 600 male adults enlisted in the Union army. In the Sioux outbreak of 1862 the Winnebagoes refused to join, but assisted the whites and prevented the Indian rebellion from being more serious than it was. Whether from motives of self-interest, or of unswerving honor, it is impossible to say but, at all events, the Winnebagoes appear to have been ever faithful to their covenants with the whites and even to have taught them lessons as to the sacredness of treaties. Notwithstanding their consistent record for at least a quarter of a century, in 1863 they were transferred to a reservation on the Missouri River in Dakota.



From all accounts they were then left to their own devices and, after suffering from both privations and Sioux attacks, they separated into two bands. One of these returned to Wisconsin and the other migrated to Nebraska. The latter arranged with the Omahas for a portion of their reservation, and their action was afterward ratified by Congress.

#### WINNEBAGO COUNCILS OF 1863

On the 15th of June, 1863, there was considerable apprehension and excitement over the sudden advent of about 1,000 Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians. A council was held in ancient form at Royce's Hall, the pipe of peace went round, a dance followed and on the following day the dusky visitors returned to the woods. In the following month an even more important council was held in Juneau County, many of those present being from the Stevens Point neighborhood.

The presence of so many "stray Indians" in North-central Wisconsin was the cause of much uneasiness among the white settlers, especially after the Sioux outbreak in Minnesota, with which not a few of the Winnebagoes were believed to sympathize, to say the least. One of the most largely attended councils in the attempt to come to an understanding with them on the part of the government was held at New Lisbon, Juneau County, in July, 1863. An issue of the Juneau County Argus, published about the middle of that month, states that the Indian council was held on Monday, the 13th inst., and that there were present on the part of the whites Captain A. A. Arnold, of the Thirtieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, sent to the conference by General Pope; E. S. Miner and J. T. Kingston, of Necedah, Doctor Secor, S. C. Sage and two or three other citizens of New Lisbon, and, on the part of the Indians, the Winnebago chiefs Dandy, Caromonee, De Korra, Yellow Thunder, Little Snake and ten lesser chiefs, besides some dozen Indians of note. T. Jeff George acted as interpreter, assisted by a young and intelligent Indian.

The council was opened by Captain Arnold who said in substance: "I have been sent here by the Great Father to see why so many Indians are around here, and what they want. The Great Father hears of so much disturbance between you and his white children. I come to see whether it is so or not—and if so, why is it so?"

(Here an emphatic "Ugh" was uttered by half a dozen of the chiefs, which seems to have been an equivalent to the English "Hear! Hear!")

"The Great Father says the Indians have no rights here, and if there are Menominees here they should be on their reservations—if other tribes, on theirs."

("Ugh," from Dandy.)

"The Great Father says no soldiers are here to prevent trouble, but they are at hand if needed ("Ugh"). He wants to know if there are any Minnesota Indians here. The women and children are afraid of so many Indians. Women so afraid that the Great Father fears the Indians will murder, and that white men will become exasperated and kill the Indians ("Ugh"). There are so many Indians here!"

Dandy: "So many Indians pick whortleberries."

Captain A.: "Men not afraid—only women."

Dandy: "Brothers, when whortleberries are gone, the Indians go too."

Captain A.: "The Great Father must take care of women and papooses and he must, if necessary, send soldiers to help them. If Indians would disperse, there would be no trouble. He says the Indians have been paid for their lands and stay only on sufferance, and that if they don't behave they must leave ("Ugh"). When he hears bad things of the Indians he fears that the apprehensions of his white children are well founded. You can't make him believe that there are none here from Minnesota—that they are all Menominees and Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and some Sioux maybe. He hears about shooting oxen and horses last fall, tearing down fences; and Indians don't punish the offenders, but seek to hide such crimes."

(Some of the Indians said their principal chiefs were not here then.)

Captain A.: "Well, if they are not here, they must be held responsible for the crimes of the men of their tribe. If Indians do wrong, the whole nation or tribe must be held responsible. He cannot know individuals. Who are your chiefs?"

(The Indians here replied that "Dandy, his brother and Caramonee are chiefs.")

"When a bad act is done, neither Dandy, his brother, Caramonee or Little Snake, come and give up bad Indians."

"He wants to know," said the interpreter, "what the Indians will do? If they will go off; if Government must send them off; or if they want to stay here?"

Whereupon an air of deep solicitude pervaded the entire tawny audience, and a general and indiscriminate chatter ensued, which we, of course, did not understand. Then Dandy and another chief passed around, shaking hands with each white person present, after which

Dandy in a loud tone and with much gesticulation, replied as follows: "Brothers: Here sit our chiefs. What you say is all right. God knows it; the ground knows it. It is good. Water under the ground knows it is so. World all around, trees, sand—all know that I speak true. It is true through the pipe. The stone in the pipe is sacred; so is the wood in the stem; and the tobacco is sacred. The match (holding one in his hand) is the white man's fire. This stick (producing one with holes and notches used in producing fire by friction) is the Indian's fire. Fire is sacred in the sight of God. (Here Dandy produced another stick with notches representing the generations of his ancestry, tracing from his children through to his grandfather and great-grandfather up to God, the highest. Pointing to the notches, and tracing, he continued.) All is sacred, and I speak by this—all is true.

"Brothers: I want no trouble. I am sorry every day because some make trouble. Brothers: God put my grandfather here—me here—my fire here for me. I do not like to build a fire in another place. I am afraid of God. Brothers: I do not like to go away. I stay here—make no trouble. I am old man (he is 83 years old). Know many things about the Indians—tell everybody to be peaceful. If they make trouble it will kill me."

Taking Captain A. by the hand, he said: "My Brother: I shake hands with you. I give you this pipe. I don't like to go away—make no trouble. I don't like Sioux nor Chippewa. Don't like all. I traveled in Minnesota last summer. Don't like they kill women and children. I know this man (Miner). I trade with you all. I hunting, picking berries, trading all my life. I like everybody. Don't know whether they like me or not.

"My Brother: Don't be afraid for your women and children. I never do them harm. Good many men—good many boys. I can't see to them all. They get whiskey. I can't tell who gives them the whiskey. It makes my people bad. I can't tell who does it. I would like to watch them. Put every man who sells Indians whiskey in jail.

"Well, my Brother: Indians sometimes do something ugly—you catch them—do what you like with them. I can't watch them when they are away from me. (Here he passed around the pipe, each taking a whiff or two, and then presented it to Captain Arnold, saying) I faithful—never break promise—keep peace. My Brother: I present the pipe as a pledge. Keep it. Carry it with you wherever you go. Let General Pope smoke it. Hold it sacred. Smoke it on every occasion as a pledge of peace."



When he had concluded Mr. Miner asked: "Are any Menomonee Indians among you?"

"No."

"Where are the three that passed through here a while ago?"

"There was only one Indian; squaw and papoose. They pick berries. That is all."

"Do any of you chiefs know of any one Indian who came from Minnesota since the war?"

Dandy: "No, there is none. No chief knows of one from Minnesota."

Miner: "White man says many more ponies are here than usual."

Indians: "The Indians keep their (the ponies) papooses; that is why there are none."

"What Indians are those near Stevens Point?"

Indians: "They are all Pottawatomies. Came from ten miles the other side of Wolf River. They have gone back again."

Miner: "When the Indians commit a wrong we want that the chief shall inform us who it was. The white man asks how the Indians come by those fine blankets, shawls, etc. They think they came from Minnesota (here was quite an excitement among the Indians, but the only audible answer was a general and emphatic ("Ugh!"). Are you willing to go back between the Yellow and Black rivers—about towns 19 and 20 west?"

"Yes, but we have corn planted here this summer. We will plant no more, but next summer we will learn if the land is good and, if so, will plant there next summer. Dandy says they will go to a place called Mormon settlement, this side."

Indians: "When we are drunk, we no go to wigwam of white man."

Question by Mr. Sage: "Where do Indians get whiskey?"

"They get it from Carter, Salter and Provoncil; also at other places. They get it by sending bad whites to buy it for them."

In answer to another question they said: "All the Indians who used to stay at DeKorra on the Black River and near La Crosse are now here."

Dandy: "I like to do what you say. I don't work farm much—only pick berries, hunt and fish, and trade for what I want. You must not be afraid. What will Indian do when hungry who lives far from stores? They must sell deer, fish, etc., to get bread. (This he said, in answer to the injunction that the Indians must not go to the dwellings to trade; only to stores.) You do what you like with



Indians that get drunk—kill them, put them in prison, or punish them in any other way. We soon done picking berries and then go away. The Pottawatomies asked us if they might come among us to pick berries. We say 'No, you can't come.' They are pledged to have no blood on this land."

Miner: "The Indians who get drunk must be shut up, and the chiefs must tell on them."

"Ugh! Oh yes! Oh yes! We like that!"

"And you must tell of the whites who sell you whiskey."

"Ugh! Oh yes!"

"The council then broke up," concluded the newspaper account. "If anybody could discover that anything tangible was effected by the meeting, we confess to inferior perception. We think in diplomacy, the Indians and that portion of the whites who are in favor of their remaining here, headed by Judge E. L. Miner, had the decided advantage, as all they wanted was, like Jeff. Davis, to be 'let alone,' and we see nothing else probable as a result of the council."

#### A FAMOUS FRENCH-WINNEBAGO RESIDENT

Not a few noted Winnebagoes long hovered around Stevens Point after its indisputed possession by the white race, but none continued to reside there as a permanent homesteader in whom more interest was taken than Julia Mayrond; for she combined in her person the blood of several historic families of Green Bay and Fort Winnebago. During the long period of her residence at Stevens Point she therefore represented a living link binding together the historical eras covering the early development of the Fox and Wisconsin valleys and their later growths when the whites were fully dominant. Julia Mayrond was a daughter of Augustin Grignon, whose lands covered most of the present well-settled portions of Portage City, and her mother was the sister of the famous Winnebago chief, De Korra. She was a young woman when Fort Winnebago was built in 1828, under the command of Major Twiggs, and one of her sons, who afterward moved to Minnesota, was named David Twiggs. Her husband was John Mayrond, son of John B. Mayrond, a celebrated Indian trader who was formerly in the employ of the Hudson Bay Fur Company and its successor, the American Fur Company. During the later period of her residence at Stevens Point the widow was the interpreter for H. W. Lee, the attorney of the Winnebagos at that point.

It is evident that Julia Mayrond's strongest claims to local fame rest upon her relationship to Augustin Grignon and De Korra. Two

months before the Indian uprising under Black Hawk in 1832, a tract of land was conveyed by the General Government to Mons. Grignon, son of the Green Bay founder of the family, whose home was at Kaukauna near the present City of Appleton. He was born in 1780 and became famous in the development of the Fox River valley, building its first saw-mill and becoming interested in numerous town sites from Green Bay to the Portage. He had served in the War of 1812 as a lieutenant in the American Army and was a captain in the Black Hawk war. The land in question was patented to him by President Andrew Jackson on April 26, 1832, and consisted of about 648 acres of the territory embraced by what is now the First Ward of the City of Portage, and portions of the Second, Third and Fourth wards—in other words, Winnebago Indian lands. The balance of Portage was still Indian territory until 1849, the year of the cession of the Menomonee lands. The land patented to Augustin Grignon was generally known as the Grignon Tract, or French Claim No. 21, and to real estate men of the present as Webb & Bronson's plat to the Town of Winnebago. The main road of the portage bounded the tract on the south, and the Indian agency building was near its northern boundary west of Fox River. On the opposite shores was Fort Winnebago in all the pride of its two years.

It is evident that Julia Mayrond had good French blood in her veins, and it is equally true that through her maternal uncle, De Korra or De-kau-ry, she had a fine strain of Winnebago blood. De Korra, of whom her mother was a sister, was principal chief of the Winnebagoes, was sometimes called by the Indians Scha-chip-ka-ka or Ko-no-koh, the latter word meaning the eldest De-kau-ry. His father was Sabrevoir De Carrie (corrupted into De Korra or De-kau-ry), who was an officer of the French army in 1699 under De Broisbriant. In 1729 he resigned his commission, became an Indian trader among the Winnebagoes, and subsequently married the sister of the head chief named Wa-ho-po-e-kau, the Glory of the Morning. After living with her seven or eight years, he left her and their two sons (of whom one was De Korra); Glory of the Morning refused to let him take them away, but she did permit him to take their daughter. De Carrie re-entered the army and was mortally wounded at Quebec April 28, 1760, dying of his wounds at the Montreal Hospital. His eldest son Chou-ke-ka was made a chief and was quite aged when he died at the Portage about 1816. At his request he was buried in a sitting posture on the surface of the ground with a small log structure over the body surrounded by a fence of red cedar posts. His widow died two miles above Portage in 1868, at a very advanced

age. The old chief's sister, who had been taken to Montreal and educated there, was married to Laurent Filly, a Quebec merchant, whose son of the same name was long a clerk for Augustin Grignon. It was Chou-ke-ka's son, Scha-chip-ka-ka, who, as De Korra, became so famous as principal chief of the Winnebagoes. He had six brothers and five sisters; two of the latter married French husbands, one of whom was the father of Julia Mayrond.

On June 25, 1864, Congress passed an act providing that "the portion of the annuities which would have been paid the stray Indians if on their reservation, should be retained in the treasury to their credit from year to year, to be paid to them when they should unite with their tribe, or to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in settling and subsisting them on any reservation which hereafter might be provided for them." Still the "stray Indians" of Wisconsin made no united move to take advantage of this offer, and in 1871 a joint resolution was passed in Congress appropriating \$15,000 for their removal. No action in the matter was taken until January, 1873, when a special agent was appointed to gather the Winnebagoes remaining in the state and conduct them out of it to the Nebraska reservation, on which, as stated, one of their bands had already settled with the Omahas. Various devices were employed to induce them to go, and about 600 were finally collected and went into camp near Sparta.

#### FINAL HERDING OF THE WINNEBAGOES

But the Winnebagoes had learned a few things from the whites themselves, as to the best way to fight their own battles within the law. They had now a lawyer, who went to Washington and conferred with the Secretary of the Interior on the legality of the proposed forcible removal. The high official, through his subordinate, the Indian Commissioner, informed the Winnebago representative of the law that the Congressional act "simply appropriated money to defray the expense of removal, but did not provide that they should be removed." On the receipt of this official information the Indians at once left the camp, and went about their usual work, such as cutting wood, harvesting and picking hops and berries.

Notwithstanding which, the special Indian agent charged with the task of forcing the stray Winnebagoes out of Wisconsin secured the assistance of the United States troops at Fort Snelling and, with the further help of the local civil authorities, corraled about seven hundred of the Indians and transported them to Nebraska. There a third of them died, and in the spring of 1874 the remainder wandered back to



Wisconsin, most of them settling in Portage, Columbia, Marathon and Jackson counties.

Within the past few years the last of the annuities were being paid to the Winnebagoes in this section of Wisconsin. The following, written about four years ago, describes one of the last of these payments, and also presents a picture of the modern representatives of the tribe, the members of which were even more numerous when the whites commenced to settle Portage County than were the Menomonees who technically owned the land: "About the only chance now to see the remnant of the once powerful Winnebago tribe resident in Columbia County is to be in Portage at the time of an annuity payment. Fort Winnebago is no more and the old Indian agency house is a farm building, but the hundred or so red men, women and papooses hang around the banks of the city for twenty-four or forty-eight hours after receiving their annuities. Probably the last chance at the public crib there occurred at their payment of March, 1914. Pending the permanent settlement with the Indians of the United States, an arbitrary allotment of \$16,000 was granted to the Winnebagoes of the district including Columbia County. As there are 1,285 Indians altogether included in the allotment, \$12.45 was paid to each individual.

"They came early in the morning from all points of the compass, and the main street of Portage was soon a little panorama of present-day Indians. Groups of gray-haired Winnebagoes dressed like farmers; middle aged women with red and blue shawls wrapped around them, sometimes bundling up a big faced stolid papoose; and stocky, bow-legged, black haired young men, and bright girls with glistening braids down their backs, dressed neatly and becomingly, loitered around chilly corners, apparently doing next to nothing with stolid satisfaction. Occasionally a couple of young sports would pass along the streets, with up-to-date shoes, clothes, stick-pins and all, and glance superciliously at the loungers, as they picked up their heels with the sprightliness of their young white brothers, bound on pressing errands of pleasure and profit.

"Toward evening, and far into the next day, the Bagoes were still gloating over the attraction of Portage, as if very loth to turn their steps toward their country homes. But they finally commenced to break ranks. The squaws came out of bakeries loaded with bread and cakes, and looked up and down the street—evidently for the heads of families. By twos and threes the women and men straggled away toward the outskirts; sometimes a family intact, but more often paired



off and segregated according to sex—men with men and women with women.

“It may be that this will be the last gathering of the Columbia County Winnebagoes. If it is, we wish them good luck, for, on the whole, they have been a credit to their race, and their leaders have furnished our white citizens with not a few examples of gentleness, courtesy and sustained strength of character, which might well be emulated by all, irrespective of color or human family.”

#### PORTAGE LAWYER FOR THE WINNEBAGOES

While the Winnebagoes of North-central Wisconsin were being located west of the Mississippi River, it was necessary that lawyers should look after their interests. In Portage County they were represented by Henry W. Lee. Mr. Lee was one of the leading lawyers and citizens of Stevens Point. He was a Londoner, who came to Wisconsin in 1850 and was farming when the Civil war broke out. During that period he served for a time, in the Missouri quartermaster's department, and for the decade prior to 1875 was a resident of Portage City. In the meantime he had studied law and been admitted to practice, and in 1875 came to Stevens Point as attorney for the Winnebago Indians, to locate them on their homesteads under the act of 1875. He also engaged in general practice and became interested in various local newspapers. In 1878, with E. D. Glennon and William Krembs, he established the Gazette and in February, 1880, the Democrat, of which he was the editor. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Lee was elected city attorney, having previously served as a member of the school board and justice of the peace.

## CHAPTER III

### NATURAL FEATURES AND SOIL PRODUCTS

PHYSICAL FEATURES—TIMBER, AGRICULTURAL AND MARSH LANDS—  
SURFACE ROCKS—THE SOILS OF THE COUNTY—CHIEF NATURAL  
PRODUCT—THE WHITE PINE—WORK OF COUNTY AGENT COYNER  
—POTATO CULTURE AND PRODUCE—FUTURE FARMERS AND HOUSE-  
WIVES—CRITICAL CORN SITUATION IN 1917.

Portage County is in Central Wisconsin in the main valley of the river which has given the state its name, but so far to the west of the great diagonal waterway which made the Badger State the gateway to the Mississippi Valley from the Great Lakes, that its territory was slow of settlement in comparison with the stretch of country which teemed with people from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES

Writing in local terms, the Wisconsin River on its way to the portage enters the county through the Town of Eau Pleine in the northwestern part, and runs in a southeasterly direction to a point about four miles below Stevens Point, leaving the city on the left bank. It then turns rather abruptly west and makes an exit from the county between the towns of Plover and Linwood. Mile Creek starts in an easterly direction in the Town of Carson and flows southwardly into the Wisconsin. Meadow Creek rises in the northern country and runs southwest through the Town of Hull to join the Wisconsin, three miles above Stevens Point. The Waupaca River rises in the Town of Sharon, runs southeast through New Hope, Amherst, and leaves the town and county in Lanark. The Plover starts north of the county, runs south and enters the Wisconsin below Stevens Point. Taken as a whole, the county is well watered, and in its eastern part are numerous lakes not exceeding a mile in diameter.

Portage County is noticeably level, being slightly inclined to the south, without marked elevations or depressions.

## TIMBER, AGRICULTURAL AND MARSH LANDS

The county was first settled along the Wisconsin River for the sake of the lumber, but the distance to haul provisions and the trouble of bringing them so far up the river, called early attention to farming, and the labor and capital thus applied has brought encouraging results. Up to the time the land was shown, by the crops raised upon it, that it was most valuable for agricultural purposes, it was reported and most generally believed to be swampy, sandy and sterile. Indeed, the early geologists' reports characterize the whole region of Northern Wisconsin as practically worthless after the removal of the pine lumber which was supposed only to exist along the large streams.

That the idea of the poverty of the land was soon corrected, is obvious from the fact that within four years after the land office was



TYPICAL RIVER SCENE IN PORTAGE COUNTY

opened in Stevens Point nearly one-half of the land was sold; although at its establishment there were grave doubts as to whether it would pay expenses. The title of most of the land went into the hands of actual settlers. As to the extent of the pine, it embraced originally about one-eighteenth of the county; for, as a rule, the pine generally diminished at a short distance from the river, giving place to hard timber. Besides, there were beautiful openings of prairie extending the whole length of the county.

South of Plover there was, until a comparatively recent period, a great marsh covering about four townships—Plover, Pine Grove,

Buena Vista and Grant—and containing valuable deposits of peat. Thirty years ago cranberry marshes had also been established in many of the towns and were unusually productive.

#### SURFACE ROCK

The rocks that crop out, particularly near the various falls, are of a crystalline character, and make a superior building stone. At Conant's Rapids a fine grained, pinkish gray gneiss is found, interlaid with white quartz and feldsparitic granite layers. At Shaurette's Rapids, Stevens Point, the rock is a moderately coarse, laminated brownish gneiss. The rapids are in each case over schistose and gneissic beds, and when the river is embanked with sand there is often near the bottom, or at the water's edge, an outcrop of similar rocks.

The surface of the county is more or less undulating with broken bluffs and uneven ridges. The line of the glacial drift is across the lower part of the county. In some parts of the county are beds of kaolin and brick clay.

The elevation along the Wisconsin River varies from 450 to 550 feet above Lake Michigan, and more than 1,000 feet above the sea.

#### THE SOILS OF THE COUNTY

Most of the soil of Portage County is decidedly sandy. The soil of the timber lands varies somewhat from that of the prairies, which has been formed mostly from the decaying roots of grass and the ashes resulting from the periodical burning of the uncut hay. Only in exceptional cases has the timber land been burned over, and the heavy coat of vegetable mold which everywhere covers the ground is made up of successive generations of decaying leaves and other vegetable growths of the forest. In the marshy places, there is a heavy black loam like the prairies of Illinois, of wonderful richness.

The finer varieties of hard wood, like the white oak, hickory, and ash, do not grow on sandy soil. So we find in portions of the county, usually away from the streams, that the soil is of a rich, heavy black loam, underlaid by a clay subsoil. An analysis of the soil gives the following result: Organic matter, 9.60; insoluble silicates, 80.36; alumina, 2.90; peroxide of iron, .90; carbonate of lime, 1.01; carbonate of magnesia, .86; water, 3.15.

The early settlement of Portage County, however, had little to do with the nature of its soil. Then, its cultivated products, such as



cereals and fruits, were considered of secondary importance as compared with the vast crop of timber which the settlers found ready for the harvest. Especially was the white pine found along the main Wisconsin River and all its branches, where, for centuries it had been increasing in stature and value.

#### CHIEF NATURAL PRODUCT—THE WHITE PINE

Nearly forty years ago, when Stevens Point and Portage County were the great centers of the lumber industries and lumbermen's supplies for the Upper Wisconsin Valley, the following was written regarding the white pine in general, and especially as to its marketing and transportation down the river: "A few words in relation to this tree, the object of the early settlement of most of northern Wisconsin. Unlike the oak and most other trees, the pine is not reproductive. When a generation matures, or is cut off, it will not again produce a crop on the same soil. It is confined to its present territory, and when we remember that the average age of a pine tree is only about three hundred years, it is seen that our pine forests were not in existence when Columbus discovered America. The pine evidently succeeded some growth that could not be reproduced, and it evidently exhausts the soil of the special material for its growth, leaving it, however, in a condition to grow oak and a variety of other productions. In the growth of a pine forest there is constant death and decay of inferior or overshadowed trees, and comparatively a small number come to a condition suitable for the lumberman's ax. The pine has several causes of decay. There are no known insects that originate decay, but several that hasten it when once started from any cause.

"The three most prominent causes of decay in the pine are punk or rot, wind-shakes and loose knots. The punk is a kind of cancerous growth on the side of a tree that eats into its very vitals. A low state of vitality will produce it. The black knot is decayed limb that has not been closely grown around, and induces decay. The wind-shake is a most exasperating defect of lumber, occurring near the butt, and is caused by the bending of the tree in high winds, when the annual growths are separated by sliding upon each other. Another external enemy of the pine is fire. A pine tree that has been scorched must be promptly utilized, or the insects will render it useless. Among these is the pine weevil, which goes for a sound tree but not a live one. There is another worm that goes straight to the heart, leaving a small black hole. The hurricane may also be stated as one of the causes of destruction.



A SESSION OF THE COUNTY AGENT'S SHORT COURSE IN AGRICULTURE



FLOAT AT FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Contains a miniature silo, separator and milk tester and scale. The cow, a Guernsey that made 540 pounds of butter fat in one year.

"A full grown pine is from 90 to 160 feet high, averaging 125 feet. A log 16 feet long will average 250 feet of lumber, although some have yielded ten times that amount. The roots of a tree are supposed to equal one-half the lumber above ground. The diameter of a log averages thirty inches; sometimes it is six feet. A pine, as found standing in the forest, has branches for the top third of its height.

"The task of reproducing the pine forests that are now falling with such remorseless rapidity is a hopeless one, and science and art will unite to produce a substitute, for it is only a question of time as to when an article made of so common a material as pine, shall be eagerly sought after as a curiosity, to be carefully preserved as among the bric-a-brac of future generations. In years to come, when the pine lumber which is so plentiful today may have been superseded by a material<sup>1</sup> resulting from the combined art and skill of the chemist and mechanic, it will be interesting to read an account of the peculiarities of lumbering on the Wisconsin; the hazardous, uncertain and excitable part of which is even now among the things that were, having been supplanted by railway transportation almost exclusively."

#### WORK OF COUNTY AGENT COYNER

In November, 1917, the agricultural committee of the county board of supervisors elected as its representative or agent James M. Coyner, who is still in office. As in other counties of the state, his work which takes a wide range of activities, has been accomplished in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin and the county board of supervisors. The entire co-operation is included in the comprehensive phrase "cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics."

#### POTATO CULTURE AND PRODUCE

In view of the supreme importance of potato culture in the agricultural economics of Portage County, Mr. Coyner has devoted much of his work and large portion of his last annual report to that subject. His endeavors were directed along the lines of the improvement of the seed stock by the elimination of disease; the standardization of va-

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<sup>1</sup> The material which has most largely taken the place of pine for building purposes, since the above was written, is cement which, fortunately, is also a natural product and, seemingly, more inexhaustible than pine itself. Nature forestalls the solution of many of man's perplexities.





AVERAGE WISCONSIN CORN



FIRST PRIZE HOLSTEIN HEIFER FROM PORTAGE COUNTY  
At 1917 Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee



rieties; demonstration of the advantages of arsenite of zinc as a potato insecticide over Paris green, the old-time remedy, and the issuing of Polish literature instructing farmers how to use it; tests showing that commercial fertilizers gave better results on potato fields when combined with barnyard manure than alone; arranging, in behalf of Portage County, for the exhibit at the State Potato Convention at Madison, on November 19-24, 1917.

As a statistical evidence of the importance of potato culture in this section of the state, it may be added that Portage County is one of the great potato raisers of the United States and has often been the leader in Wisconsin. Stevens Point is the center of a great potato district, the counties of which for the season of 1917 (reported in November of that year) raised the following amounts in bushels: Portage, 2,457,000; Waupaca, 2,090,000; Waushara, 1,574,000. The other counties producing over 1,000,000 bushels were. Barron, 1,417,800; Chippewa, 1,450,000; Marathon, 1,145,000.

To continue the story of Mr. Coyner's special work: Live stock exhibits at the Portage County fairs, in 1917, were promoted by his personal solicitation; pure-bred sires and blooded Guernsey heifers were introduced to replace inferior stock, and various cow-testing exhibitions and creamy demonstrations were given; a vigorous silo campaign was conducted and more than one hundred silos were erected during the season. The Farm Labor Bureau also accomplished good work in placing necessary hands during the grain, hay and potato harvests.

#### FUTURE FARMERS AND HOUSEWIVES

As to educational work, the agent gave talks at 52 meetings during the year, before live stock institutes, soil institutes, potato meetings, creamery tests, etc., besides short courses of instruction at Amherst and Madison. Mr. Coyner also organized the Portage County Junior Club, of seventy-five members, which has branches, or local organizations, at various points. The special objects of these organizations of future farmers are to promote canning and baking, and the raising of calves, pigs, corn and potatoes.

#### CRITICAL CORN SITUATION IN 1917

The corn situation was most critical and the following recommendations, which were carried out, illustrate a practical feature of the county agent's work and the valuable results which follow: "I

wish at this time to bring before the Board of Supervisors the seriousness of the corn situation in Portage County. In view of the fact that we have the smallest hold-over of seed corn in years, both on the farms and in commercial warehouses, and a critical 1917 seed corn crop, there will undoubtedly be an immense demand in the spring of 1918 for seed corn in Central and Northern Wisconsin, as well as in the entire Northwest. Practically all of the seed corn in Portage County was killed by frost. I therefore recommend that some action be taken by the County Board relative to bringing the seriousness of the seed corn situation before the farmers of the county through some organized campaign."

## CHAPTER IV

### LUMBER AND FARMING INDUSTRIES

MENOMINEES AND WINNEBAGOES MAKE WAY FOR LUMBERMEN—PIONEER LUMBERMEN OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN—MILL SITES TAKEN ON THE UPPER WISCONSIN—STEVENS POINT LOGICAL LUMBER CENTER—NORTHERN WISCONSIN LUMBER TRADE IN 1853—THE STEVENS POINT TERRITORY—OLD-TIME LUMBERING BY WATERWAY—LUMBERING AT ITS HEIGHT—LUMBERING OPERATIONS—OLD-TIME LUMBERMEN OF PLOVER AND STEVENS POINT—SIMON A. SHERMAN—THOMAS H. McDILL—M. C. SLUTTS—W. H. GILCHRIST—E. R. HERREN—OTHER LUMBERMEN—THE POLES AS FIRST DISTINCTIVE FARMERS—MICHAEL VON KOZICKOWSKI, FATHER OF PIONEER POLISH FAMILY—HARDSHIPS OF FIRST POLISH SETTLERS—PIONEER AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY—POLES WHO SETTLED IN STEVENS POINT—MICHAEL KOZICKOWSKI, AN EDUCATED, ABLE MAN—PORTAGE COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' CLUB.

It would appear from the facts connected with the building of Fort Winnebago that the first log-driving on the Wisconsin River was accomplished by the efficient Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, in the spring of 1829, and all the raw material went into the construction of that stronghold, which was to guard the gateways to both the Fox and Wisconsin valleys.

#### MENOMINEES AND WINNEBAGOES MAKE WAY FOR LUMBERMEN

With this first real incursion into the pineries of the Upper Wisconsin, it may be enlightening to review the progress of the negotiations with the Indians who laid claim to Northern Wisconsin in order to give the prospective white settlers a fair color of title to the lands which they planned to occupy, either as homesteaders or lumbermen. When Fort Winnebago was built that entire country, and more, was claimed by the Menominees. As late as 1825 their general claim covered the territory of the present Wisconsin as far north as the

Chippewa country, east to Green Bay and Lake Michigan, south to the Milwaukee River and west to the Black. In the year named, the increasing influence of the Winnebagoes was recognized, and by the treaty of 1825 they were conceded virtually the whole of Southern Wisconsin, including the present counties of Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green, Green Lake, Grant, Iowa, Jefferson, Jackson, Juneau, La Fayette, La Crosse, Marquette, Monroe, Richland, Rock, Sauk, Vernon, Winnebago and Wood. By referring to a Wisconsin map, it will be seen that the Winnebagoes were denied the country along the western shores of Lake Michigan and around Green Bay, and between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, north of Marquette and Winnebago.

By 1836, however, the Menominees had disposed of their Wisconsin lands, except in the far northwestern part of the state, and they were restricted to reservations on the Upper Wolf, a dozen years later, preparatory to their final removal beyond the Mississippi. In short, a treaty with the Winnebagoes on November 1, 1837, secured all the lands of that tribe in Wisconsin, and on October 18, 1848, the Menominees surrendered all their claims to territory within the bounds of the Badger State.

The year 1836 also marked the setting off of old Portage County (which included Columbia) from Brown. In the following year the first permanent white couple (Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carpenter) settled at the portage, which remained the gateway to the Upper Wisconsin region until 1846. In February of that year the Territorial Legislature set off Columbia from Portage. In the meantime civilization, in the shape of lumber mills, had been creeping up the valley of the Wisconsin, and a more northern gateway than the portage was in sight.

#### PIONEER LUMBERMEN OF NORTHERN WISCONSIN

Succeeding the building of Fort Winnebago, and the lumbering operations inaugurated by Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, was the appearance of the name of Daniel Whitney, of Green Bay, in the pioneer annals of the Northern Wisconsin region. In 1831 he obtained a permit from the War Department to build a sawmill and cut timber on the Wisconsin River. The mill was completed in the following year at Whitney's Rapids, below Pointe Bas. In 1836 Amable Grignon and Samuel Merrill obtained a similar permit and erected a mill at Grignon's Rapids. The building of these mills in the Menominee country caused the Indians of that tribe much apprehension and led,



to the treaty of 1836, made at Cedar Point, on the Fox River, by which the Menominees ceded a strip of land up the Wisconsin River, six miles wide, from Pointe Bas to what is now Wausau, a distance of forty miles.

#### MILL SITES TAKEN ON THE UPPER WISCONSIN

The great demand for lumber and the high prices prevailing at points along the Lower Wisconsin had the immediate effect to draw exploring parties to the northern pineries, after this strip had been ceded with the consequent throwing open of eligible mill sites. The result was that during 1837-39 every suitable site for a dam and a mill on the Wisconsin River was occupied as far as Big Bull Falls. Bloomer & Strong and George Cline secured Grand Rapids; Fay, Kinston & Draper, Biron's Rapids; A. Brawley was at Mill Creek; as well as Perry & Veeder; Conant & Campbell were located at Conant's Rapids, and Harper & McGreer at McGreer's Rapids, on the Plover. The depressing panic of 1837 prevented new enterprises for some time (both during that year and 1838), but in 1839 John L. Moore began operations at Little Bull Falls, now Mosinee, and George Stevens at Big Bull Falls, now Wausau. So that long stretches of country both above and below what is now Stevens Point were being settled, or, at least, its lumbering advantages developed.

The tract ceded in the Cedar Point treaty was ordered surveyed in 1839, and the work was accomplished by Joshua Hathaway, of Milwaukee. The entire tract was offered for sale in 1840 at Mineral Point. In 1840 nearly all the mill sites on the Upper Wisconsin were taken, but the number of persons who had actually settled within what is now Portage County was small; probably thirty would be a liberal estimate.

There was a long chain of rapids, extending down the Wisconsin River from Little Bull Falls to Pointe Bas, some sixty miles.

#### STEVENS POINT LOGICAL LUMBER CENTER

A point at the head of Conant's Rapids, between Little Bull Falls and Grand Rapids, was the logical place for an entrepot of supplies, and a resting place for the ever increasing number of lumbermen who were journeying up and down the Wisconsin. The spot thus designated was also opposite the Shaurette Rapids. It was at the end of a waterway past the rushing waters, and at the foot of a long stretch of smooth water. So instinctive tradesmen and long-headed pioneers

began to gravitate thither, and by 1847 there were a number of houses in the locality and a completed dam. As a flowery early writer puts it, even "women commenced to dawn upon the scene." By 1850 Stevens Point was an incorporated village, and its position as the northern gateway to the pineries was assured when William L. De Witt, a son of the New York surveyor-general of that name, made a thorough survey of the Wisconsin River from Big Bull Falls to Pointe Bas. The survey was made in behalf of the state, with the object of furnishing definite and practical information as to water privileges, dam sites and other advantages offered by the new country. The result of Mr. De Witt's professional investigations was published in 1851, and put Stevens Point on the map as never before. It also advertised the whole of the Upper Wisconsin country and brought many investors and lumbermen into it.

#### NORTHERN WISCONSIN LUMBER TRADE IN 1853

"Hunt's Gazetteer" for 1853 (an Eastern publication designed to advertise the new West) contains the first and only attempt to publish the early statistics of the lumbering of the state that is available, and, as it gives some names of mill owners, as well as output, it is, though incomplete, of permanent interest and worthy of preservation. Hunt's introductory paragraph is more intelligent and comprehensive than was usual among the contemporary writers of the day. It is as follows:

"To the lumberman, the pineries of Wisconsin present inducements for investment and settlement, which can be hardly overrated. That of the Upper Wisconsin and its tributaries is the most extensive; and distinguished still more for the fine quality, than the inexhaustible quantities of its timber. The other localities of the white pine and other evergreens are mainly on the Wolf, the great northern affluent of the Fox, and the tributaries of Green Bay, and on the La Crosse, the Black, Chippewa and the St. Croix, branches of the Upper Mississippi. The rapids of these streams furnish abundant water for the manufacture of lumber, and on the annual spring rise, and occasional freshets at other seasons of the year, the yield of the mills is floated from the Wolf into Lake Winnebago, and the Lower Fox; and from most of the other streams into the Mississippi.

Scarcely ten years have elapsed since the Alleghany pine of Western New York and Pennsylvania had undisputed possession of the market, not only of the Ohio Valley, but of the Mississippi and its tributaries, above New Orleans, at which point it competed with the

lumber of Maine and New Brunswick. The course of the lumber trade may now be considered as permanently changed. The pineries of Wisconsin now control, and will hold exclusive possession of the market of the valleys of the Mississippi and its great western affluents."

The amount of pine lumber estimated to be sawed in Wisconsin annually in 1853, was as follows:

Black River .....	15,000,000
Chippewa .....	28,500,000
Green Bay .....	21,000,000
Manitowoc .....	24,500,000
St. Croix .....	20,000,000
Wisconsin .....	58,500,000
Wolf .....	25,500,000

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Total number of feet..... 193,000,000

#### THE STEVENS POINT TERRITORY

Regarding Stevens Point and the lumbering country tributary to it, the "Gazetteer" continues: "It is the principal depot of the lumbering trade of the Upper Wisconsin, from which most of the lumbermen make their outfits both for the pine forest in the fall, and for St. Louis, with rafts, in the spring. Three mills.

"Wisconsin Pinery is all of that section of country north of Dell Prairie, tributary to the Wisconsin River, producing yearly 70,000,000 feet of pine lumber, besides shingles, timber, etc. The following statement shows the location of the several mills, the number of saws, and the amount of lumber manufactured annually by each, commencing at the lowest point on the river.

"Dell Creek, 2 saws, 1,000,000 feet; Lemonweir, 5 saws, 2,700,000 feet; Yellow River, 7 Saws, 3,700,000 feet; Point Bausse, 3 saws, 200,000 feet; Grand Rapids, 15 saws, 8,000,000 feet; Crooked Rift, 1 saw, 600,000 feet; Mill Creek, 5 saws, 2,400,000 feet; Big Plover River, 2 saws, 1,200,000 feet; Stevens Point, 5 saws, 3,000,000 feet; Little Aux Plaine, 2 saws, 2,000,000 feet; Little Bull Falls, 8 saws, 6,000,000 feet; Junior Bull Falls, 1 saw, 600,000 feet; Big Eau Claire, 8 saws, 6,000,000 feet; Little Rib, 2 saws, 1,000,000 feet; Big Bull Falls, 22 saws, 19,000,000 feet; Trap, 2 saws, 900,000 feet; Pine River, 4 saws, 2,000,000 feet; Jenny Bull Falls, 4 saws, 4,000,000 feet. Total of 104 saws, 68,400,000 feet."



## OLD-TIME LUMBERING BY WATERWAY

Realizing the rapidity with which old things are passing away and all things becoming new, the methods of conducting the lumbering operations on the Wisconsin will be here recorded. The descriptions apply to a period about forty years ago, before the railroads had taken over the transportation of the timber and lumber from the waterways.

Lands are purchased up the river by the various lumber companies, who send an expert to estimate the amount of lumber per acre. This is done in various ways; the most simple is to count the trees, noting their average size and, by well tried rules, estimating three, four or more trees to the thousand feet, arrive at a close approximation of the yield. On the approach of winter, camps are sent into the woods—so many teams, so many men, so much feed and so much provision. Contracts are sometimes made at a certain price per thousand. The logs are cut in lengths of twelve, fourteen and sixteen feet, and longer for specific purposes; hauled to the river to await the breaking up of the ice and the rise in the river in the spring. Every lumberman has a registered mark, which is one or more initials or some other device, which is cut into the log. When the freshet comes on, the logs consigned to the stream float on with the current; but in the sometimes narrow and tortuous stream there is not infrequently a jam, where millions of feet will be piled up, tier upon tier, to finally break loose and, with the accompanying flood, hurry on, to be caught in the booms below. The boom is a floating dam kept in position by piers or wing rudders, which can be adjusted to maintain its position by the current itself. From the boom connected with the mill the logs are hauled up by various devices, and sawed into timber, scantling or boards, as it will best work up. The boards are sawed one and one-eighth of an inch thick, so that they can be dressed down to one inch with little waste. The old New England method of marking the number of feet on the board is not followed in Wisconsin.

The method of shipping by the river, formerly the only method of getting lumber to market, was by means of rafts after being sawed. A raft was formed in this way: The lumber is piled up in cribs composed of three grub planks at the bottom about five feet apart, with three two-inch auger holes to insert the grub pins of hard wood four feet long. The crib is made up this way, 12 by 16 feet, or 12 feet square, by alternating the layers lengthwise and crosswise, until from twelve to twenty tiers of boards are laid, when they are securely pinned together. Six of these are placed end to end by coupling planks, and a stick is secured across each end. By means of a spring pole the



forward end of the raft is turned up to some extent to facilitate its movements over the various obstructions. Thus arranged it was called a "rapid piece." A rope ran from end to end to enable the raftsman to hold on, as the piece would become submerged on diving over the rapids. Each crib would contain 3,500 feet. It would take from two to eight men to manage one of these pieces. What was called a fleet consisted of twenty of these pieces, all under the charge of a pilot with his gang.

The Wisconsin River above Pointe Bas is a succession of rapids and eddies, surging over uneven and rocky bottoms with a swift current, broken and ever changing, offering serious obstacles to navigation. Yet over all these the lumber had to pass. And the guidance of these rafts required courage, skill, practice and the hardest kind of labor, and was attended with extreme peril. The pilots were a remarkable race. They were indispensable in getting the lumber to market, and could make their own terms, at from five to fifteen dollars per day. Getting something ahead, they would contract to take the lumber from the pile, place it in the river and in St. Louis or Dubuque, at so much per thousand feet. They were energetic, honest and trustworthy, and imbued with generous impulses.

Large amounts have been expended on the river in putting in improvements, such as slides or sluiceways. But such improvements were generally short-lived, the ice in the spring generally sweeping them away.

A raft was worked down in this way: On nearing a fall, a rapid, or slide, the whole fleet was tied up in the eddy above, and a single piece suitably manned was run over to be tied up below, when the men would "gig back," as they would call it, for the next piece, and so on until the whole fleet had run the rapids. Such was the extent of the business before the railroads that the eddy room was insufficient for the prompt handling of the lumber. Sometimes as many as twenty fleets would be seen at the same eddy. The rafts were generally tied up at night, the raftsman cooking and sleeping in his blanket on shore or on the raft. Having got below the Grand Rapids, two pieces were coupled side by side to run the Dells.

Several rafts were usually joined together below the Dells and, on reaching the broad Mississippi, the whole fleet was made up into one huge raft with rude cabins and cook houses. And down that stream the men served, watch and watch. The raft was driven by the current, but an exact knowledge of the location of bars, sloughs and islands was required, and the utmost vigilance was necessary not to miss the right channel; for to get into the wrong one meant destruction

and loss, as there was no backing out. Notwithstanding all this expense, the cost of getting the lumber to market in those days was but about five per cent of its value. The time occupied in running a fleet from Wausau to St. Louis might occupy but twenty-four days; but on account of the shoal water in the Lower Wisconsin weeks were sometimes spent there in a vain endeavor to enter the Mississippi. There is still some lumber rafted down the river (written in 1881), but the amount is small as compared with the early times when there were no other means of transportation.

About 4,000 feet is a carload. In 1873 13,000,000 feet of logs were secured on the river, and to transport that amount on the railroad would require 3,250 cars.

This business of felling the gigantic pine, hauling it to the river, floating it to the mills, converting it into boards and shingles and running the rapids with it to market, is no child's play. It involves great outlay of capital and labor, with imminent risk of life, limb and money. But regardless of all these hazardous chances, the business was embarked in by thousands, and the woods were soon full of them—choppers, loggers and teams—and the rivers were struggling with logs and lumber.

The question of supplies was always a serious one, and the expenditure of muscle in bringing a single small load of provisions to the pineries was prodigious, and can hardly be realized in this day of steam. Many who came with lumber in the eye quietly changed their objective view, and transposed their weapons of assault upon the denizen of the forest into agricultural implements. The change into tilling the soil from that of laying low the towering pine was like passing from a state of war to one of peace.

#### LUMBERING AT ITS HEIGHT

This change, for those who adopted it, was a success. But still the lumber business, regardless of its perils, kept ahead in the race, and as early as 1857 3,000 men were bending their energies to the production of lumber, so that the amount floated down in a season represented \$4,128,000. About one quarter of a million of that amount would come to Portage County, or one-sixth of the whole. Everything went by the river, and detachments were landed at every point from Portage City to St. Louis. The delay in getting to market, and the uncertainty as to the time when returns would arrive, was sometimes most exasperating, and added very materially to the amount of capital required to successfully carry on the business. Now the transportation is

largely by railroad, and correct estimates can be made as to when the sales will realize for the operators.

In the early '70s the logging and lumbering operations by river were at high tide. The logging on the three rivers from which the Stevens Point mills derived the bulk of their raw material is represented by the following figures, which show the number of feet floated upon their waters during the season of 1873: Little Eau Pleine, 3,700,000; Big Eau Pleine, 2,000,000; Wisconsin, 7,000,000.

In 1874 the various mills of Portage County sawed the following quantities of lumber, in feet:

Mills	Feet
P. & J. Mehan.....	6,000,000
Knox Brothers .....	9,000,000
D. N. Bean.....	2,000,000
J. Robinson .....	6,000,000
Burns, Thompson & Co. (Clark's mill).....	6,000,000
McDill Brothers .....	3,000,000
Brown & Renseau.....	3,000,000
Walker & Wadleigh.....	4,500,000
Reading & Van Order.....	1,000,000
D. C. McMillan.....	2,500,000
N. Boyington .....	2,500,000
Burns, Thompson & Co. (Sherman's mill)....	3,500,000
Weston & Sons .....	5,000,000
Wisconsin River Lumber Co. ....	5,000,000
Karner & Stevens.....	5,000,000
Lester .....	1,000,000
J. Hall .....	4,000,000
Hutchinson & Brother.....	3,000,000
Wallace & Radford.....	4,000,000
P. Lamoux .....	1,500,000
H. Lee .....	800,000
Ole Wrolsted .....	800,000
A. H. Bancroft.....	800,000
Total .....	79,900,000

#### LUMBERMEN ORGANIZATIONS

The lumbermen whose interests were centered in Stevens Point effected several strong organizations, of which the following are representative:



On the 29th and 30th of May, 1865, a meeting of lumbermen was held in Stevens Point and, after a thorough canvass of the situation, an organization was effected named the Wisconsin River Improvement and Lumber Protection Company. The following officers were chosen: President, Benjamin Single; secretary, Nathaniel Kelley; treasurer, John Week.

The Wisconsin Valley Lumbermen's Association was organized at Stevens Point, November 4, 1875, with William Weston as chairman and N. A. Thompson as secretary.

#### OLD-TIME LUMBERMEN OF PLOVER AND STEVENS POINT

Most of the pioneers of Plover and Stevens Point were drawn to those places either from the necessities of office-holding, or from their



MODERN LUMBERING

desire to engage in lumbering operations. Those of a somewhat later generation usually attained public prominence largely through their influence as successful lumbermen. Sketches of some of the leaders in that line, whose biographies do not appear in connection with other topics, are herewith given.

#### SIMON A. SHERMAN

In the fall of 1853 Simon A. Sherman settled at Plover. He was a brisk Yankee carpenter and builder and his handiwork was represented by some of the first structures erected at the old county seat and at Stevens Point. Mr. Sherman also put up and operated a large



saw-mill at Plover, various members of his family being born in that locality which was his home for many years. A native of Massachusetts, he was well educated in that state and before he started for the West had thoroughly mastered the carpenter's trade and erected numerous factory buildings. In 1848, then twenty-four years of age, he reached Milwaukee by way of the Lakes, and after remaining in the Cream City for a short time went on to Plover, arriving there on the 28th of October of that year. His first work was on the American House, the first structure north of the Fox River which was painted and plastered and was graced by chimneys. Mr. Sherman also put up the shelves in the first store built at Stevens Point, that of Matt and John Campbell. He built the first frame house on the Indian lands, at a place called the Junction near Plainsville, in 1848, and in the following year made a trip to Galena, running lumber on the river. During the next season he rafted lumber down to Alton, and then returned to Massachusetts, where he remained two years. But the call of the West was too strong to resist, and back he came to Wisconsin, renting an old saw-mills at Fond du Lac, which he transformed into the first successful planing mill in that city. After being thus engaged for a year Mr. Sherman returned to Plover, and commenced building his mills at the mouth of the Big Plover river in 1854. Three years later he had them in full operation. Both of his sons, Clarence A. and Eugene A., were born at Plover during that period, and when they reached maturity were associated with him in business. The father was also prominent in county legislation and from every standpoint was a leading citizen of Portage County.

In the following paper Mr. Sherman reviews his first few years in the Plover-Stevens Point neighborhood, and brings in many interesting side-facts: "On the 8th of October, 1848, I left Worcester, Massachusetts, to go West, taking Greeley's advice. I took the cars to Schenectady, and thence to Buffalo by packet on the Erie canal; from Buffalo to Milwaukee with the noted Captain Blake on the steamer 'Nile;' arrived at Milwaukee on the 14th. After stopping three or four days I fell in with Charles P. Rice and my cousin, A. L. Sherman, and came through with them to Plover. I arrived at Plover on the 25th of October. From Strong's Landing (now Berlin) to Plover there was not a house. While I was in Milwaukee a treaty had been concluded with the Indians for all of their territory known as the Indian Lands. When we arrived at Plover we were the first to bring the news of this treaty. Our nearest postoffice was Portage City and mail came only once in two weeks. The next day after our arrival, Rice, A. L. Sherman and myself went out to what was called Little

Prairie and each of us made a claim and were the first to do so in this country. There never having been a survey made, we stuck our corner stakes at random, then paced off and placed the others. The claim I made was what was known as the John Morgan farm in Stockton; but I have never been to look up the corner stakes since.

"At about this time, Matt. and John Campbell started a small store at Stevens Point and employed me to put up some shelves to hold their goods. In going to the Point I took the wrong track and got lost, but upon hearing someone chopping I went in that direction and came to a small hill or knoll, covered with brushes and some graves upon it. I then saw the river and discovered my whereabouts. That knoll is now the thickest settled portion of Stevens Point, and about where Dr. Rood's house stands. That night I was stowed away in the attic of the building, with Dr. Phillips as my bedfellow, where we put in a long and tedious night contesting our claim with an army of bedbugs, but by perseverance and good generalship we held the fort and came out victorious.

"On my return to the county seat, I found persons fitting themselves out for an exploring expedition to look up water power for mill sites. I joined the party for the Wolf River, consisting of William Dunter, Goolsbery, Dave Lacount and others. Another party, consisting of Miner, Weston and Kingston, went to the Yellow River and located at Necedah. At this time the excitement in making claims was mostly for mill sites and hotels, the supplies for the pineries being brought from Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, and the country being considered of but little account for farming purposes. Messrs. Hartwell and Franklin were the first to experiment in farming in the pinery.

"On my return from the expedition, which was the hardest siege which I ever experienced, I found Mitchell & Brown, who were keeping a hotel at Stevens Point, had made a claim at Buena Vista and erected a board shanty. Sherman & Rice were keeping a hotel at the county seat at what is now called the Empire. At that time it was the only house north of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers that was plastered or painted or that had chimneys. Before reaching home I met them with a load of lumber, on their way to make a claim at the forks of the road leading to Berlin and Portage City. I erected the building for them, which was the first structure put up on the Indian lands. This was near where the thriving village of Plainville is now located. Mitchell & Brown went on beyond us four miles to the four lakes on the Berlin road and built another set of shanties, making three hotels they were running. Then I went on beyond there to the edge of Big Prairie and made a claim and built a shanty, stopping in it over night.

In the spring I went down the river on lumber to Galena. On my return I visited my claim and found a man named Firman had jumped it; so I sold out to him. And that claim is the one that Firman & Cartwright had so much trouble about, and which cost them, and two others (Troop and Langdon), their lives. Shortly after that, I built a house on Little Prairie for John L. Moore, which was the first house in Stockton. There being so much strife about hotel keeping and just after the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, we named Mitchell & Brown's first shanties Buena Vista, and the place has gone by that name ever since. We also named Lone Pine. In 1850 I went East and married in '51. Moved to Fond du Lac in 1852, and ran the first planing mill there and north of Milwaukee. Moved to this place (Plover) in 1853, bought Gilbert Conant out, and built at the Bloomer Rapids, about half a mile below Conant's, where I now reside."

#### THOMAS H. McDILL

Thomas H. McDill was one of the pioneer settlers and lumbermen of Northern Wisconsin before he became one of its leading public representatives. He first settled at Mill Creek, Portage County, in the fall of 1840, when there were only about 300 inhabitants north of Portage City, now Columbia County. He followed lumbering in that locality until 1842, when he transferred his operations to the Eau Claire River near Wausau, Marathon County. Mr. McDill built a sawmill there and operated it until 1844, when he sold his interest in it and moved to Plover. At that place, which remained so long the county seat, he bought a hotel and conducted it with John R. Mitchell. That occupation gave him an opportunity to get into politics, and during a portion of his stay at Plover he served as sheriff of the county. In 1864 he commenced to operate his saw-mill at Big Plover (McDill) and in 1870 moved there to reside permanently. The public positions ably held by Thomas H. McDill were as follows: Elected county judge in 1852, but soon afterward resigned; county treasurer, two terms, 1854-58; and member of the Legislature, 1867, 1871, 1879 and 1880. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. McDill: C. Helen McDill, who married Dr. D. J. Broughton and resided in Racine, Wisconsin; George E. McDill, who married and moved to Madison, Wisconsin; Kate A. and Charles W. McDill.

#### M. C. SLUTTS

M. C. Slutts was one of the most widely known lumbermen in the Stevens Point district. Although an Ohio man, most of his life was



spent in the southern states previous to his coming to Wisconsin in 1844. Coming to Galena, Illinois, by steamboat, from that place he made his way to the pineries of Northern Wisconsin on foot, arriving at Stevens Point on the last of August, 1844. Thence he went to DuBay's trading post and Mosinee. For a short time he was engaged in rafting for the contractors of John L. Moore, who was the owner of the Little Bull mill. During a portion of four years he was engaged in shaving shingles for himself in that vicinity; running lumber down the river during the season for rafting, he became a river pilot. After being in the territory for a year he made his headquarters at Stevens Point, and was constantly engaged in lumbering from 1845 to 1873. For twenty-eight years he never missed making trips each year with lumber on the Wisconsin River. From 1850 to 1852 he also had lumber yards at Illinois Town (now East St. Louis) and Venice, the latter a town a little further up the Mississippi River.

At an early day Mr. Slutts was also engaged in the hotel business at Stevens Point, having purchased a half interest in the American House about the year 1850. He served as coroner of the county, as well as one of its supervisors, and during some of the later years of his life held the office of deputy sheriff.

#### W. H. GILCHRIST

W. H. Gilchrist came to Stevens Point in the fall of 1847 and was an all-around useful citizen. He was a carpenter, a millwright, a lumberman and was honored with several local offices—city marshal, alderman, postmaster in the '50s, and sheriff after Joseph H. Baker's tragic death in the fall of 1875. His lumbering career extended from 1851 until about 1876, during which he was in partnership with N. H. Emmons and Benjamin Burr. When Mr. Gilchrist became a resident of Stevens Point in 1847—a New Yorker who had settled about a year before at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin—there were about 150 persons at the Point.

#### E. R. HERREN

Major E. R. Herren, senior member of the firm of Herren & Wadleigh, planing mill proprietors and lumbermen, was an Ohio native and youth, coming to Wisconsin in his fifteenth year, and in April, 1861, enlisting in Company D, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was finally second lieutenant of his company, lost his right leg at Port Hudson in 1863 and was discharged from the service a few months



afterward as captain of his company. During the following decade he engaged in several mercantile ventures in Wisconsin and Iowa, and had two years' experience in the sash, door and blind business in Chicago before establishing himself in the same line in Stevens Point. He located there in the spring of 1873 and in the fall of the succeeding year built the planing mill.

#### OTHER LUMBERMEN

Robert Nesbitt was an old Stevens Point merchant, who came to the place in the fall of 1855 and retired from business in 1880. At one time he was associated with William Walton.

William Walton, a New York young man who came to Stevens Point temporarily in May, 1845, found the future site of the city then occupied by one rough board shanty. During the winter of 1845-46 he made shingles at Wausau, working by the month, and for four or five years afterward was employed in the pineries. He then opened a store in Stevens Point, and also engaged in lumbering, farming and dealing in real estate.

#### THE POLES AS FIRST DISTINCTIVE FARMERS

Not long after Portage County was reduced to its present proportions occurred an event of far-reaching influence upon its development. With the coming of its first Polish immigrants to the farms east and northeast of Stevens Point was inaugurated an infusion of new stalwart blood which has meant much to the growth of both the city and the county. Industrious, ambitious and intelligent Poles also settled at Stevens Point, added to its population and trade and proved a potent factor in bringing the location of the county seat to it and establishing it in an enlarged and permanent prosperity.

The best sketch descriptive of the first incursion of Polish people into Portage County has been drawn by Prof. Albert H. Sanford, of the University of Wisconsin, in the "Proceedings" of the State Historical Society for November, 1907. The special occasion calling for its publication was the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the pioneer Polish family in that section of the state. "Within the half century," says Professor Sanford, "their numbers have increased until the immigrants with their descendants are now more than ten thousand strong, constituting approximately one-third of the county's population. Two-thirds of the Poles in Portage County are farmers, varying in material condition from extreme poverty to affluence. On the whole

they constitute a prosperous and substantial element of the population. The same may be said of the remaining one-third of their number who dwell in Stevens Point.

"The present study includes: First, an investigation into the early history and later development of this foreign group, and second a



CABIN OF AN EARLY SETTLER

description of conditions among them, and such comments upon Polish characteristics as relate to the social and economic problems involved in their progress toward complete Americanization.

#### MICHAEL VON KOZICZKOWSKI, FATHER OF PIONEER POLISH FAMILY

"The first Poles who came to Portage County were Michael von Koziczkowski<sup>1</sup> and family, consisting of his wife and nine children; they were followed, a year later, by the three families of Adam Klesnit (or Kleinshmidt), John Zynda and Joseph Platte. No dissent from the opinion that these were the earliest immigrants have been encountered and no records have been found to contradict it. As to the dates

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<sup>1</sup> The name was thus written at first, but later the "von" was dropped. Concerning the ending ski, which occurs so frequently, Professor Leo Weiner, of Harvard University, writes as follows: "Ski is an adjective ending (ska is feminine) denoting derivative from origin, etc., and is a common family ending in all Slavic languages." In many cases this suffix is added to the name of a town, as Modlinski, Grudziadski and Suwalski. In a list of heads of families belonging to the Polish Church in Stevens Point (1901) about 40 per cent had one of these two endings.

of their arrivals, tradition, even among those who then came as children with their parents, is at variance. These facts, however, are sufficiently settled by papers on file in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court in Stevens Point, where the declaration of intention to become a citizen made by Koziczkowski states that he arrived in 1857. The papers of the others named give the date of their coming as 1858, and, corroborating this evidence are the baptismal records of the Zynda family with the same year thereupon, furnished by the parish priest upon their departure for America and still in their possession. The following year saw the arrival in Portage County of Christian Dzwonkowsky, Franz Wojak, Casimir Lukaszewitz, Joseph Jazdzewski, ——— Green and ——— Werochowski. Peter Kronopeski came either this year, or the year before, from Winona, Minnesota.

"The pioneer of this early group of immigrants, Koziczkowski, had been the owner of a small farm in the region of Dantzic, West Prussia. He realized that the economic future of his nine children was dark and, having read of America, sold his farm and started for the New World without knowing his destination. Arrived in Chicago, he heard of cheap lands to be had on the upper Wisconsin River. In Milwaukee<sup>2</sup> he learned more, for there was at that time a movement among the Germans to take up lands in Marathon County. Proceeding in this direction, Koziczkowski arrived at Stevens Point in September, 1857, with but fifty dollars in money. He left his family in Stevens Point while he went to Wausau to look at land, which proved unsatisfactory because too heavily wooded.<sup>3</sup> Returning, he spent the winter (1857-58) in Stevens Point, and in the following summer worked for farmers a few miles east of the city. In the meantime he had written to friends at home, and the three families of Klesmit, Platta and Zynda had found their way to Portage County and were employed in the same neighborhood.

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<sup>2</sup> Much uncertainty exists as to the beginnings of Polish settlement in Milwaukee. It is the opinion of John W. S. Tomkiewicz, author of "The Polander in Wisconsin" (Wis. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 1901), that there were no Poles in Wisconsin before 1857. F. H. Miller, in "Parkman Club Papers," X, 1896, asserts that "there had been a very gradual immigration since 1855," the first Poles coming to Milwaukee about that year. No names or records are cited. The latter further states: "It was ten years (1865) before there was a church, and at that time there were only about thirty families." Rev. Wenceslaus Kruszka ("Historya Polska w Ameryce"—Milwaukee, 1905-07, VII, p. 125) states that there were Poles in Milwaukee as early as 1844, but that the first permanent settlers came there in 1860.

<sup>3</sup> Describing conditions in Marathon County at this time, Kate Everest Levi says: "It took ten years to break forty acres of land, no harvest could be raised for the first three or four years, and until 1861 wages were only fifty cents a day."—Wis. Hist. Colls., XIV, p. 359.



## HARDSHIPS OF FIRST POLISH SETTLERS

"These first Polish settlers and others who soon followed endured great hardships. Since there was little demand for labor on the farms, the men were paid but fifty cents a day for cradling, and twenty-five cents a day for digging potatoes, or they were paid in kind at the rate of one bushel of potatoes per day. The wife of one of these first comers worked for a loaf a day, and a sixteen-year old girl hired out for fifteen dollars and board for a year. In such cases the compensation for labor seems to have been the same as that to which they had been accustomed in the Old World. Under these circumstances only the bare necessities of life could be secured. Often their bread contained more of middlings than of flour<sup>4</sup> and was more often made of rye than of wheat. Potatoes were much used and, in accordance with a European custom, generally entered into the composition of their bread. A soup of milk and potatoes was often the sole constituent of a meal.

## PIONEER AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY

"The first lands secured by these settlers and other Poles who followed were pre-empted. Later, purchases were made of state lands at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per acre, and of lands from the Fox and Wisconsin River Improvement Company at prices ranging from \$50 to \$100 for forty acres.<sup>5</sup> After the enactment of the Homestead law (1862) advantage was taken of its provisions. The location of the first Polish farmers some ten miles northeast of Stevens Point seems to have been determined by the fact that a German settler, Joseph Oesterle, chiefly engaged in hunting and trapping, induced Kozickowski to secure land in his neighborhood. His location became the center of what was probably the earliest Polish agricultural community in Wisconsin and one of the earliest in The United States. The community is known as Polonia, and its growth was influenced by conditions of soil, topography and forests.

## POLES WHO SETTLED IN STEVENS POINT

"The majority of the early Polish immigrants of Portage County became farmers. Others settled in Stevens Point; among them, Jazdzewski (1859), Kuklinski (1860), Paul Luzaszewitz (1861),

<sup>4</sup> One man worked a week in order to earn middlings for bread.

<sup>5</sup> Wis. Hist. Colls., XI, pp. 409-415; Proceedings, 1899, p. 186.

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Polebietski (1862) and Leopold Kittowski (1864). The last named started from Kreis Konitz with his father and two brothers, Joseph and Thomas, in company with the families of John Boyer and Michael Mozuch. This group landed at Quebec, where they remained for about two years, except Leopold Kittowski who came direct to Stevens Point. They then moved to Detroit, where, it is said, there were then two or three Polish families."<sup>6</sup>

#### MICHAEL KOZICZKOWSKI AN EDUCATED, ABLE MAN

The pioneer Polish family of Portage County was large as was the Old World rule. Six children were born before America was reached and they all attained maturity. Then came five who died in infancy. The last four of the fifteen children also survived the uncertainties of the earlier period, less than twenty-six years having passed between the birth of the first in Poland and the last about two miles east of Polonia, on Section 2, Sharon Township. Joseph, the first to be born after the family settled in the county, is now in his sixty-first year; is a large land owner both in Portage and Marathon counties; is a leading stock breeder, especially of Ayrshire cattle and is a prominent democrat. From facts which he has furnished and which are elaborated in another volume, it seems that his parents were Michael and Frances (Vonzelewaka) Koziczkowski, and that they were natives of German Poland—the father born on September 11, 1811, and the mother, December 4, 1818. After the birth of eleven of their children they left Poland on February 8, 1857, took passage on a sailing vessel at Hamburg, Germany, and landed in New York City September 4th of that year. Not long afterward the family settled in Section 2, Sharon Township, where Joseph Patrick, his wife and large family still reside.

The father, founder of the family and pioneer of the Polish element in Portage County, was industrious, thrifty and honorable, and at his death in 1882, at the age of seventy-one years, was the owner of a landed estate of 480 acres. The mother survived him until 1905 and lived to be eighty-eight years of age. Michael Kozieskowski was a sturdy democrat, served for several years as chairman of the County Board of Supervisors, was a member of the School Board and was otherwise honored in a way which indicated his intelligence and reliability. He was, in fact, a man of fine education, and had a fluent command of Polish, German, French, Latin and English. With his scholas-

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<sup>6</sup> Henry M. Utley "Michigan as a Province, Territory and State" (New York, 1906), is authority for the statement that the first Poles came to Michigan in 1855, when some five or six families arrived in Detroit. In 1857 the first farming community was established at Parisville, Huron County.

tic attainments also went a deep religious sentiment which found practical outlet not only in faithful worship but in generous monetary contributions to the founding and support of several of the early Catholic churches.

Among his fellow countrymen Michael Kozickowski was famous as a pioneer horticulturist. Several years after settling near Polonia he sent to his native land for apple and pear seeds, started an orchard on



A PIONEER FIREPLACE

*whose*

his land and raised some hardy trees and good fruit. One of his old pear trees and one apple tree are still living and bearing fruit. Culture of pears is not generally practiced as far north as Portage County, and this venerable pear tree is one of the few found in the district. Its fruit is remarkably sweet and is much superior to the native American pears. The apples are a deep blood red color and are also of an exceptionally fine variety.

## PORTAGE COUNTY OLD SETTLERS CLUB

Although organized in September, 1892, the Old Settlers Club did not hold its first regular meeting until December 31st of that year. The officers elected were: President, S. A. Sherman, of Plover; secretary, J. W. Strobe, of Stevens Point; treasurer, William Fields, also of the Point; and the supervisor of each town in the county and of each ward in the city was a vice president of the club. There were about 300 members whose residence in the county dated from 1837 to 1860. Mr. Sherman had been president of the Portage County Old Settlers Club for fourteen years at the time of his death in 1906, and at the first meeting after his decease J. W. Strobe was elected to succeed him. Mr. Strobe held the office for twelve years, when he resigned, and in June, 1916, Herman H. Hoffman, of Amherst, was chosen president. Any person who has resided in the county for thirty-three years is eligible to membership.

Mr. Strobe was secretary of the club in 1892-93, and was succeeded by William Fields, who thus continued until his death in 1902. He was followed in the office by H. T. Webster, who died in 1908. J. B. Dawley served from 1908 until 1915, and since the latter year M. E. Bruce, of Stevens Point, has been secretary-treasurer.

The following charter members of the Portage County Old Settlers Club are still living in the county, their residence being Stevens Point unless otherwise designated: John D. Curran, born in 1847; J. B. Carpenter, 1855; Charles A. Pickard, Amond, 1859; George H. Worden, Linwood, 1854; H. H. Hoffman, Amherst, 1855; John W. Strobe, 1857; G. D. Aldrich, 1857; Theodore Myers, Amherst, 1852; J. P. Leonard, 1853, and John A. Murat, 1856.

The club has met for its social and historic meetings at different points in the county. As long as the original president lived and for two years afterward, its members gathered at Sherman's Grove. In 1909 the place of meeting was Plover; in 1910, Stevens Point; in 1911, Yellow Banks; in 1912 and 1913, Cadwell's Grove, and, commencing with 1914, the club has met at Lake Emily, about two miles northwest of Amherst and ten miles east of Stevens Point, at the junction of the Soo line and the Green Bay & Western.



## CHAPTER V

### POLITICAL AND CIVIL

PLOVER PORTAGE IN 1844—FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED—SETTLEMENT AT THE HEAD OF CONANT'S RAPIDS—THREE POPULAR MEN—THE VERSATILE ABRAHAM BRAWLEY—THE OLD COUNTY BUILDINGS AT PLOVER—POLITICAL ITEMS OF 1844-49—MOVING THE COUNTY SEAT TO STEVENS POINT—A COURTHOUSE SITE NEVER OCCUPIED—THE COUNTY FARM—PORTAGE COUNTY ASSEMBLYMEN—COUNTY OFFICIALS—POPULATION OF COUNTY, 1860-1910—COUNTY FIGURES AND FACTS FOR 1880—WEALTH OF THE COUNTY IN 1917—REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Considering the area of old Portage County from 1841 to 1856, it would manifestly be adding to the historic confusion to record facts which relate to this greater expanse of territory than is now indicated by the name. The writer of this narrative therefore will confine himself to events and personalities identified with the Portage County of the present.

As the county seat remained at Plover from 1844 until 1867, when a vote of the people moved the seat of justice to Stevens Point, that period is a natural pioneer era. Afterward the latter commenced its present-day development, a few years later the railroads penetrated the county and Northern Wisconsin and the conditions now prevailing began to shape themselves.

#### PLOVER PORTAGE IN 1844

In 1844 Plover had every good promise of becoming an important lumber center. It was a popular portage, as the canoes had to be taken from the river to go around Conant's Rapids, or across country to the Black River on the west and the Wolf River on the east. The trails between Big and Little Plover rivers and above Shaurette's Rapids also centered at Plover Portage. Harper & McGreer and others had selected mill sites and were well advanced in their improvements, and, what was more to the point, when it came to a consideration of the



advantages presented by the locality for a convenient seat of justice—there was John Batten's tavern on the road between Grand Rapids and Big Bull Falls. Although nearly a mile from the river, it was on a direct line between the Grand Rapids and the eastern bend of the Wisconsin, where the parent stream receives the Little Plover. So that many roads in this section of Northern Wisconsin led to the Plover Portage locality, and when the traveler, the voter, the tax-payer and



Arthur Beijer, Photographer

PORTAGE COUNTY COURT HOUSE  
Soldiers' Memorial in the Foreground

the citizen-at-large reached the place he found awaiting him a good bed, hearty food and a social landlord. What more could be required of a county seat in 1844?

FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED

In the fall of that year the first regular election for county officers was held with this result: Commissioners, Matthias Mitchell, Benjamin F. Berry and Luther Houghton; sheriff, Nelson Strong, who ap-

pointed George W. Mitchell his deputy; George Wyatt, clerk of court, clerk of County Board and register of deeds; John Batten, treasurer.

#### SETTLEMENT AT THE HEAD OF CONANT'S RAPIDS

In the meantime a settlement had commenced to materialize at the head of Conant's Rapids, where Conant & Campbell had been developing their mill site. As early as 1839 Abraham Brawley, a Pennsylvanian, had built a saw-mill on the creek just south of that locality, and in 1842 another one on the Big Eau Claire. In 1844 he moved his family from the Mill Creek home to a log house immediately above Conant's Falls, and is generally credited with being the pioneer householder of what afterward became Stevens Point. About the same time Matthias Mitchell built a shanty near the present foot of Main street and Charles Maddy and Henry Mularky erected a warehouse for lumbermen's supplies not far away. Mr. Mitchell also opened a hotel, and there is some difference of local opinion as to whether he completed his tavern or his log home first. Richard Gardner next erected a house, and soon afterward Richard Johnson also established himself near Shaurette Rapids and began building the dam.

#### THREE POPULAR MEN

Both Abraham Brawley and Matthias Mitchell were prominent in the community for many years. Mr. Mitchell was long one of the county commissioners and a member of the Board of Supervisors, and shared with John S. Kingsbury the popularity due to successful and faithful landlords. Mr. Kingsbury's tavern on the south side of Main Street was completed in the winter of 1845-46.

#### THE VERSATILE ABRAHAM BRAWLEY

Mr. Brawley was certainly an energetic and versatile individual. He was not only well known as a lumberman, but his crops of corn and potatoes, as well as of all garden truck, which he raised near the present court house, were the talk of the county and first called general attention to the natural fertility of the soil. He thus commenced farming in 1845. Several years afterward, when the Board of Supervisors was created under township organization, he served in that body as chairman, and when the Land Office was established at Stevens Point in 1853 was appointed its register. Mr. Brawley was also a justice of the peace and performed the first marriage ceremony in Portage

County. Before the Civil war he returned to Pennsylvania and during the conflict served in a cavalry regiment from that state. During the later period of the war he was captured by the Confederates and died in Richmond in February, 1865.

In 1845 Matthias Mitchell served as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, with Thomas Weston and Joseph S. Walworth as his associates and C. P. Rice as clerk.

The first court convened at Plover on the first Monday in April, 1845, in a building owned by Keith & Miles. Judge David Irwin was on the bench.

#### THE OLD COUNTY BUILDINGS AT PLOVER

At the regular session of the county commissioners on July 9, 1845, the subject of building a courthouse was discussed, and the clerk of the court, C. P. Rice, was ordered to give public notice that bids would be received by him until the 15th day of September, 1845, for that purpose. There is no record of bids having been received at that time, but another notice calling for them was issued in 1846. Finally the contract for the erection of a courthouse was let to William Dunton for \$1,950. At the time mentioned the commissioners were Thomas Weston, Thomas H. McDill and William V. Fleming. The building was completed in 1849. When the seat of justice was moved to Stevens Point, the building was sold to the Masonic lodge of Plover. Only a short time after it had been repaired and adapted to its new purposes, a disastrous fire swept through the old county seat and took the former courthouse with other buildings.

Mrs. J. W. Srope says: "Many noted cases, both civil and criminal, were tried in the old courthouse, and some of the best legal talent in this and other states was here represented. The court room at Plover was used for years as a place of divine worship by the Methodists and Presbyterians. It was also used by the Close Communion Baptists, whose minister was Rev. Mr. Hyde. It was said he would not use the court room to hold his meetings in until the windows had been open for three days at least. It was the only place for other public meetings, concerts or shows, and was the headquarters of the thousand and one in Wisconsin. It was a veritable hotbed of patriotism during the Civil war, and from its front steps the first Fourth of July oration was delivered in Portage County, in 1850. It was an imposing structure at the time it was erected, being the only one in the whole of Northern and Central Wisconsin; also one of the largest buildings between Milwaukee and Madeline Island.



"The old log jail, erected about 1847, was made of pine logs fourteen inches square; sides, ceiling and floor strongly bolted together with draft bolts covered on the inside with heavy sheet iron put on with large nails. There is no record of the escape of a prisoner from this bastile. The door, a heavy white oak one, was brought from the territorial jail at Portage. The lock was hand-made about six by twelve inches in size and the key weighs one pound. It has the date of 1844 on the end. The key is the only remaining piece of evidence in existence of the once famous and historical jail of Portage County."

#### POLITICAL ITEMS OF 1844-49

The first school district in the county was petitioned for in 1844 by E. S. Miner, George Neeves, Henry Clinton and George Kline in Township 22, Range 6, and was designated as Grand Rapids District No. 1.

In the first Constitutional convention, which convened at Madison on Monday, October 5, 1846, H. C. Goodrich represented Portage County. He gave his occupation as a lumberman and a miner and his residence as Plover. Soon after serving in the Constitutional convention he left the state. In the second Constitutional convention William H. Kennedy represented Portage, and he, too, was a resident of Plover.

In 1846 the county commissioners were Thomas Weston (chairman), M. Mitchell, Hiram Pierson and John W. Perry; J. M. Campbell, clerk. In the following year the members of the Board were Thomas Weston (chairman), William V. Fleming and Thomas H. McDill, and in 1848 E. S. Miner succeeded Mr. Weston as chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Messrs. Fleming and McDill being retained. John S. Kingsbury was clerk.

The first tavern north of the Fox River was built in Plover in October, 1846, and was run by Sherman & Rice. The first license for a tavern in Stevens Point was issued to James W. Campbell on February 8, 1848.

At a special election to see if the people of Portage County would ratify the constitution, held on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1847, the returns showed that 164 had voted for it and 209 against it. The election held on Monday, the 13th of March, 1848, to determine the sentiment in relation to the second constitution, resulted in 208 votes being cast in favor of its adoption and 48 against. On both occasions the county voted with the state majority.

In 1849, under the new state constitution, the county government was changed from the Commissioners' to the Supervisors' form, the first new board comprising: M. Mitchell (chairman), S. R. Merrill,



B. W. Finch and William V. Fleming; I. T. Kingston, clerk. J. S. Allen was treasurer. In 1850 Abraham Brawley was chairman and J. D. Rogers clerk.

#### MOVING THE COUNTY SEAT TO STEVENS POINT

One of the most enthusiastic mass meetings held in Stevens Point in favor of the transfer of the county seat from Plover was that of October 22, 1867, of which Dr. Galen Rood was chairman and John O. Johnson, secretary. The practical conclusion of the gathering was a formal pledge, through an adopted resolution, to subscribe \$10,000 for the erection of a suitable courthouse and other county buildings.

As authorized by Chapter 280, Local Laws of the state, a vote on the removal of the county seat from Plover to Stevens Point was taken throughout the county, and resulted in a majority of 340 in favor of the latter. Naturally, there was great rejoicing at the Point, which had realized a long-deferred ambition.

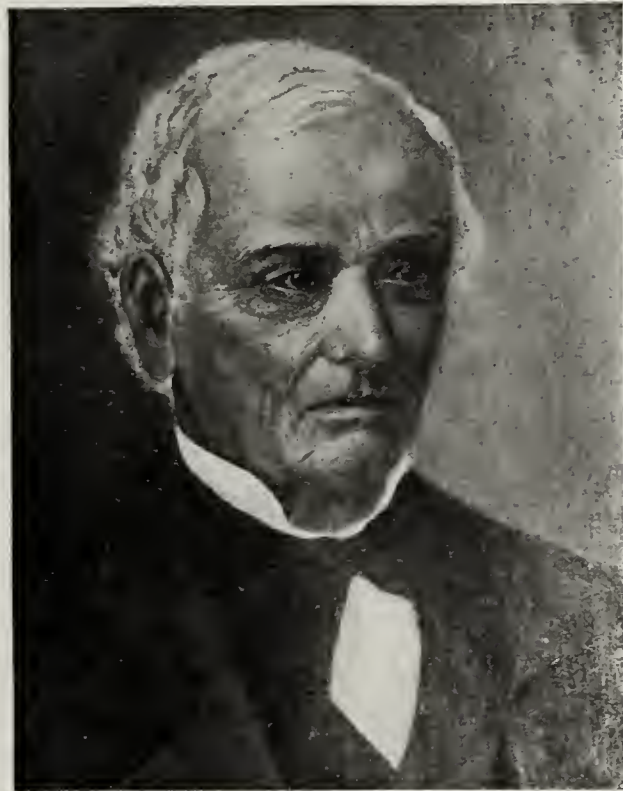
#### A COURTHOUSE SITE NEVER OCCUPIED

In April, 1917, the Journal published the following regarding the old courthouse site on the South Side, Stevens Point: "Who remembers the old Court House Square on the South Side occupying the greater part of the two blocks lying east and west of Strongs avenue between Wisconsin and Shaurette streets? Not many even of the older residents have any recollection that such a reservation ever existed in Stevens Point. Yet it was there for almost twenty years, it was plainly marked on all the early plats, and records in the county offices tell the story of the abandonment by the city without a cent of compensation of what might have been today a beautiful public park or site for public buildings.

"It was in 1855 when the village, afterward the city of Stevens Point, was platted by Moses M. Strong, able Mineral Point lawyer and stirring figure of territorial and early statehood days in Wisconsin, in conjunction with General A. G. Ellis and associates, who are mentioned in town records only under the vague terms of 'and other,' that a section of the town site was set aside for use in the glorious dim future when the county seat might be wrested away from Plover and brought to the city on the banks of the Wisconsin. Thus it was that the first plats of the village showed a Courthouse Square laid out in the form of a maltese cross, occupying twenty-six lots in the two blocks bounded by Wisconsin, Elk, Shaurette and Church streets, but

leaving the lots in the four corners of the square formed by those streets still in the hands of the original owners.

"Time went on and the ambition of Stevens Point to become the county seat was realized. In 1867, against the vigorous opposition of Plover, the Legislature passed an act permitting an election on the question. The vote was in Stevens Point's favor. But that did not settle it. Plover contested the result in the courts on the ground that



JUDGE A. G. ELLIS

*Painted by Laurence Ellis*

From Painting Hanging in the Public Library at Stevens Point

it was fraudulent, it being claimed that non-residents were voted by the hundreds in favor of the Point, and there are not wanting old-timers even in the city who have long admitted that the charge was true and boasted of it. It was in 1869 before the legal dispute was settled in favor of Stevens Point and provision was made for moving the county seat.

"Then the county authorities, instead of taking the location which had long been waiting on their action, procured a new site 1,500 feet north and built the present courthouse. Thereupon, in 1874, Strong

applied to the Circuit Court for the vacating of that part of the plat reserved as 'Court House Park,' and his petition, which is still preserved in Clerk Timm's vault, is an interesting document. It was written by hand, and it recites that the reservation was made in the first plat 'solely for court house and other public buildings;' that the county had just built an expensive, commodious courthouse at a cost of \$30,000, of so substantial and permanent a character and with so fine and permanent a fence around it that there remained no possibility that a courthouse would ever be located on the site first chosen. The petitioner, Moses M. Strong, apparently did not feel sure that the non-use of the property as a courthouse site was sufficient to vacate it, for he also set forth that it 'had been left in its natural state and that the city was not making use of it for any public purpose whatever.' He asked, therefore, that it revert to him as the original owner and the then owner of the surrounding property.

"If the city authorities of that day had made a fight the 'Court House Park' might have been saved. But land was cheap, there were few buildings below or east of the piece described, and it did not seem to them worth while to resist the petition of Strong. The Council, on motion of Alderman John D. McLean, voted formally 'assenting and agreeing to the petition,' and a copy of that resolution attested by A. G. Hamaker, city clerk, and filed by James G. Rogers, clerk of the court, still appears in the record. On the 26th of January, 1874, the Circuit Court, George W. Cate presiding, with the consent of all parties concerned, signed the order vacating the tract. It was returned to Strong and later sold by him in separate parcels.

"Among the buildings now occupying the piece of land thus reverting to Strong are: Engine House No. 2, the First Baptist church and the residences of James Rice, J. J. Pfiffner, P. J. Bresnahan, H. J. Calkins, C. B. Baker, Frank Abb, O. A. Young, G. H. Altenberg, Mrs. M. C. Alban and Herman Krueger."

#### THE COUNTY FARM

One mile west of Amherst Junction is the County Poor Farm of 400 acres, 180 acres of which are under cultivation. Besides the raising of the cereal crops, Superintendent H. J. Kankrud gives much attention to the care of live stock, which at the present time (summer of 1918) comprises 45 cows and calves and 15 hogs. This is Mr. Kankrud's eleventh year of service altogether and to his good management is largely due the commendable condition of the farm.

A definite idea of the activities conducted on the County Farm, as



well as their practical results, is obtained from the last report of the county agricultural agent, J. M. Coyner. Live stock is represented by several lusty litters of pigs, and a good herd of dairy cows. The pigs, of course, are raised for pork, and the receipts for dairy products above the consumption at the farm amounts to more than \$1,400. During the year \$3,118 had been received from the potato sales, with 1,000 bushels unmarketed. There were threshed, during the season, 2,600 bushels of oats of such fine quality that, after some of the grain was exhibited at the county fair, 1,000 bushels were sold to various farmers for seed. The County Farm also raises fine crops of forage. Four acres of the land are given over to common alfalfa and a smaller tract to the Grimm variety. Clover and mixed hay are cultivated to advantage. Altogether, the county farm is a thrifty producer, and a credit to all concerned in its management. Its operation also tends to conserve the good health of the inmates of the County Home, many of whom otherwise might be real charges upon the county.

#### PORTAGE COUNTY ASSEMBLYMEN

Keeping in mind the many changes in boundaries and area of the Portage County of the '40s and '50s, it is of interest to know who represented it in the territorial and the state legislatures. From 1842 to 1846 General Albert G. Ellis was its honored and able member in the assembly of the territory. During that period not only was what is now Portage County receiving its first accessions of permanent settlers, but what was then known as Portage County had reached its maximum expansion. As stated, Henry C. Goodrich was chosen to represent the county in the first Constitutional convention of 1846 and William H. Kennedy was sent to the second Constitutional convention of 1847.

The names of those who have represented Portage County in the assembly since the state was organized are as follows:

James M. Campbell, Stevens Point, 1848.

John Delaney, Stevens Point, 1849.

W. D. McIndoe, Wausau, 1850.

T. J. Morman, Stevens Point, 1851.

George W. Cate, Stevens Point, 1852-53.

W. D. McIndoe, Wausau, 1854-55.

Joseph Wood, Grand Rapids, 1856.

Anson Rood, Stevens Point, 1857.

Burton Millard, Wausau, 1858.

James S. Young, Stevens Point, 1859.



John Phillips, Stevens Point, 1860.  
Oretes Garrison, Centralia, 1861.  
A. S. McDill, Plover, 1862.  
Enoch Webster, Amherst, 1863.  
John Phillips, Stevens Point, 1864.  
Newton H. Emmons, Stevens Point, 1865.  
J. O. Raymond, Plover, 1866.  
Thomas H. McDill, Plover, 1867.  
Benjamin Burr, Stevens Point, 1868.  
Fred Huntley, Buena Vista, 1869-70.  
Thomas H. McDill, Plover, 1871.  
O. H. Lamoreaux, Plover, 1872.  
D. R. Clements, Stevens Point, 1873-74.  
George H. Guernsey, Almond, 1875.  
T. W. Anderson, Stockton, 1876.  
W. L. Arnott, Stockton, 1877.  
James Meehan, Linwood, 1878.  
Thomas H. McDill, Plover, 1879-80.  
James E. Rogers, Stevens Point, 1881.  
C. A. Lane, Plover, 1882-84.  
A. W. Sanborn, Stevens Point, 1885-86.  
Jerome Nelson, Amherst, 1887-88.  
Edward McGlachlin, Stevens Point, 1889-90.  
Charles Couch, Amherst, 1891-94.  
H. H. Hoffman, Amherst, 1895-96.  
P. N. Peterson, Amherst, 1897-98.  
P. H. Cashin, Stevens Point, 1897-98.  
F. R. Frost, Almond, 1899-1900.  
W. F. Collins, Stevens Point, 1901-02.  
F. J. Carpenter, 1903-08.  
O. A. Crowell, Almond, 1909-12.  
Don C. Hall, Stevens Point, 1913-14.  
Anton C. Krembs, Stevens Point, 1915-16.  
George D. Whiteside, Stevens Point, 1917-18.

Of the foregoing representatives, Messrs. Frost, Collins, Carpenter, Crowell and Krembs were born in Portage County.

#### COUNTY OFFICIALS

John Stumpf was one of the prominent residents of Portage County who, while Plover was the seat of justice and "office holding there was good," lived in that locality and afterward moved to Stevens Point to

continue his public service. He was a native of Germany, but came to the United States before he had reached his majority. From the city of New York he went to Iowa County, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1849, while still but a few months past his voting age, located in Stevens Point. Mr. Stumpf was intelligent, industrious and popular. At first he was employed by the month, but in 1852 (such progress had he made in the good will and confidence of the community) he was elected clerk of the County Board and register of deeds. That advancement necessitated his residence in Plover, where he resided until 1874. During that period he served as deputy clerk of the County Board (1855-57), register of deeds and clerk of the Circuit Court, county treasurer (1864-73), county judge (1873-74). Early in 1862 Judge Stumpf enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; was captured at the battle of Shiloh and was a prisoner of war for seven months; was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg and was discharged from the service as a lieutenant of his company. While serving as county judge he was admitted to the bar, and after he moved to Stevens Point held such offices as those of justice of the peace and city treasurer. Judge Stumpf married Miss Harriet M. Richmond, of an old Stockton family, and three of their sons reached maturity.

Andrew F. Wyatt, for several years from January, 1881, clerk of the Circuit Court, was one of the best known residents of Stevens Point. Early in his youth he came from Pennsylvania (in July, 1856) and was employed for a number of years thereafter in the office of the United States register of the land office. During the last two years of the Civil war he was connected with the provost marshal's office at La Crosse and in 1865-67 was assistant assessor of internal revenue for the Stevens Point district. At that time he also engaged in the mercantile business and he continued the latter occupation until 1869, after which, for a number of years, he was identified with the McCulloch bank. In November, 1871, when the Wisconsin Central Railroad established a depot at Stevens Point, Mr. Wyatt was appointed station agent and held that position for many years. Then he re-entered the banking business with H. D. McCulloch and B. Burr & Son and subsequently served as clerk of the Circuit Court, register of deeds (twelve years), member of the City Council, the School Board and the County Board of Supervisors. He was a very prominent Mason, and was identified with different bodies of that order for a period of fifty-four years. At the time of his death, he was the oldest Mason in Stevens Point. In 1876 Mr. Wyatt married Mrs. Emma Redfield, by whom he had three children. His younger son, Benjamin F., was a first lieutenant in a machine gun battalion during the World's war.

Stillman H. Sawyer, a Maine man who came from the California gold fields in 1855 and engaged in farming in the Town of Belmont, served during the Civil war in the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was register of deeds of the county in 1867-70. In 1881 he assumed the office of county treasurer.

#### POPULATION OF COUNTY, 1860-1910

The figures which have been published as to estimates of population are often valueless, since no intimation is given which could make it clear to those of today what extent of territory the figures cover. But with any standard history of the state before him, the reader will know that the Federal census for 1860 will give the population of Portage County as we know it in 1918. According to the canvass made by the United States and state enumerators, the following is the general showing: 1860, 7,507; 1865, 8,181; 1870, 10,660; 1875, 14,856; 1880, 17,801; 1890, 24,798; 1900, 29,483; 1910, 30,945.

The census of 1880 covered both the towns and villages of the county in detail and the figures are therefore given in comparison with those of 1890:

Civil Divisions	1880	1890
Alban Town .....	210	563
Almond Town .....	872	1,035
Amherst Town .....	1,375	1,324
Amherst Village .....	298	438
Belmont Town .....	535	622
Buena Vista Town .....	830	1,061
Carson .....	426	...
Junction Village .....	239	...
Eau Pleine Town .....	598	748
Grant Town .....	309	...
Hull Town .....	1,044	1,477
Lanark Town .....	663	797
Linwood Town .....	406	368
New Hope Town .....	801	885
Pine Grove Town .....	339	399
Plover Town .....	1,220	1,274
Plover Village .....	412	...
Stockton Town .....	1,346	1,698
Sharon Town .....	1,639	1,940
Stevens Point Town .....	569	...
Stevens Point City .....	4,449	...

The comparative figures for 1900 and 1910 were:

Civil Divisions	1900	1910
Alban Town .....	878	1,053
Rosholt Village .....	...	383
Almond Town .....	1,080	916
Almond Village .....	...	487
Belmont Town .....	781	857
Buena Vista Town .....	1,102	1,139
Dewey Town .....	754	825
Eau Pleine Town .....	1,086	1,094
Hull Town .....	1,469	1,628
Lanark Town .....	825	867
Linwood Town .....	677	653
New Hope Town .....	962	1,001
Pine Grove Town .....	565	809
Plover Town .....	1,611	1,580
Sharon Town .....	2,225	2,218
Stevens Point City .....	9,524	8,692
Stockton Town .....	1,899	1,991

*26203 what's the make?*  
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#### COUNTY FIGURES AND FACTS FOR 1880

The year 1880 seems to be a favorable opportunity in which to "take an account of stock," as the census man left a number of interesting facts on record. Besides ascertaining the population of the county by townships, he discovered that during the census year there had been 167 marriages and 146 births in the county, and only 35 deaths—a remarkably small mortality. The value of the real estate and personal property was \$2,741,202, and the total taxes for all county purposes, \$77,260. The indebtedness of Portage County amounted to \$81,746, of which \$42,500 had been incurred in extending aid to the railroads, all of which had entered its boundaries in the '70s.

By the year 1880 also the following postoffices had been established in the county: Stevens Point, Alban, Almond, Amherst Junction, Badger, Bancroft, Blaine, Buena Vista, Custer, Ellis, Keene, Junction, McDill, Modely, Meeham, New Hope, Polonia, Runkels Mills, Sherman, Surrey and Stockton.

The county officers then serving were as follows: Gilbert L. Park, circuit judge; J. R. Kingsbury, county judge; Michael Roseau, sheriff; John R. McDonald, county clerk; S. H. Sawyer, treasurer; A. F. Wyatt, clerk of Circuit Court; John A. Murat, register of deeds; W. H. Packard, district attorney; Henry Curren, county surveyor; Andrew P. Een, superintendent of schools.



## WEALTH OF THE COUNTY IN 1917

Several interesting facts are gathered from the assessor's reports for 1917, as finally revised, and the values equalized by the committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed for that purpose. It seems that the largest single item of personal property covers the equine stock of the county—horses, mules and asses; that the second is that comprising stocks of merchandise, and the third, neat cattle. The amounts of the chief items in the Personal Property classification, representing "true values," are as follows: Horses and their kind, \$1,088,735; neat cattle, \$890,647; merchandise, \$1,025,098; automobiles, \$410,265; wagons, carriages and other vehicles, \$177,599; and bank stock, \$352,002.

## LIVE STOCK

By towns and villages the number and value of horses and cattle were as follows:

Civil Divisions	Horses		Cattle	
	Number	Value	Number	Value
Town of Alban .....	444	\$46,398	1,478	\$47,296
Town of Almond .....	704	74,800	1,071	35,440
Town of Amherst .....	745	79,268	2,257	80,249
Town of Belmont .....	532	55,328	1,113	34,614
Town of Buena Vista .....	817	86,932	1,899	62,952
Town of Carson .....	801	80,941	3,338	106,649
Town of Dewey .....	319	28,088	907	25,940
Town of Eau Pleine .....	635	64,199	2,504	79,888
Town of Grant .....	516	49,536	1,469	43,068
Town of Hull .....	439	39,510	942	26,470
Town of Lanark .....	585	61,718	1,359	43,806
Town of Linwood .....	353	31,064	1,123	34,252
Town of New Hope .....	508	53,391	1,850	65,003
Town of Pine Grove .....	397	35,333	676	19,435
Town of Plover .....	687	70,074	1,291	40,150
Town of Sharon .....	654	69,324	1,520	48,701
Town of Stockton .....	815	86,706	1,985	64,512
Village of Almond .....	84	8,694	67	3,018
Village of Amherst .....	85	8,585	55	2,035
Village of Amherst Junction .....	31	3,131	57	2,400
Village of Junction City .....	37	3,525	84	3,108
Village of Nelsonville .....	32	3,040	86	4,472
Village of Plover .....	33	2,640	23	851
Village of Rosholt .....	51	4,602	54	1,998
City of Stevens Point.....	406	41,818	367	14,250
Total, City and Villages.....	759	\$ 76,125	793	\$ 32,132
Total for Towns.....	9,951	1,012,610	26,782	858,515
Total for County.....	10,710	\$1,088,735	27,575	\$890,647

## REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The committee on equalization of the board of supervisors pronounced the following as the value of the real estate and personal property in Portage County in 1917:

Civil Divisions	Personal	Real Estate	Total
Town of Alban .....	\$ 124,433	\$ 923,670	\$ 1,048,103
Town of Almond .....	136,242	1,377,340	1,533,582
Town of Amherst .....	209,757	1,416,800	1,626,557
Town of Belmont .....	121,744	915,528	1,037,272
Town of Buena Vista .....	204,416	1,633,840	1,838,256
Town of Carson .....	219,675	1,421,100	1,640,775
Town of Dewey .....	66,944	501,688	568,632
Town of Eau Pleine .....	172,977	1,308,650	1,481,627
Town of Grant .....	110,055	1,035,290	1,145,345
Town of Hull .....	109,038	883,132	992,170
Town of Lanark .....	140,094	1,129,650	1,269,744
Town of Linwood .....	73,725	555,430	629,155
Town of New Hope .....	159,368	1,027,620	1,186,988
Town of Pine Grove .....	128,355	811,340	939,695
Town of Plover .....	305,099	2,252,000	2,557,099
Town of Sharon .....	165,200	1,327,820	1,493,020
Town of Stockton .....	256,534	2,091,960	2,348,494
Village of Almond .....	183,355	310,640	493,995
Village of Amherst .....	131,773	348,896	480,669
Village of Amherst Junction .....	50,807	80,154	130,961
Village of Junction City .....	44,287	124,226	168,513
Village of Nelsonville .....	51,568	114,500	166,068
Village of Plover .....	20,232	74,197	94,429
Village of Rosholt .....	139,931	170,452	310,383
City of Stevens Point.....	1,724,916	4,972,480	6,697,396
Total, City and Villages.....	\$ 2,346,869	\$ 6,195,545	\$ 8,542,414
Total for Towns.....	2,723,656	20,612,858	23,336,514
Total for County.....	\$ 5,070,525	\$26,808,403	\$31,878,928

## CHAPTER VI

### ETCHING OF COUNTY IN 1876

PORTAGE COUNTY TAKES SHAPE—PHYSICAL FEATURES—PROTECTING THE LUMBERMEN FROM THE INDIANS—DEVELOPMENT OF LUMBER INTERESTS IN 1840-42—FIRST ATTEMPTS AT FARMING—LUMBERING INDUSTRIES IN 1857—TRAFFIC DIVIDED BETWEEN RAIL AND RIVER—GEORGE REED, OF THE CENTRAL, MEANT BUSINESS—OTHER RAILROADS IN 1876—SEAT OF JUSTICE MOVED TO STEVENS POINT—LUMBER TRADE IN 1876—VILLAGES IN THE CENTENNIAL YEAR—GENERAL CONDITIONS IN 1876.

*By Albert G. Ellis*<sup>1</sup>

Mr. President, Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: The government of the United States having existed for a century, on the Fourth of July, this year of our Lord, 1876, by common consent a celebration suitable to the Centennial is being made throughout the length and breadth of the land. Congress, on March 13th, last, passed a joint resolution of the two houses, recommending the people of the state to assemble in their several counties or towns, on this Centennial anniversary of our national independence, and cause to have delivered an historical sketch of said county or town from its foundation; and that a copy of said sketch be filed in the clerk's office of said county, and an additional copy, in print or manuscript, be filed in the office of the Librarian of Congress; and the same having been further recommended by the President of the United States in his proclamation on the 25th of May last, this paper is respectfully submitted responsive to such resolution and proclamation, as for Portage County and the City of Stevens Point, State of Wisconsin, to-wit:

#### PORTAGE COUNTY TAKES SHAPE

Portage County is nearly central of the state, having Adams and Waushara on the south, Marathon on the north, Waupaca on the

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<sup>1</sup> Originally read by General Ellis at the Centennial Celebration held in Stevens Point.

east and Wood on the west. It was set off from Brown County in 1836, comprising what is now Columbia County; Wisconsin Portage (from which the name is derived) being the center. In 1841 the boundaries were much enlarged by the addition of all the territory north of Sauk and Portage, being ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, east of the meridian, to the north line of the state; it was attached to Dane County for judicial purposes. In January, 1844, by act of the Legislature, Portage County was fully organized and the inhabitants at the same time authorized to make choice by a vote of the people of a seat of justice. This vote was had on April 18th in that year. Fort Winnebago, at the Wisconsin Portage, and Plover, were the contesting points. The vote of Bull Falls was understood to have turned the scale, and decided the question in favor of Plover, which thenceforward became the county seat.

The first house built here was by Houghton and Batten. The county commissioners on ————, 1847, granted a tavern license to Luther Houghton at Rushville. The house stood a little southwest of the present Village of Plover, then called Rushville.

The election of officers succeeded in the fall, when the following named persons were chosen, to-wit: County commissioners, Mathias Mitchell, Benjamin F. Berry and Luther Houghton; sheriff, Nelson Strong, who appointed George W. Mitchell his deputy; George Wyatt, clerk of court, clerk of county board and register of deeds; John Batten, treasurer. The first court was held at Plover (in a house or store belonging to Keith and Miles) on Monday, April 1, 1845, Hon. David Irwin, Jr., presiding. The first case on the docket was that of Abraham Brawley vs. Andrew Dunn and Henry Carpenter.

In 1846 Columbia County was set off with limits almost identical with those of Portage, as taken from Brown County in 1836. Adams County was set off in 1848, Marathon in 1850, and Wood in 1856, leaving Portage with its present constitutional limits. It is about thirty miles square, would be exactly so but that three townships were nicked off on the southwest to be put into Wood County. It now contains, according to public survey, towns 24 and 25, north, in range 6 east, and towns 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, north, in ranges 7, 8, 9 and 10 east; twenty-two townships in all, having an area of 506,880 acres.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Wisconsin River enters it in town 25 north, range 9 east, and leaves it in town 23 north, range 6 east. The southeasterly part is openings, with scattered burr oak timber; the northeasterly part (but



thinly settled as yet) is closely timbered, white pine prevailing. The face of the country is slightly undulating; it is beautifully watered. The streams, besides the Wisconsin, are the Big and Little Plover, Mill Creek, Eau Pleine and Buena Vista Creek.

The soil in the openings is sandy alluvion, favorable to agriculture; that in the timbered part is generally heavier, inclining to gravel and clay. Portage County, as indeed Wood and Marathon, was first sought out for its pine timber, and lumbering has been the leading business from the first, though the openings are now well settled and covered with good farms, that branch of industry being found quite remunerative.

#### PROTECTING THE LUMBERMEN FROM THE INDIANS

Forty years ago this county, with the whole Upper Wisconsin, was an unbroken wilderness; possessed by the Indian tribes, who held the right of soil, Du Bay's trading post having the only house in the whole region. As early as 1831 Daniel Whitney of Green Bay, having obtained a permit for that purpose from the War Department, commenced the building of a saw mill at Whitney Rapids, below Point Bas. Other parties, Messrs. Grignon and Merrill, soon followed, going further up; and soon land lookers, searchers for pine, were filling the country. This alarmed the Indians, who began to complain to the government agents. In 1836, Governor Dodge, superintendent of Indian affairs, negotiated a treaty at Cedar Point, on the Fox River, with the Menominees for a cession of a strip of land three miles in width on each side of the Wisconsin, from Point Bas, forty miles up the river to Big Bull Falls. This was specially to cover the operations of the lumbermen. In 1839 this cession was ordered surveyed by the surveyor general at Dubuque, which was done forthwith, Joshua Hathaway, Esq., of Milwaukee, being the deputy surveyor. This tract was offered at public sale at Mineral Point in 1840, which fairly opened the country to the extent of this strip, at least, to occupation and settlement. Settlers in the proper sense of the term were at this time (1840) but few. The following named persons are recollected as being in the county at that date: Abraham Brawley, Horace Judd, John G. Hebard, Thomas McDill, Richard Veeder, E. H. Metcalf, Solomon Leach, John Boucher, Antoine Pricourt, Gilbert Conant, Valentine Brown, Charles Maddy, Peter Cane, John Raish, John Eckels, Thomas Harper, James Harper, James Sitherwood, A. M. McCauley, H. W. Kingsbury, Conrad Rotherman, Orrin Maybee, Hugh McGreer, Daniel Campbell, Solomon Story, Peter Barnard.

## DEVELOPMENT OF LUMBER INTERESTS IN 1840-42

There is no data whereby to fix the number of inhabitants at that time in what is now Portage County. It is believed it could not have been more than 100. But the opening of the land—the six mile strip—to market, was heralded far and near, and people began to pour in from the southern part of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, and in a few years thereafter the population of the Pinery, including Portage County, might have been numbered by thousands. The water powers, eligible sites for mills, were rapidly taken up; Conant Rapids and Mill Creek were among the first in this county. The first house was that at Du Bay's trading post, on the east branch of the Wisconsin River, town 25; but the first saw mill built in the county was that upon Mill Creek, by Abraham Brawley in 1839. Perry and Veeder occupied a site on this stream about the same time. Campbell and Conant built one on the Conant Rapids of the Wisconsin, the same year. Bloomer and Harper built the following year at McGreer's Rapids (now Jordon), on Big Plover. In fact the lumbering business took long strides in 1840, 1841 and 1842, mills going up at all advantageous points on the Wisconsin and its tributaries. The commencement of this business of reducing the huge pines to boards and shingles and delivering them at Galena, Dubuque or St. Louis, was a serious undertaking, involving great outlay of capital and labor as well as risk of money, life and limb. Notwithstanding all, it was embarked in by thousands of men, with their teams and outfits, so that in three or four years the woods were alive with choppers, loggers and teams, and the rivers with rafts of logs and lumber.

## FIRST ATTEMPTS AT FARMING

As the business increased, men began to cast about for means of obtaining supplies at less cost than wagoning them all the way from Southern Wisconsin or Northern Illinois, which brought about a trial of the soil. Some of the lumbermen even, began raising farm products, and not a few private adventurers risked breaking on the openings and planting both roots and small grain; such experiments proving successful, many of those who had come up into the pinery with their teams to advance their fortunes in the logging business, changed off their bobsleds for wagons and plows and settled down quietly to farming, selling their potatoes, corn, oats, wheat, etc., to the lumbermen.

## LUMBERING INDUSTRIES IN 1857

Notwithstanding all, the lumbering business took the lead, engrossing the chief outlays of capital and employment of labor. It is somewhat difficult to furnish an estimate of it as for Portage County at this time, as it was running in constant connection with the whole Wisconsin pinery from Point Bas to Eagle River. In 1857 the business of the river was estimated to give constant employment to nearly 3,000 men, and the yearly product to be not less than 120,000,000 feet, valued here in the pinery at the sum of \$1,428,000. What proportion of the whole it would be right to put down to Portage County at that time is somewhat uncertain, surely not less than one-sixth, which would give 20,000,000 feet at a valuation of \$236,000 per annum. This in 1857.

## TRAFFIC DIVIDED BETWEEN RAIL AND RIVER

The market for this lumber at that day was all along down the waters from Portage City to St. Louis, and the only mode of egress was by the rivers. All that is changed now; that is, we are no longer confined to the rivers for means of getting lumber to market. The cars have reached us; we have three railroads passing through the county, all of which are used more or less in sending off the lumber, though not all of it goes by cars; a large portion is still committed to the water.

The sending it by cars, however, is working a great change in the business. Formerly there was much uncertainty as to time when returns could be had. It was, is still, but seldom that a fleet leaving here could be got out on the same rise of water. Frequently it required two and sometimes even three floods to carry a fleet to St. Louis; indeed many years the drouth and low waters prevailed to that degree that scarce a fleet of lumber could be got out in course of the season. Rafts lay in the water, filling with sand, the grubs decaying, so that it became necessary to haul and re-raft it, all which caused serious delay and great damage. This is avoided by sending by cars. Now an operator going into the woods can calculate with reasonable certainty (by shipping by rail) how long he will have to hold his investment, that is, provided he can make sales—a risk he has to encounter in either case, whether shipping by cars or flood.

In 1848, at the treaty of Lake Poygan, the Menominees ceded all their land on the Wisconsin, eastwardly to the Fox River. The surveys followed soon after. The Stevens Point land office was



opened in 1853; land sales were rapid; speculation overran the country; immense tracts of pine and other lands were entered, all which quickened the lumber trade, as also, in a good degree, the farming in Portage County.

#### DISAGREEABLE FIRST RAILROAD EXPERIENCE

In the year 1855-6 certain parties representing the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company (which road was built and in operation from Horicon northwesterly as far as Berlin) appeared in this county, at Plover and Stevens Point, soliciting aid for the purpose of extending said railroad from Berlin to Plover and Stevens Point. Their negotiations and solicitations were continued here for more than a year, resulting in their obtaining bonds, mortgages and deeds of land in exchange for their stock, as is believed to be an amount little short of \$600,000. All this time nothing had been done but on paper; not a shovel full of earth has been moved, no survey and location of the road, no right of way obtained, nothing whatever towards construction. The money crisis of 1857 came on, when, presto, the whole thing collapsed, vanished into thin air. But the operators had secured the bonds and mortgages and the deeds of land, and some years afterwards it was found these securities had gone into circulation as commercial paper. Some of our citizens have since been sued on them and judgments obtained against them. Such was our first experience in getting the blessings of railroads.

#### GEORGE REED, OF THE CENTRAL, MEANT "BUSINESS"

The Congress of the United States in 1864 passed an act making a liberal grant of land to aid in building a railroad from Portage City or from Fond du Lac, Berlin or Menasha, via Stevens Point to Lake Superior. After some most unaccountable delay, the Legislature accepted the grant and passed an act chartering two companies, one to build from Portage City and the other from Menasha or Berlin or Fond du Lac, via Stevens Point to Lake Superior, and turning over the bonds to them on condition of fulfillment of terms of the charters. Hon. George Reed, of Manitowoc, after many difficulties succeeded in getting the companies organized—the two consolidated into one and moved towards construction of a railroad. On his first appearance here in 1860, he could get no audience of the people, the "raw head and bloody bones" of the old Horicon fraud met him at every turn. With the exercise, however, of commendable patience and persever-



ance, he was able finally to be heard; which being done, the proposition met with favor. It was at once found that Judge Reed, unlike the Horicon gentlemen, meant business; people of the county, especially at Stevens Point, gave most assured countenance and support to the measure; survey and location of the road from Menasha to Stevens Point was made forthwith and very soon a preliminary survey quite through to Lake Superior. Capitalists to take hold of the enterprise were found in Boston; a construction company with Mr. Colby of Boston and a gentleman from Chicago, E. B. Phillips, Esq., was organized, contracts for building the road from Menasha to Stevens Point soon followed, the road was built and equipped and the first train of cars arrived in Stevens Point on November 20, 1871.

This was a new era for Portage County; a great impetus to business immediately followed, the City of Stevens Point being chiefly affected by it. That winter and the following summer the work was prosecuted northwesterly, not only through the county, but 100 miles towards Lake Superior. This railroad enters Portage County in town 23 north, range 10 east, and passing through the south part leaves it in town 25 north, range 6 east.

#### OTHER RAILROADS IN 1876

A year after this the Green Bay and Minnesota railroad was built from Green Bay to Winona on the Mississippi. This road enters the county in town 23 north, range 10 east, forms a junction with the Wisconsin Central about a mile west of Amherst, and passing through Plover leaves the county in town 23 north, range 7 east.

Besides its main line from Milwaukee to Lake Superior, the Wisconsin Central has a branch railroad known as the "Portage Branch," from Stevens Point in a direct line to Portage City. It is now (1876) nearly completed.

The Wisconsin Valley Railroad, from Tomah to Wausau, going north, enters Portage County in town 24 north, range 5 east, forms a junction with the Wisconsin Central nearly on the line between towns 24 and 25 north, and leaves the county in town 25 north, range 7 east.

These four railroads, all now built, equipped with trains running daily, have greatly increased the population and quickened the business of Portage County.<sup>2</sup> The amount of indebtedness incurred by

<sup>2</sup> Old Portage County, before Columbia was set off, had a railroad defacto in early times. It was in what is now Wood County. In 1839 Gideon Truesdale, operating Kingston's, Fay's and Draper's mills, at what was then known as Draper's, now Biron's Rapids, built a wooden railroad a mile and a half east to a small grove of pine and on which he got out his logs, hauling the car with oxen yoked tandem.

the county in railroad behalf, is \$100,000 in bonds, voted, issued and delivered to the Central in aid of their direct line. A like amount was voted in aid of the Portage Branch; the company, however, through delays, failing to construct the road in stipulated time, the county board repudiated the bonds; the matter is in litigation. These two parcels of bonds for \$100,000 each, constitute the entire indebtedness of Portage County.

#### SEAT OF JUSTICE MOVED TO STEVENS POINT

For several years previous uneasiness had existed in regard to the location of the seat of justice at Plover, the plea being that it should be at the business center of the county, which was Stevens Point. Frequent discussions and agitations of the matter ensued; finally it was referred to the Legislature, which in 1867 passed an act requiring a vote of the people to settle the question. The vote was had, and carried in favor of Stevens Point, and the county seat was removed in 1869. The county buildings, a court house and jail of beautiful stone, were erected in 1868-9, at a cost of \$32,000.

#### LUMBER TRADE IN 1876

To return once more to the lumber trade; we have before estimated the product for Portage County in 1857 at 20,000,000 feet per annum, with a valuation of \$236,000. That was nearly twenty years ago; the business has increased vastly since that day; nearly ten times the capital is now invested in the trade; the logging part of it has been comparatively increased, and the number and especially the capacity of the mills greatly enlarged. At that day only the old style of up-and-down saws was used; these are all now laid aside—made to give place to the rotary. The best of sash saws would cut from 10,000 to 15,000 feet per day; the rotaries now cut from 20,000 to 30,000, and many of them more than that. Besides which very great improvements have been made in the streams for handling logs, such as booms, roll-ways and slides. There are now in actual operation within the bounds of Portage County twenty-five saw mills and sixteen shingle mills. An experienced, practical lumberman estimates the quantity manufactured within the county for the year past from twenty-five saw mills at 79,900,000, and of shingles, from sixteen mills, at 32,000,000. The quantities will be somewhat increased the current year, say not less than 80,000,000 feet of lumber and 40,000,000 shingles. And

all this from pine alone, the immense forests of hardwood being comparatively untouched. This much for the lumber.

Besides the City of Stevens Point, there are several villages in the county; as Plover, Buena Vista, Amherst, Jordan, Eau Pleine, Almond, McDillville and Springville.

Plover, six miles south of Stevens Point, has a population of some 500; the two railroads, the Stevens Point and Portage, and the Green Bay and Minnesota, form a junction here, having on each, both freight and passenger trains running daily; it is quite a mart of trade for farmers; has several good public buildings—as a large public school house, two, nice churches, a fine grist and flouring mill, and several hotels, smith's shops and stores, with a live newspaper—The Plover Times; it is one of the most pleasant places in the county for private residences with good society.

#### VILLAGES IN THE CENTENNIAL YEAR

Amherst, fourteen miles east of Plover and some fifteen from Stevens Point, is perhaps the most flourishing village in the county; it is directly on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, the Green Bay and Minnesota, forming a junction with the Central about a mile west of it; here dwell some of the most enterprising men of the county; there is a population of about 600; one church, an excellent public school house, several taverns and stores and two first-class flouring mills, surrounded by the best farming lands, in the hands of well-to-do, astute, pushing operators. Amherst undoubtedly has a most encouraging and hopeful future.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS IN 1876

A glance at the farm products for 1875 shows under cultivation:

Wheat .....	12,128	acres
Oats .....	5,066½	acres
Corn .....	8,827½	acres
Barley .....	305½	acres
Hops .....	379	acres
Rye .....	4,143	acres
All other crops, including grass.....	15,445	acres

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Total acres under cultivation.. 46,295

At estimated value of \$516,655.



The assessed value of personal property in the county, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, farming utensils, manufacturing stock, and other personal property is \$577,516.95.

A majority of the population of the county engage in agriculture; they have organized a spirited Agricultural Society, which has existed ten years; has a large list of members; Wm. V. Flemming, Esq., is president; H. S. Rood, vice president; William Loing, treasurer, and A. J. Smith, secretary. Fairs are held annually, always well attended, and the exhibitions highly credible; the fair grounds are at Amherst.

There are but few manufactures aside from the lumber trade; chiefly confined to grinding of wheat and other grains; there has been put up, as they were required from time to time eight feed and flouring mills; the data is not quite perfect, but it is estimated that they have ground hitherto one year with another, 30,000 barrels of flour and 1,550,000 pounds of coarse grain—all the product of the county.

The manufacture of flour will doubtless be considerably increased this year, a new mill of large capacity, five runs of stone, having just been completed in Stevens Point.

At Stockton there is a very credible establishment for the manufacture of cheese.

Population of the county for 1876 is 14,876.

Portage County as at present organized is divided into sixteen towns, besides the City of Stevens Point, seventeen in all, to-wit: Plover, Sharon, Stockton, Stevens Point, Linwood, Pine Grove, New Hope, Lanark, Hull, Grant, Eau Pleine, Buena Vista, Belmont, Amherst, Almond, City of Stevens Point.

The county officers are John Stumpf, county judge; J. B. Carpenter, county clerk; John Eckles, sheriff; William Albertie, county treasurer; Ole O. Wogslund, register of deeds; Wm. H. Packard, district attorney; James E. Rogers, clerk Circuit Court; N. G. Hinman, county surveyor; J. O. Morrison, superintendent of schools.

There are eighty public and several private schools organized in the county, all in a sound, flourishing condition. These schools employed in 1874, according to the county superintendent's report, from time to time during the year, no less than 144 teachers.

There are eighty-two school houses, built in the county, all in good order—some of them quite expensive. These houses are generally furnished in the most approved, modern style, and are calculated to accommodate comfortably at all seasons no less than 4,300 pupils. The 150 teachers are not only duly qualified according to requirements of the statute, but they are understood to be an emulative corps of educators, equal to any other in the state, and under the direction of



our excellent county superintendent, J. O. Morrison, Esq., are establishing for themselves most enviable reputations, and laying the youth as well as the older ones, under lasting obligations.

There are three live newspapers, the Times, published at Plover, and the Pinery and the Journal at Stevens Point.

There are fourteen practicing attorneys and eleven physicians and surgeons settled and in business in the county.

Portage County is an inclined plane, dipping slightly to the south, with neither mountain range nor deep valley—not an acre of waste land; and though 200 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, we are nevertheless, geologically speaking, low down—on the old sand stone; but little clay, and scarce a particle of lime stone is to be found either in Portage County, or all the “Upper Wisconsin.” There is a moderate quantity of marsh, but it is by no means waste land—much of it yields excellent grass, both for pasturage and hay; and better than that, cranberry marshes are found here, and with slight improvement, become the best paying lands of all.

Building stone of a superior quality and in great abundance is found along the Wisconsin River; and an excellent quality of brick is made from a mixture of clay and sand,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Stevens Point.

The future of Portage County can scarcely be doubtful; with her climate unexcelled in salubrity, excellent soil, pure water, her unsurpassed facilities for safe and speedy communication, her great natural resources, her rapidly developing improvements, both physical, moral and social, her excellent schools and her energetic population. With all the elements of moral excellence, her course, under the blessings of a benign Providence, must be onward and upward, till she shall stand second to none other in Wisconsin. Whoever shall take note of her at another centennial, will find her densely populated with an intelligent, virtuous, patriotic people.

## CHAPTER VII

### LEGAL AND MEDICAL

LAWYERS AND JUDGES, 1840-65—THE PIONEER LAWYERS—JAMES ALBAN—LUTHER HANCHETT—GEORGE W. CATE, CIRCUIT JUDGE—MINER STROPE, COUNTY JUDGE—GILBERT L. PARK, CIRCUIT JUDGE—JAMES O. RAYMOND—O. H. LAMEROUX—OTHER LAWYERS WHO LOCATED BEFORE 1865—J. R. KINGSBURY, COUNTY JUDGE—THE BAR IN THE '70S AND '80S—PRESENT COUNTY AND CIRCUIT JUDGES—NOTED SUITS AND MURDER—SHERIFF BAKER SHOT—THE MURDERER LYNCHED—THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Although there are other men and women outside the ranks of the physicians, lawyers and judges who, in these days of specialized education, may be classified as professional, by common consent those who are mentioned are never excluded. At first thought there is little similarity in the work in which they are engaged; but there is a real parallel. The lawyer is consulted and induced to bring a certain matter before the court when it is disarranging the even tenure of the litigant's life or interferes with the normal course of the community; the physician, or surgeon, is not appealed to until the physical life of the patient deviates from the normal, interfering either with his own proper functions or threatening the safety of those around him. Doubtless, the ingenious reader will trace other parallels.

#### LAWYERS AND JUDGES, 1848-65

John W. Strobe has done much for Stevens Point in the way of preserving facts connected with its history, many of which otherwise would have been lost with the passing away of those who had them in their sole keeping. It is not saying too much to add that Mrs. Strobe has so faithfully seconded his efforts and taken many independent historical excursions, that credit for such conservation of valuable local records should be divided between the two. An example of this co-operation is afforded by a paper on the lawyers and judges who gave standing to the bench and bar of Portage County from 1848 to

1865, inclusive, which was originally prepared by Mrs. John W. Strobe for the Stevens Point Women's Club. The main features and facts therein contained are collated in the paragraphs which follow, with additions made by the editor.

#### THE PIONEER LAWYERS

A complete roster of names of those who were here during all, or a portion of that period, as members of the Portage County bar, is perhaps now an impossibility. They were a strong, virile, vigorous lot of men; resourceful, brainy pioneers; always in the front rank and on the firing line of the little army fighting to transform the wilderness into a land dotted with homes, churches and schools, where law and order and the love of God should supplant the wilderness and the wild license of the frontier. Not many of the entire list lived to see the twentieth century fulfilment of their hopes and aspirations.

Surely some recognition should now be given to all those of every class and calling who took up the initial burden and of whom, as we look back now over their work, it can be said "they builded even better than they knew."

The original bar of Portage County was made up of the following men: James S. Alban, Luther Hanchett, George W. Cate and Miner Strobe. Moses M. Strong and partner, of Mineral Point, also appeared occasionally at the bar. The first presiding judge was David Irwin, Jr., and the first case tried was entitled Abraham Brawley vs. Andrew Dunn and Henry Carpenter. The succeeding judges were C. H. Larabee, George W. Cate, G. L. Park, Charles H. Webb and Byron B. Park. These were all men of the old-school type of the legal profession. They were all men of fine physique and well fitted for the pioneer work they had to do.

#### JAMES ALBAN

James Alban came to Plover in 1844. At that time the place was called Rushville, where he opened the first law office by a resident attorney in what is now Portage County. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Luther Hanchett. He was state senator from the county in 1852-53, afterward running for circuit judge, but was defeated for the latter office by George W. Cate. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he took a very decided stand in favor of the Union, receiving a commission as colonel of the Eighteenth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. On April 1, 1862, he left Milwaukee with his regiment for

the front. One week from that day his regiment fired the first gun on the Union side at Shiloh, and at 10:30 on the day of April 6th he fell mortally wounded. He was taken on one of the transports and started for Savannah, where he died on the following day. Colonel Alban was brought home and laid at rest in the Plover Cemetery with Masonic honors.

#### LUTHER HANCHETT

Luther Hanchett came to Plover in 1848, and was state senator from Portage County for 1857-60. He was then sent to Congress, and while serving in that body died in November, 1861. The brilliant young lawyer and congressman had married a daughter of Colonel Alban.

#### GEORGE W. CATE, CIRCUIT JUDGE

George W. Cate was born in Montpelier, Vermont, on September 17, 1824. Coming to Portage County in 1845, until 1848 he engaged in lumbering. He then settled at Plover, where he practiced law until 1852, when he moved to a farm near Amherst. While residing at Plover he was clerk of the court, register of deeds and assistant postmaster. In 1851-52 he served in the assembly and in 1854 was elected circuit judge. By successive re-elections he occupied the bench of the Circuit Court until 1875, after which he was sent to Congress for one term. While a member of that body he opposed the formation of the electoral commission to settle the presidential contest between Tilden and Hayes, being one of the seventeen members who voted against the act. Judge Cate afterward returned to the active practice of his profession, and was leading counsel in some of the most historical criminal cases in the legal annals of the state.

#### MINER STROPE, COUNTY JUDGE

Miner Strobe was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1806, in a small village called Wysox. He came to Plover June 17, 1850, from Fredonia, New York. He began reading law while attending district school, afterward attending law school at Albany, New York, and being admitted to the bar in 1830. Mr. Strobe taught school in Buffalo, all the 160 scholars being gathered in one room. He had no assistant, the school month was then twenty-six days and he received a salary of \$13 a month. He was the first president of the



Portage County Bar Association; held the office of county judge for three terms and was also district attorney for three terms. Judge Strobe died at Plover on August 31, 1880, his widow surviving him until December, 1910, or more than thirty years.

#### GILBERT L. PARK, CIRCUIT JUDGE

Among the lawyers of Portage County who followed the pioneer four were Gilbert L. Park, J. O. Raymond and O. H. Lameroux. Judge Park was born in Scipio, New York, August 31, 1825. His father was a farmer of that state, but his ardent temperament rebelled at the placidity of rural life, and at the age of fifteen he ran away from home and as an employe of the Hudson Bay Company, experienced both travel and adventure for a year. He then returned to his parents, who, in the meantime had located in Ontario (then Upper Canada). Some time afterward he continued his interrupted education in New York and, when approaching manhood, returned to Canada to engage in lumbering. In 1848 he had the misfortune to have one of his largest rafts of logs go to pieces in Lake Erie and thence over Niagara Falls. With the wreck and total loss of that raft went all his savings, but instead of repining he promptly commenced the study of law at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in September, 1851, was admitted to the bar of that state. He at once went into the Northern Wisconsin pineries to accumulate a small living capital and took up his familiar occupation—that of log-cutting. By the summer of 1852 he was in such a position as to assume the practice of law in partnership with James S. Alban, at Plover. That connection continued until 1855, when he moved to Stevens Point. In 1854 he had been elected district attorney and filled that office four years. He was then elected mayor of the Point, and at the outbreak of the Civil war went to the front as adjutant of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry. Later he became captain of Company G that regiment. Captain Park returned to Stevens Point in the spring of 1865 and during the following decade was a busy and successful counsellor-at-law and an active practitioner at the bar. In March, 1875, Governor Taylor appointed him judge of the Circuit Court to fill a two-years' vacancy, and by successive elections occupied the bench until 1883, when he resigned on account of ill health. His death occurred at Stevens Point on June 5, 1884.

#### JAMES O. RAYMOND

James O. Raymond first came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1855, locating in Fond du Lac and thence going to Plover, where he remained

until July 4, 1873. After that year he made Stevens Point his home. In May, 1856, he was admitted to the bar at Plover, and at once commenced practice. In the same year he was elected district attorney and served, by re-election, until 1860, when he returned to private practice. For several months in 1865 he served in the Union Army; soon afterward was elected to the Assembly and was again chosen district attorney in 1866. While residing at Plover he was chairman of the county board of supervisors; was subsequently a member of the Portage County Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, and was appointed postmaster of Stevens Point in 1881. His death occurred in that city.

#### O. H. LAMEROUX

O. H. Lameroux came to Plover in 1859, and there commenced the practice of the law, afterward forming a partnership with J. O. Raymond. In 1872 he served in the Legislature; was district attorney for Portage County for two terms, and, under appointment of President Lincoln, afterward served as Indian agent. Mr. Lameroux died in Plover.

#### OTHER LAWYERS WHO LOCATED BEFORE 1865

Other early-day members of the bar of Portage County: A. C. Botkins, James Lee, Harris Alban (a son of Col. James Alban), who died at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, in the winter of 1914; W. R. Alban, James McClure, Benjamin Brown, Calvin Clark, John Stumpf and John Batchelor. All of these men located at Plover while it was the county seat. There were also a Mr. Sharpstein and J. H. Van Myers and A. Eaton of Stevens Point. These names take the legal record of Portage County up to the close of the war in 1865, and represent its early bench and bar.

#### J. R. KINGSBURY, COUNTY JUDGE

J. R. Kingsbury served as county judge in 1869-73 and 1877-85; although he had never enjoyed a legal education. In the days of his vigorous prime it was not necessary to be a graduate of a law school in order to occupy the bench and even to occupy it to advantage. The judge was a Maine man and was a resident of that state until he came to Stevens Point in May, 1859, when nearly forty years of age. Up to that time his experience had been purely mercantile. He did not move his family to Stevens Point until November, 1859, and for some

thirteen years afterward was associated in business with Matthew Wadleigh. He was also interested in lumbering for a few years during that period, and besides serving as county judge during the dozen years named was alderman and county commissioner when not on the bench. Consequently, between his private affairs and his public duties, Judge Kingsbury was one of the busiest and most useful citizens of Stevens Point. His son, William E., is one of the leading merchants of the city today.

#### THE BAR IN THE '70S AND '80S

As to the professions in 1880, there were twelve lawyers at Stevens Point, as follows: Walter R. Barnes, George W. Cate, George L. Clark, James A. Felch, W. W. Hazeltine, F. L. Jackson, D. L. Jones, H. W. Lee, W. A. Packard, J. O. Raymond, A. W. Sanborn and John Stumpf.

Judge George W. Cate; biography has already been given as a member of the Circuit bench; that of H. W. Lee, attorney for the Winnebagoes in connection with the Indian history, and that of John Stumpf as one of the star office holders of the county.

D. Lloyd Jones, who came to Stevens Point soon after his admission to the bar in 1871, was a Welshman and a good Union lieutenant. For about four years before Gilbert L. Park ascended the Circuit bench, in 1875, Mr. Jones was associated with him in practice, afterward forming a professional partnership with Albert W. Sanborn.

Willis W. Hazeltine came to Stevens Point soon after graduating from the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1877, and was long a partner of J. O. Raymond. He was one of the best known of the younger lawyers of Stevens Point. On April 3, 1880, he was shot to death by John D. Curran near Mills & Burt's stables, at the corner of Main and First streets, opposite the old Curran House. He himself had shot A. E. More in June, 1886, because of some domestic complications, and his own death occurred as an indirect result of that tragedy. It would serve no good purpose to enter into a discussion of the complicated life tangle, which resulted in two deaths and, doubtless, an endless series of regrets.

#### PRESENT COUNTY AND CIRCUIT JUDGESHIPS

John A. Murat has presided over the County Court since 1889. He comes of French extraction and was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1848. His parents located in Amherst Township, Portage County,



when he was a boy and there he was educated. There also the father, John P. Murat, followed his trade as a ship carpenter; also farmed to some extent and, locally, was one of the organizers of the Republican party. The son, John A., was educated in the Amherst neighborhood, taught school for a time, and later engaged in railroad building. In January, 1879, he was elected register of deeds for Portage County, held that position for ten years, and in 1889 was elected county judge. For several years past Judge Murat has also served as acting judge of the Probate Court of Portage County. His two sons, Le Roy J. N. and Walter B., are lawyers of Stevens Point.

Judge Byron B. Park, the son of Judge Gilbert L. Park, who has been circuit judge since September, 1911, is a native of Stevens Point. He graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1881, but was not formally enrolled as a member of the bar until after his father's death in 1884.

#### NOTED SUITS AND MURDER

The suit, or series of suits which culminated in the murder of Sheriff Baker, a brave Civil war soldier and a popular civil official, and the serious wounding of David Cameron, occupied the attention of various courts in the county for a dozen years. This litigation grew out of the settlement of the estate of Luther Hanchett. James O. Raymond, who took a prominent part in all these legal actions and complications, stated the case, which is really the explanatory introduction to the murder, as follows: "In 1856 Luther Hanchett and Amos Courtwright were partners in and part owners of the saw-mill at McDillville and of a large quantity of pine lands on the Big Plover River. On the 15th of August of that year such partnership was dissolved, Hanchett selling his interest therein to Courtwright and conveying to him the mill, pine lands and all the personal property, Courtwright agreeing to pay all the debts of the partnership and the further sum of \$2,000, for which he executed his two notes for \$1,000 each, secured by mortgage on the mill and other real estate. These notes remained unpaid, and in 1862, upon the death of Hanchett, passed into the hands of his administrators.

"Suit was commenced upon these notes by the administrators against Courtwright in 1863, and in 1868 judgment was obtained in the Green Lake Circuit Court, the administrators first endorsing upon the notes all of the accounts which Courtwright claimed against Luther Hanchett, James O. Raymond and the firm of Hanchett & Raymond, and taking judgment for the balance. In the meantime the mill prop-



erty and the pine lands had been sold upon a judgment against Courtwright & Hanchett, which was a prior lien to Hanchett's mortgage, for some \$3,000 or \$4,000. Courtwright, finding he could not pay his judgment in 1864, sold his interest in the property of McDill & Brothers for about \$3,500, agreeing to pay one-half to the administrators of Hanchett's estate in settlement of their claims, which, however, he did not do.

"In 1868 Hanchett's administrators commenced suit against Courtwright and his wife to make the Buena Vista farm (which he owned) liable for the payment of the judgment against Courtwright, the title to the farm having been taken in the name of the wife. Courtwright obtained a change of venue in this action to Green Lake County, and the case was finally tried at Oshkosh in the spring of 1872, and resulted in a judgment for the plaintiff, the court ordering the farm except forty acres, to be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the judgment. Under this judgment the farm (except forty acres) was sold in August, 1872, for \$3,000 and bid in by myself (James O. Raymond) for the benefit of Hanchett's heirs and a receiver's deed executed to me. There being several years' taxes unpaid upon the farm, I purchased the certificates and after giving Courtwright and his wife three months' written notice thereof, took a tax deed on the whole farm. In 1873 I commenced in the Circuit Court of Portage County an action of ejectment against Courtwright and wife for the possession of the farm, and in October of the same year obtained judgment thereon, adjudging the title to be in me and ordering the defendants to surrender the possession of the premises to me. From that time until the present summer, I have made repeated efforts to settle the matter without further trouble or litigation, through Antoine Precourt, John Bourseir and the sheriff of this county, offering to convey to Courtwright or his wife the forty acres on which the house stood, free and clear of all taxes paid by me, upon their releasing the other 110 acres and giving me peaceable possession of it. All these efforts at compromise were peremptorily and insultingly declined, and in March of the present year an execution was issued upon the judgment commanding the sheriff to place me in possession of the premises. This was done in May, when Courtwright was ejected from the farm, and L. W. Richardson, to whom the farm had been rented, went into possession and, with his son, cultivated it the present season.

"It seems that about the 20th of September, in the temporary absence of Richardson, the Courtwrights broke into the dwelling house and held forcible possession. An action was immediately commenced by Richardson against the Courtwrights before W. R. Alban, Esq.,

for a forcible entry and detainer, and a judgment rendered in favor of Richardson, and a writ of restitution issued thereon to the sheriff commanding him to take the force of the county, if necessary, remove the Courtwrights from the premises and place Richardson again in possession."

In the meantime the Courtwrights, Amos and Isaiah, father and son, had threatened to shoot Sheriff Baker should he ever set foot on the premises to again serve any of his writs of ejectment or restitution. It may be, however, they thought better of their threats, and allowed their household goods to be carried to the street without resistance. But their departure was followed by a series of aggravating acts against the Richardsons. The horses of the latter were stolen and while the Richardsons were scouring the country for their missing steeds Amos Courtwright and family moved into the house again. The Courtwrights were then arrested for trespass and while they were answering that charge in Stevens Point the Richardsons reoccupied the disputed premises. The Courtwrights tried shooting at the Richardsons, without effect, but finally again got possession of the house. supplied themselves with firearms, and either Amos or Isaiah remained on guard continuously until October 11, 1875, when Sheriff Baker and a posse of about forty neighbors appeared before the house to eject the family. Mrs. Courtwright and the younger children were also there.

#### SHERIFF BAKER SHOT

The sheriff and four assistants passed through the gate and approached the house. Quickly there was a report from a second story window, and Sheriff Baker had received a fatal shot through the lower sections of his body. Although mortally wounded and suffering extreme agony, he remained on the premises and from an adjacent granary directed that the family be burned out of the house. A fire was started, and while the posse was driving away various members of the family who tried to extinguish it David Kameron received a painful buckshot wound in the face. The sheriff was moved to a neighbor's house, but died on the following day. The Courtwrights escaped from the burning house, but were captured the next day and, after narrowly escaping with their lives, were lodged in the Stevens Point jail.

#### THE MURDERERS LYNCHED

The murderers escaped soon after their confinement, but were re-arrested and confined in jail. For a few days there was the most

intense excitement, and every precaution was taken to prevent lynching; but on the night of October 18, just a week after the killing of Sheriff Baker, a party of armed and masked men went to the jail, broke into the cell where the Cartwright brothers were confined, took them to a tree and the next morning they were found there hanging by the necks, dead. That is the only lynching charged to the citizens of Portage County.

#### THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY

The material relating to the physicians and surgeons of Portage County is almost entirely personal and largely biographical.

Among the earliest physicians who became widely known in Stevens Point and the surrounding country were Doctor Bristol, who became a resident in 1845; Dr. John Phillips, 1848; Dr. A. Earle, 1852; Dr. C. A. Hall, 1855; Dr. F. R. Skinner, January, 1856; Dr. Galen Rood, April, 1856; Dr. Solon Marks, June, 1856; Dr. H. Thomas, July, 1856; Doctor Bowen, 1857, and Dr. John Orrick, 1859.

Doctor Phillips was a Vermont man, who dealt considerably in land in the course of his professional practice. At various times he served as a member of the board of supervisors, board of education and the Wisconsin State Legislature and, for a number of years, was one of the regents of the State Normal School. His wife was a woman of poetic talent and they were the parents of three children.

Doctor Marks moved to Milwaukee before the Civil war, and became very prominent as a surgeon, especially in army circles.

Doctor Rood was a boy in the Northern Wisconsin pineries before he received his education in the University of Wisconsin and the Ohio Medical College. As stated he opened his office at Stevens Point in April, 1856. He served both as town and city physician for nearly thirty years and no citizen did more for the sanitary interests of the city or was more unselfish in doing good works entirely disconnected from his profession. Withheld from service in the Civil war because of ill health he sent a substitute to the front and contributed his medical and surgical services gratis to many families whose heads were absent in the Union Army. For twenty years after the war ended he was United States pension agent, and was the personification of faithfulness in every relation of life. His death occurred in Stevens Point, on April 4, 1917, and for a more complete account of his career and family connections the reader is referred to the other volume of this history.

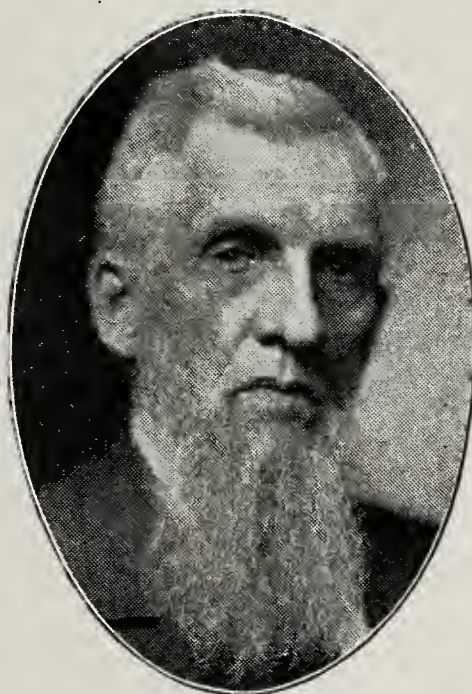
Of the physicians and surgeons at Stevens Point in 1880, four were



"regulars" and one was a homeopathist. Dr. John Phillips was the veteran of the profession. His local contemporaries were Drs. S. J. Coyne, C. W. Remington, G. Rood and W. W. Goff (homeopathist).

Dr. W. W. Goff, the homeopathic physician and surgeon, was a graduate of the Hannemann Medical College of Philadelphia and located at Stevens Point in the spring of 1874.

The River Pines Sanatorium, a mile south of Stevens Point on the Wisconsin River, is a widely known home for tuberculosis patients and is of a dozen years standing. It was founded by the late Dr.



DR. GALEN ROOD

Thomas H. Hay in 1906. One of the leading authorities on diseases of the lungs in the United States, he died at the home of his brother in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on July 6, 1917, after having earned the admiration and affection of a large circle in Stevens Point and in a far broader territory; for both in the profession and by the public at large Doctor Hay was an acknowledged master of his specialty. A native of New York City, he had graduated at an early age, and first entered active professional work as a member of the staff of the Northern Hospital for the Insane at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. After spending three years in that capacity, he returned to New York, but in 1889 moved to Milwaukee and there commenced the study of tuberculosis as his



specialty. His success and prominence in that field of investigation and practice induced him, in 1906, to devote himself entirely to it. In that year he established the "River Pines" at Stevens Point. After developing it into one of the leading sanitariums of the kind in the country, his health became undermined, and in the fall of 1916 he disposed of his interests in "River Pines" to Dr. John W. Coon. In the spring of 1917, with his wife, Doctor Hay visited his brother's family at Elizabeth in his vain quest for renewed health and vigor. The cause of his death was heart disease. The deceased left a widow and two sons, and was acknowledged to be one of the ablest physicians who ever resided in Portage County.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SCHOOL LEGISLATION AND COUNTY SCHOOLS

GROUNDWORK FOR WISCONSIN PUBLIC SCHOOLS SYSTEM—ABUSES IN HANDLING OF LAND GRANTS—SUPERVISORY OFFICERS OF COUNTY SCHOOLS—ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS—ATTENDANCE MADE COMPULSORY—INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC EDUCATION—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS—PRESENT STATUS OF COUNTY SYSTEM.

The general historical progress of the cause of education in the State of Wisconsin has thus been sketched: "The French paid no attention to schools for the people until after American possession. They had missions for the Indians as early as 1665. For one hundred and thirty-five years their people were without schools. The British, holding military possession for about forty years during this period, did absolutely nothing for education. However, it must be said that the idea of educating the people generally and of free schools had not at that time entered seriously into the consciousness of either Europe or America; and, besides, the early French, who wandered over this country during most of the period mentioned, were far from desiring education beyond woodcraft and trading in furs, though many of the principal officers and factors were men of learning and culture. As to the missionaries among the Indians, no greater self-devotion, courage and endurance were ever exhibited than they showed during those years. But this discussion is considering solely the influence of these people upon the educational history of Wisconsin. From 1816 to 1835, schools were attached to military posts, as at The Baye, Prairie du Chien, and a few other centers, like Mineral Point and Platteville; but these merely showed a tendency of the new people. They were not established institutions.

"About 1835<sup>1</sup> came the great sweep of immigrants from the East, men coming to make homes, found permanent communities and create a state. These men were very largely of New England stock, some of

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<sup>1</sup> Soon after this immigration to Wisconsin, old Portage County was set off from Brown, and within the succeeding decade the county was evolved as we know it today.

it of second growth, but with Puritan training, added to the inspiration of freedom gained in two wars and much pioneering. To these were added, just as the state was formed, the German political refugees of 1848, men of education, high ideals and forceful energy. They added much strength and no small modification, and proved the soundness of their material.

"In 1836 there were eight small private schools (in all of Wisconsin). Twelve years later, there was a permanent school system, and free public schools were scattered over a third of the present area of Wisconsin, with numbers of academies, seminaries and colleges in embryo."

#### GROUNDWORK FOR WISCONSIN'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The constitution of Wisconsin contains a very comprehensive article upon education, from which the following extract will be sufficient to demonstrate the spirit of its framers: "The proceeds of all the lands that have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University), and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat; and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified; and the five hundred acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the public lands and to grant preemption rights,' approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned); shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called the School Fund, the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to-wit:

"To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

"The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

"The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of dis-

strict schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

"Each town and city shall be required to raise by taxation annually for the support of the common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the School Fund."

The constitution of 1846 provided a salary of \$1,200 per annum for the superintendent of public instruction, which, in comparison with the yearly salary of \$1,500 for the governor, showed a high regard for the office. The groundwork for the public school system of Wisconsin in that instrument was laid in the grants of Congress. Before the adoption of the constitution these had comprised: (a) Every sixteenth section, estimated in 1835 at between 1,500 and 1,600 sections; (b) seventy-two sections for a University fund (1838); (c) 500,000 acres to create a school fund. After 1846 the principal grants were as follows: Seventy-two additional sections to the University and five per cent of all sums received from the sale of public lands within the state (1848); about 4,000,000 acres of swamp lands, three-fourths of the proceeds going to education and the remainder to drainage projects (1850); 240,000 acres for an Agricultural school fund (1862); \$15,000 to the College of Agriculture (1887); \$15,000 to the College of Agriculture; \$10,000 to the College of Agriculture, \$10,000 to the College of Engineering and \$5,000 to the College of Letters and Science (1907).

#### ABUSES IN HANDLING OF LAND GRANTS

These lands and the money derived from their sales were given to the state in trust to create a permanent fund, the income of which might be added to the sums otherwise provided for the maintenance of the public schools. The state was made trustee of these funds. These grants aggregated nearly 5,000,000 acres. Such a magnificent endowment under good management would have furnished the state of Wisconsin permanent funds at least five times larger than those of the present, without the additions received from other sources.

The sixteenth sections granted were chance lands, good or bad as might happen. They may therefore be regarded as of average quality and value, scattered, as they are, all over the state. The one hundred and forty-four sections granted for the support of the University were selected lands, as were the 500,000 acres granted in 1841. The swamp



lands were located by government engineers at different times in the winter, when their nature was concealed by snow and ice. A considerable portion of these lands turned out to be of good quality. The agricultural grant was selected land. Under these conditions, the lands should have brought to the educational funds an average price, equal at least to the price of good land in their vicinity. Had they been held, even a moderate length of time, their value would have greatly enhanced. It should be remembered, however, that even until recent years many of these lands were remote from settlement and in early days they were little valued by the people.

After the organization of the state, these lands were at various times appraised, generally at very low prices; a considerable amount as low as ten cents an acre. The state put these lands on the market at the appraised value. They were sold on long time, ranging from five to thirty years. Some cash down was required and mortgages were taken for the unpaid remainder. Lands returned through lapse of payments were not sold for less than the appraised value, plus the deficiencies remaining from the former sale. But the laws were evaded and disregarded. Lands were reserved for friends. Officials themselves speculated in them. Large blocks were sold to clerks without payment, permitting them to resell on speculation and the government benefaction became private loot.

In 1856 the proceeds of sales of the school section (16) lands averaged \$2.74 per acre, while the sales from the 500,000 tract, all selected lands, yielded but \$1.42 an acre, 66 cents less. The sales of like school lands by the State of Michigan averaged \$4.50 an acre. The sixteenth sections in Michigan were sold at \$800 for marsh and up to \$14,600 for timber land. In ten of the southern counties of Wisconsin, at least partially settled, the school sections brought an average of \$3,089 per section. Select farm lands in Waupaca County, almost adjoining Portage, were sold at \$2.18 per acre. In sharp contrast to these returns, Cornell University had located its land grant in Northern Wisconsin in a manner similar to the state lands. These lands too, at first, were sold at sixty cents an acre, until the Cornell board discovered what was going on, when the system changed, with the result that Cornell had received up to 1890, \$4,500,000 and had \$1,500,000 worth of its lands still left.

Wisconsin lands that were covered with valuable forests, like those in Portage County, were stripped of their timber, and large private fortunes were thus fattened. The excuse for low appraisal and quick sale, urged even in official reports to the legislatures of those days, was that it was necessary "to encourage immigration." From what-

ever angle one views the general situation as it affected the development of the educational interests of Northern Wisconsin and Portage County, the outlook was bad.

State superintendents of public instruction earnestly protested against the wasteful policy of throwing the lands into the hands of the lumberman at ridiculously low prices. Finally in 1856 the Legislature investigated the condition of the land grants and their management by the state officers, and for a time the worst of the abuses were checked.

When the Civil war broke out and there was pressing need of funds for equipping the volunteer troops, the state borrowed from the educational funds, which was plainly unconstitutional. It is estimated that about \$4,000,000 was thus used. Since that time, fines and other constitutional means of school revenue have been diverted, and free public education has otherwise suffered.

#### SUPERVISORY OFFICERS OF COUNTY SCHOOLS

Under the territorial laws until 1849, teachers were licensed by three town inspectors, who were supposed to supervise the schools. In that year the state abolished inspectors and created the office of town superintendent. That system continued until 1861, or until five years after Portage County was created along its present lines, when the county superintendency was established.

The early inspectors of schools attempted little real supervision or direction of the institutions which were supposed to be in their jurisdiction. Teachers' licenses were only nominal restrictions. Some of the inspectors were rigid, some cranky and others wholly neglectful and indifferent. As a system, that founded on the inspectorship was a complete failure. The town superintendency was an improvement, for it was a one-man responsibility and there was a tendency to appoint fairly competent persons to the office. In the southeastern part of the state, where the educational ideas were more developed, it was the practice for the superintendent to call the teachers of the town together for consultation and instruction; but even this custom was not common. It was the beginning of Institute work, but before this reform penetrated to the pinneries of Northern Wisconsin the office had been abolished and all of the educational matters of the townships consolidated under the county superintendent of schools.

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGH SCHOOLS

The firm establishment and development of high schools involved much discussion and opposition, as the earlier settlers honestly believed

that the common branches of learning were all that their children were required to master in order to become desirable members of their community, and that more education was rather a drawback to real usefulness. But the advocates of a higher education gradually gained ground, as the younger generation became ambitious and enlightened, although high schools did not become general in the counties of Northern Wisconsin until the Legislature passed the Free High School law some forty years ago.

The steps were gradual, and impeded by the non-progressives at every turn, by which this decisive victory for the cause of higher



Arthur Beljer, Photographer

#### THE STEVENS POINT HIGH SCHOOL

education was reached. The first high school in Wisconsin was established at Delavan in 1846, simply as a course in secondary studies attached to the public school. In 1852 Eleazer Root, the first state superintendent, had suggested county high schools as regular establishments of the educational system, but nothing came of his suggestion. Several cities had established graded schools; but Racine, in 1857, was the first municipal corporation in Wisconsin to graduate a free high school class. By 1870 there were numerous city high schools, and the teachers' associations recommended that those institutions so arrange their courses of study as to fit their graduates to enter the normal schools and state university without re-examination. The university authorities responded by arranging to admit the graduates of high schools without examination, provided the latter would fix a



uniform four-years' course, subject to occasional inspection and revision by the state university.

These movements resulted five years afterward in the enactment of the Free High School law, which, although it was not an immediate success, led to the development of the present system of higher education as an intermediate link between the public schools and the state university. In 1875 Edward Searing, state superintendent of public instruction, secured the enactment of a law which carried with it an appropriation of \$25,000 for the establishment of a free high school for each town. Although this law proved a failure, the free public schools gained through it, because it recognized the principle of public aid to the cause, which was not left so much to the uncertainties of a divided sentiment. Subsequently the bounty, which was originally applied to township high schools alone was extended to all free high schools.

To meet the difficulties which interfered with the extension of the town high schools, an act was passed in 1909, providing that any territory containing not less than thirty-six square miles, bounded either by sectional lines or natural boundaries, might organize a township high school district and receive aid from the state. From time to time appropriations were also made to aid in the support of high schools in cities and villages, separate from the town schools, and independent free high schools are maintained in sixteen larger cities which receive no state aid. Many graded schools of the first class are given one, two or three years of high school work. These, as the population and wealth increase, will develop into regular high schools. An average sum of \$50,000 is appropriated annually to town and union high schools, each to receive one-half the amount paid for instruction, and the district high schools share \$75,000, in addition to what is left of the \$50,000 set apart for the town and union schools.

#### ATTENDANCE MADE COMPULSORY

Notwithstanding the obvious benefits of a thorough and (dependent upon individual aims) even a liberal education, as the years went by, not a small unenlightened class in Portage County and the state at large were careless as to giving their children the benefits of even the local schools. In 1849, throughout Wisconsin, the attendance was only 46 per cent of those entitled to schooling, and the highest attendance in any county was 75 per cent. Teachers' associations and many educational writers took up the vital problem, and by 1860 the attendance, in proportion to the enrollment, had risen to 75 per cent. Then there arose an insistent demand on the part of the educational



authorities, and those who had investigated the subject most thoroughly, for a compulsory law requiring attendance. In 1873, after making allowance for attendance at parochial and private schools, the state superintendent of public instruction estimated that there were between 40,000 and 50,000 children of school age who were not taking advantages of their educational opportunities in any way. The Legislature then enacted a law permitting cities to establish truant schools for those who were derelict in this regard. But they were failures, as the compulsory feature was absent, without which those who were responsible for the non-attendance of their children could not be effectively reached. It was reserved for a later period to graft the truancy schools upon the system, after the compulsory laws had gone into effect.

In 1879 a compulsory attendance law was passed through the Wisconsin Legislature, requiring all children between the ages of seven and fifteen to attend school, with the exception of the disabled or those whose labor was necessary for the family support. But this law did not hold the children in school, especially in the larger cities. This matter of compulsory attendance was a theme of constant discussion in the press of Portage County, especially since such a large portion of those of school age were drawn into the parochial schools of the Catholic and Lutheran churches.

In 1889 was passed the even more stringent measure, widely known and discussed as the Bennett law. It required attendance at school of all children from seven to fourteen for not less than twelve weeks and not more than twenty-four weeks annually. Penalties were laid on parents and guardians, and habitual truants might be sent to the schools for dependent children. As stated in Usher's "History of Wisconsin": "The act defined a school, requiring the teaching to be in the English language, and making some regulations which were regarded as infringements upon the rights of parents and entering religious schools with unwarrantable supervision. It became a political question and, after an exciting campaign, was repealed in 1891. A new compulsory law was then passed, making the parents and guardians responsible for the education of the child. No distinction is now made between the private and public schools; the child may attend either, or may receive equivalent instruction in any other manner."

#### INDUSTRIAL AND DOMESTIC EDUCATION

The introduction of manual training into the public school system of Wisconsin went far toward placating many intensely practical persons who had opposed any educational training beyond the courses of

the grammar grades. From that time to the present industrial education, as applied both to mechanics and agriculture, has gained deserved headway. The movement in Wisconsin appears to have originated in the Whitewater Normal School and the Ryan High School, at Appleton, which in 1884 and 1885, respectively, installed small manual training departments in their institutions. Within the succeeding five or six years, the Eau Claire and Milwaukee high schools followed. Manual training was soon supplemented by domestic science, and both fathers and mothers began to support and promote higher education as something designed to make their sons and daughters practically useful as well as intelligent members of the community.

All such matters, thus discussed in general terms, have a direct and an intimate bearing upon the schools of Portage County.

#### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

The first person to hold the office of superintendent of schools of Portage County was G. W. Hulce, who was elected in the fall of 1861. He held the office for the term from the first Monday in January, 1862, to the first Monday in January, 1864. Superintendent Hulce was succeeded by William R. Alban, who continued for two terms, or until the first Monday in January, 1868. John Megran then assumed the superintendency, was re-elected and died in office in February, 1870. J. H. Felch, the fourth superintendent, held the position by appointment until the fall of 1870, when he was elected to serve the term ending the first Monday in January, 1872. In the fall of 1870 William R. Alban had been elected for a second term, at the end of which he was succeeded by James O. Morrison. Mr. Morrison continued in office for two terms, his incumbency extending from January, 1874, to January, 1878. His immediate successors were Collin A. Sutherland (one term) and Andrew P. Een. Mr. Een held the superintendency three terms and, owing to the change from annual fall elections to biennial elections in Wisconsin, which took effect during his second term, his period of service extended from January 1, 1880, to the first Monday in January, 1887. Daniel W. Heffron, who assumed office at that time, resigned in the fall of 1888. Mr. Een at once succeeded to the office by appointment of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and as he was also elected at the time of Mr. Heffron's resignation, as well as twice re-elected, he held the superintendency again continuously from November 15, 1888, to the first Monday in January, 1895. Then came Gustave C. Hanson and Miss Stacia Livingston, each for a term, when Andrew P. Een entered upon his third period of service in this office. It commenced in January,

1899, and again covered three terms, but as during the last one the time of holding the election was changed from the fall to the spring, his third term was two years and six months, and he did not go out of office until the first Monday in July, 1905. Then after John Karnopp had served a term Mr. Een, on the first Monday of July, 1907, entered upon his fourth period as superintendent of public schools. In the spring of 1909 he was re-elected without opposition, and served not only that term but the term after. On the first Monday of July, 1911, Andrew P. Een, having served a total period of twenty-three years, seven and one-half months, as superintendent of schools of Portage County, retired from the office which he had so long honored and was succeeded by Frances Bannach, who, after three terms, was followed by Launcelot A. Gordon.

#### PRESENT STATUS OF COUNTY SYSTEM

The former superintendent of schools, Launcelot A. Gordon, (summer of 1918) has been called away from his official duties by the military exigencies of the war and no permanent appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy. The figures for the ending of the school year 1917 had been compiled, however, and indicated that the total enrollment in the rural and state-graded schools was as follows:

Civil Divisions	Enrollment	No. of Schools
Alban Township .....	466	6
Almond Township .....	291	7
Amherst Township .....	435	5
Belmont Township .....	326	7
Buena Vista Township.....	468	8
Carson Township .....	753	11
Dewey Township .....	371	6
Eau Pleine Township .....	457	6
Grant Township .....	317	6
Hull Township .....	610	6
Lanark Township .....	283	6
Linwood Township .....	316	5
New Hope Township .....	350	6
Pine Grove Township .....	289	5
Plover Township .....	468	7
Sharon Township .....	1,056	8
Stockton Township .....	903	13
		<hr/>
Total rural schools .....		118

* Village Amherst Junction .....	91
* Village Junction City .....	88
* Village Nelsonville .....	71
* Village Plover .....	80
* Village Rosholt .....	156
* Village Almond .....	158
* Village Amherst .....	162

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Total enrollment .....8,965

The receipts from all sources to support the county system in 1917 amounted to about \$162,000; disbursements, \$121,000.

The extent of the school libraries is indicated by the statement that there were 26,867 volumes in those connected with the rural schools, 2,497 in those sustained by the state graded institutions, and 1,273 in the high schools of Junction City, Rosholt and Pine Grove.

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\* State-graded schools.



## CHAPTER IX

### ROADS OF ALL KINDS

LAND BOOM IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN—PROFITABLE (?) \$500,000  
PAPER RAILROAD—THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD ROMANCE  
—“HURRAH FOR THE CAR OF PROGRESS!”—RAILROAD SHOPS AND  
BUSINESS OF THE CENTRAL, 1875-80—SHOPS MOVED TO FOND DU  
LAC—BAD WRECK ON THE “CENTRAL”—THE SOO LINE—ITS FINE  
DEPOT IN STEVENS POINT—THE GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAIL-  
ROAD—THE HIGHWAYS OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

Stevens Point and Portage County owe their development for the past forty years more to the construction of the old Wisconsin Central (the Soo) Railroad than to any other one agency. When it was completed in 1876, northern Wisconsin commenced to emerge from the pineries as a collection of modern communities.

#### LAND “BOOM” IN NORTHERN WISCONSIN

The preliminary attempts to achieve connections by rail with the more advanced counties to the south and southeast had been fraught with discouragements falling little short of disaster to those who supported them with their time, strength, influence and money. They followed on the heels of the marked increase in the sale of lands along the river and the opening of an office at Stevens Point where the real estate papers could be taken out and filed. It was surely some drawback to the purchase of land in the northern pineries to be obliged to go to Mineral Point, in extreme Southern Wisconsin, before one could obtain and record his title to the tract he had selected. After contending against that difficulty for years, General Albert G. Ellis went to Washington, armed with a map which he had drawn, and induced the authorities to divide Wisconsin into three land districts, with headquarters at Stevens Point, La Crosse and Hudson, respectively. The office at the first named point was opened in 1853, with General Ellis as receiver and Abraham Brawley as register, and both speculators and investors loaded with the ready cash invaded it.

## PROFITABLE (?) \$500,000 PAPER RAILROAD

Concurrent with this boom the first railroad enterprise was projected into the country along the Northern Wisconsin River; the paper proposition was to extend the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad to Stevens Point and Portage County. Although not even a preliminary survey had been made and not a dollar expended on the line, it is estimated that in 1856-57 the promoters of the railroad carried off more than \$500,000 worth of deeds, bonds and mortgages in exchange for their worthless stock. The panic and commercial collapse of 1857 put a quietus on this enterprise, as well as others of doubtful stability and character.

## THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD ROMANCE

A few years afterward a railroad enterprise was conceived, which seemed wildly ambitious, but which was to be engineered by really strong and far-seeing men with a definite aim before them. The construction of the Wisconsin Central through the wilds of Northern Wisconsin is one of the railroad romances of America, almost on a par with the building of the Union Pacific over the broad, unsettled prairies of the far West. In 1864 Congress passed a land grant for the benefit of Wisconsin railroad building, which was specially designed to assist in the construction of a line from Berlin, Doty's Island (Neenah), Fond du Lac, or Portage, via Stevens Point, to Bayfield, in the Lake Superior region of Northern Wisconsin. The legislative contest over this grant was not decided until 1866, when provision was made for the building of two lines—one from Portage to Stevens Point and the other from Menasha to Stevens Point. George Reed was president of the Winnebago & Superior line—the Menasha-Stevens Point road—and at once began to build it from the southern terminus. The other railroad was the Portage & Superior, and in 1871 the two companies were consolidated, with the addition of the Manitowoc & Mississippi road, and called the Wisconsin Central.

In the meantime another line had been projected toward the Fox River valley and Green Bay, and therefore having a bearing upon the future of Portage County. In 1870 the Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company was organized to build a road from Milwaukee to the Fox River below Winnebago Lake and thence to Lake Superior. In 1873 the line was completed from Milwaukee to Menasha, with a branch from Hilbert to Green Bay.

When the lines of railroad which were under process of construction from the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin to the Lake Superior

region were consolidated in 1871 under the name of the Wisconsin Central, Gardiner Colby was president of the company and George Reed vice president. The Phillips & Colby Construction Company was incorporated the same year and contracted with the Wisconsin Central to build the road from Menasha to Lake Superior, Mr. Reed having already placed the section on its feet which covered the line from Menasha to Stevens Point. That portion of the old Wisconsin Central was completed in 1871.

“HURRAH FOR THE CAR OF PROGRESS!”

Apropos of that event, the Wisconsin Pinery of November 16, 1871, says: “Yesterday we took a walk down to see the cars come in and we are too full for utterance. We saw one of the greatest sights we have ever seen since we have been a resident here, and that was a train of cars on a railroad within the city limits of Stevens Point. The whole city was out to see the sight, and the ladies, bless their souls! showed their appreciation of the great work that is so near completion by turning out in great numbers to welcome the arrival of the first locomotive ever seen here. We saw the track layers at work, and a sturdy lot of fellows are they. We took a peep at the new depots and were satisfied. In fact, we were well satisfied with the whole world and the rest of mankind, and more especially with the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, who have extended these iron bands to bring us into intimate connection with the civilized world. Hurrah for the Rail Road! Hurrah for the Car of Progress! Hurrah for Stevens Point! And now for another Rail Road to Portage.”

But to secure the land grant the construction company was obliged to build the line from Portage to Stevens Point, which was accomplished in 1876. In June, 1877, the Wisconsin Central Railroad completed its entire line of 330 miles through the state, much of the way through unbroken forest.

REPAIR SHOPS AND BUSINESS OF THE CENTRAL, 1875-80

The Wisconsin Central Railroad repair shops were located at Stevens Point, and was the most important single industry in the city. Early in the history of the road a small repair shop was erected at the Point. The one existing in 1880 was erected in 1875, and in the former year the following was written: “The present structure which is of brick, large and convenient, was erected in 1875. A large paint shop is now building which will cover seven passenger coaches.



All the repairs of the rolling stock for the six hundred miles of road are done here. There are forty-nine locomotives, twenty-six passenger coaches and 1,500 freight cars in service. Everything is built that may be required except locomotives, and they are thoroughly overhauled and repaired when necessary. The facilities for work are being constantly extended. J. B. Henning is the master mechanic and F. S. Nicholson, chief clerk. They employ 170 men. The round-house was built in 1871. This is an important station; S. H. Vaughn is the company's agent. The passenger tickets sold average \$2,600 per month. The amount of freight forwarded per month is 12,500,000 pounds; received, 2,250,000 pounds. Between \$4,000 and \$5,000 are received monthly for freight. About 2,500 cars are weighed here every month. The amount of lumber shipped is from 300 to 500 carloads a month."

#### SHOPS MOVED TO FOND DU LAC

In the fall of 1899 the rumors that division headquarters of the Wisconsin Central Railroad would be consolidated in Fond du Lac became so much a certainty that the citizens of Stevens Point commenced to formally protest, as the carrying out of such a plan would necessitate the discontinuance of the large shops at the Point. On September 2 of that year a largely attended mass meeting was held in the council rooms at Stevens Point. J. E. Barker was chairman and D. E. Frost secretary, Judge B. B. Park being the principal speaker. He voiced the protesting sentiment of the people of Stevens Point against the moving of the shops to Fond du Lac, after the city and the county had expended \$250,000 upon their establishment and development. M. Wadleigh, G. W. Cate, A. E. Eaton, Doctors Phillips and Rood and others also entered their protests. Notwithstanding which, and other efforts to avert the impending blow, the Wisconsin Central management decided that it would be more economical and convenient to make the change, and its new division shops were therefore built two miles north of the Fond du Lac depot and occupied about February, 1900.

The iron bridge across the Wisconsin River at Stevens Point was completed in July, 1877, by S. S. Jersey, of Milwaukee, at a total cost of \$17,604. It was opened to travel in November of that year.

#### BEFORE THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL CAME

Before the railroad reached the city, Dorris & Moore's line of stages was in successful operation. The firm conducted three lines



which centered at Stevens Point. One ran to Grand Rapids and thence to New Lisbon, where it connected with the cars to Milwaukee; the one to Berlin connected with the Horicon Railroad and the third had as its terminus Weyauwega, or Gill's Landing, Waupaca County. Wheelock's stage line ran to Wausau.

#### BAD WRECK ON THE "CENTRAL"

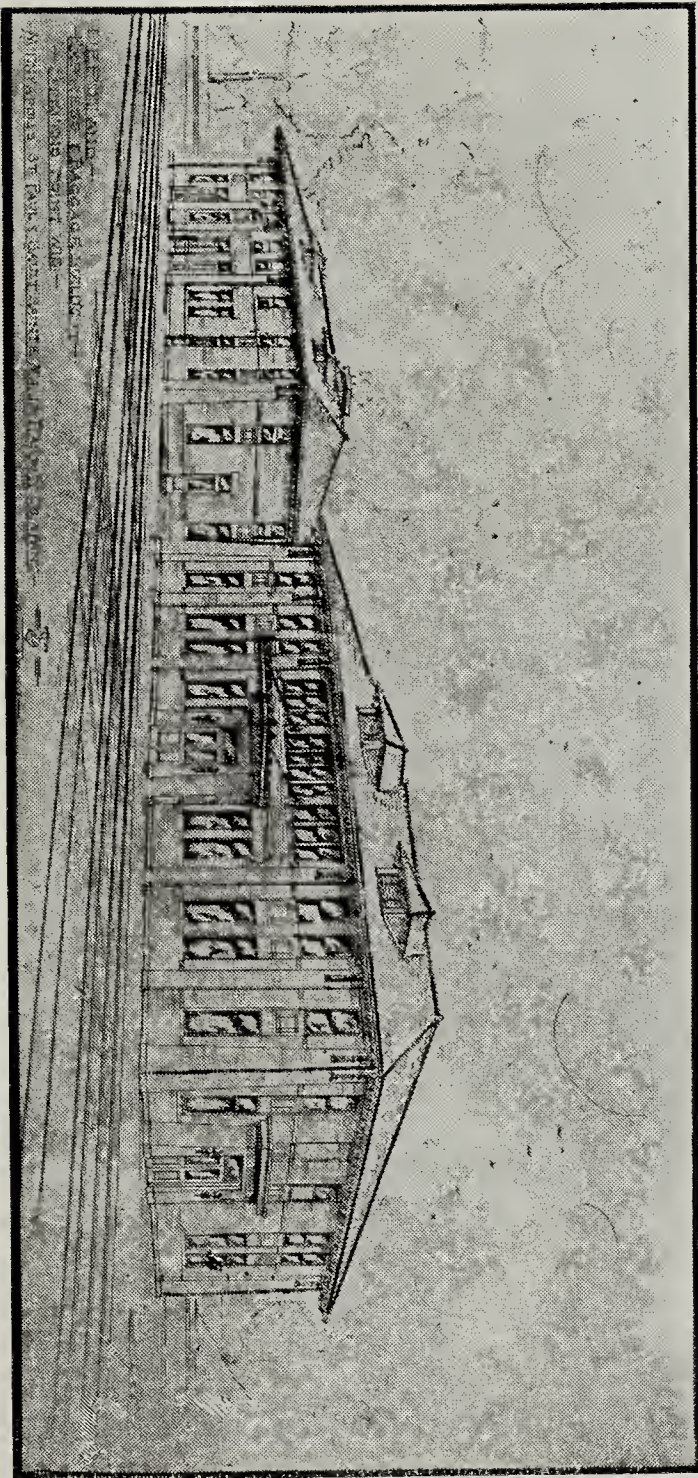
One of the worst wrecks on the Wisconsin Central occurred May 30, 1896, at Mannville, near Marshfield, Wood County. Early in the morning of that day a fast train south-bound ran off the switch at that point and, as the wreckage caught afire, the accident resulted in the death of the engineer, James F. Hubbard; the fireman, George L. Gearhart; a brakeman, J. M. Bigelow, of Stevens Point; W. B. Russell, a civil engineer, and Mrs. Wagner, a passenger.

#### THE SOO LINE

The Soo Line (Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway) obtained control of the old Wisconsin Central in April, 1909, and has since operated it under a ninety-nine year lease. The Soo Line, in turn, is controlled by the Canadian Pacific. In Portage County it passes through such central townships as Amherst, Stockton, Hull and Carson, from east to west, and Plover, Buena Vista and Pine Grove, from north to south. The Green Bay & Western also runs east and west through the central portions of the county—Amherst, Stockton and Plover. The Chicago & Northwestern accommodates some of the southwestern and northeastern townships of the county, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line, the northwestern.

#### ITS FINE DEPOT IN STEVENS POINT

A most up-to-date evidence of the substantial standing of Stevens Point is the new Depot of the Soo Line at the south terminus of Division Street, in that city. The depot, annex, connecting corridor and other buildings cover an area of 209 by 44 feet. The buildings are fireproof throughout, the construction being of reinforced concrete. The passenger depot, which is considered the main building, is 44 by 80 feet and comprises a large main room with smaller rooms opening from it to be used as rest rooms. The toilet and sanitary conveniences are of the best. The furniture throughout is of mahogany finish and the flooring is especially elegant and artistic. It is known as Terrazzo



ARCHITECT'S DRAWING OF SOO LINE PASSENGER DEPOT



work, being composed of marble chips laid in sandless cement and highly polished.

The second story of the passenger depot is given over to the offices of the superintendent of the division and his force. The floors in this portion of the building are of red cement. In the annex provision is made for a first-class lunch room, and in the portico which connects it with the passenger depot are sleeping quarters for the attendants of the restaurant.

The Withee (Wisconsin) Construction Company, of which C. Madsen is manager, commenced the building of the Soo depot in August, 1917, and completed it in June, 1918, at an approximate cost of \$60,000. It is a fine work, promptly executed.

Since the spring of 1917 the Soo Line has had a roundhouse in operation not far from the depot. It has a capacity of fourteen stalls.

#### THE GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAILROAD

The Green Bay & Western Railroad was in full operation from Winona, Minnesota, to Green Bay, Wisconsin, in December, 1873, and most of its route through Portage County is south of the Soo Line, which it crosses at Amherst Junction. Further west it passes through the old county seat of Plover, where it meets the Soo Line from the south, which is on its way to Stevens Point, three miles to the north. In 1869 the Green Bay & Lake Pepin line commenced to be built from the east line of the Oneida Indian Reservation, near Green Bay, and the work was continued under the management of the Green Bay & Minnesota. Arrangements were made with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad by which its trains were run into Winona over the tracks of that corporation. In 1875, two years after the entire line had been opened, the Green Bay & Minnesota was reorganized under the name of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company. In June, 1896, the line was sold to the corporation which has since been known as the Green Bay & Western.

These two lines, the Soo and the Green Bay & Western, are peculiarly "home institutions" and identified with the continuous development of Portage County. They continued the close relations which had existed since the commencement of history between Northern Wisconsin and the Fox and Wisconsin valleys.

#### THE HIGHWAYS OF PORTAGE COUNTY

The office of county highway commissioner has been created since the fall of 1911. For three years it was an appointive office in con-

trol of the State Highway Commission, and during that period Portage County was represented by H. Coles. In the fall of 1914 ten counties of the state commenced to elect their highway commissioners. Portage was among that class and selected Thomas E. Cauley for the office, and he is still its incumbent.

The road improvements in every county in the United States, especially in the Northwest, have more or less reference to great trunk highways overland, projected by the national and state authorities. In the trunk line routes chosen by the Wisconsin State Highway Commission there is to be a river road part of the way from Stevens Point to Marshfield. Instead of turning on the Mill Creek road, after following the river three miles north of Stevens Point the highway is to continue along the river to Second Lake near the Flatoff farm, giving seven miles of river road. Then it turns west to Junction City.

It had been assumed that the Mill Creek route, which is the Yellowstone trail, would be the main highway. In 1917 the county expended nearly \$6,000 upon that highway. For trunk purposes this expenditure was lost, although the road remained of value to the farmers of the district served.

The State Highway Commission established the Scenic River Road in Portage County in November, 1917. The Federal state trunk roads in the county are the north and south thoroughfares, from Madison and Portage to Stevens Point and Wausau and north to Merrill and Ashland, and the east and west highways, from Waupaca to Plover, Stevens Point and Marshfield, and from Waupaca to Plover and thence to Grand Rapids. The Waupaca-Wautoma road touches the southeastern corner of the county.

Although a short road, one of the best thoroughfares constructed in Portage County was that built in the summer and fall of 1918 between the Waiting-Plover paper mills and the City of Stevens Point. It is a concrete road, three miles long and fifteen feet wide, and was constructed at an approximate cost of \$42,000, of which the town of Plover assumed \$24,000, and Stevens Point the balance.

Commissioner Cauley made a most complete report to the Board of Supervisors showing the status of road improvements when the active season closed in 1917. It shows that the bulk of the work had been in such towns as Carson, Plover, Sharon, Hull and Stockton, in territory tributary to Stevens Point, much of it on the roads between Waupaca and the county seat. The amounts available at that time, the sums expended on the various roads, with length in feet, are given in the subjoined table taken from the commissioner's report:



Towns	Name of Road	Length	Cost
Carson	Stevens Point—Junction City.....	8,500 ft.	\$5,968
Carson	Stevens Point—Dancy .....	1,350 ft.	823
Plover	Plover—Grand Rapids .....	7,800 ft.	3,618
Sharon	Sharon .....	6,600 ft.	3,999
Hull	Stevens Point—Waupaca .....	2,076 ft.	3,324
Stockton	Stockton—Waupaca .....	6,800 ft.	2,701
Belmont	Almond—Heffron .....	1,700 ft.	729
Lanark	Lanark .....	1,500 ft.	978

Although considerable amounts were available for road improvements in Eau Pleine, Buena Vista and Pine Grove townships, no work was done in 1917.

## CHAPTER X

### THE COUNTY IN THREE WARS

STEVENS POINT, THE MILITARY CENTER—FIRST CIVIL WAR MEETING FOR VOLUNTEERS—PIONEER COMPANIES FORMED—THE PINERY BATTERY—DEATH OF COLONEL JAMES S. ALBAN—AVERY HOUSE, POPULAR RECRUITING CENTER—DEATH OF CAPTAIN F. H. STOUT—THE DRAFTS IN PORTAGE COUNTY—ENCOURAGEMENTS TO ENLIST—HOW PORTAGE COUNTY MEN WERE SCATTERED—THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—THE PORTO RICO TRIP—PORTAGE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR—GENERAL EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN—VICE ADMIRAL ALBERT W. GRANT—SOME OTHER OFFICERS—LOCAL WAR ITEMS—COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE FORMED—TROOP I, FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY—HONORS OF FIRST ENLISTMENT—FIRST SOLDIERS DRAFTED FROM PORTAGE COUNTY—DEATH OF FENTON H. McGLACHLIN—THE TURNING POINT IN THE WAR—WORK OF THE COUNTY HISTORY COMMITTEE—THE ROLL OF HONOR.

When the Mexican war came upon the country, Portage County, as we know it today, was to wait almost a decade before it should be territorially defined. As it then covered so much of Wisconsin, it would serve no logical purpose of local history to name those who went to the Mexican front from the Portage County of the late '40s. It is true that painstaking investigators have named two dozen men who were then classed as settlers within the present bounds of the county, but it is probable that none of them went to the Mexican war; at least, there is no available record on that point. The first reliable census of the Portage County of the present is that of 1860, taken by the enumerators of the General Government. A statement based upon the figures of that census would indicate that when the Civil war broke out Portage County had a population of about 7,600.

#### STEVENS POINT, THE MILITARY CENTER

At the period named, the county seat had so grown in comparison with Plover that the headquarters of the recruiting activities were

at the former place, although a number of citizens who came from points outside became prominent as officers and patriotic leaders. As was generally the case in the North, the military leadership, as well as the man-power of those who went to the front, was drawn from the ranks of the civilians, and in that regard the larger centers of population had no advantage over the rural districts.

#### FIRST CIVIL WAR MEETINGS FOR VOLUNTEERS

On the 4th of May, 1861, was held the first meeting in the county to raise a company of volunteers, J. B. Robb coming in from Amherst as a drummer to arouse the citizens. Soon afterward the campaign for recruits and to support the Union was in full swing, and among the most popular and inspiring speakers, to address the meetings in Stevens Point and elsewhere in the county, was Dr. Luther Hanchett, of Stanton, the brilliant young congressman whose promising career was soon to be cut short by death. He addressed an enthusiastic meeting on the 15th of May and quickly transformed it into a "rousing" one, as he drove home the lessons and duties of the hour.

*Dr. ? Hanchett  
Stanton, Wis.  
drum -*

#### PIONEER COMPANIES FORMED

The Stanton company, of which Warren Perkins was commissioned captain, was perhaps the first in the county to reach its full quota.

Early in June, 1861, the Home Guard of Stevens Point was formed with the following officers: Samuel Stevens, captain; M. J. McGrath, first lieutenant; Homer Drake, second lieutenant.

The Pinery Rifles, Captain James O. Raymond, of Plover, started on the 7th of July to join the Seventh Regiment, but as it was fully organized he and his company were incorporated into another regiment. Captain Daniel Howell, of Grand Rapids, was stationed at the Point to drill the boys and complete the quota of his company. When this was accomplished he called it the "Evergreens;" which smacked of the vigorous northern forests, although not of seasoned military timber. Captain Howell's lieutenants were Charles M. Webb and W. W. Botkin. About the same time that the "Evergreens" were organized, the Pinery Boys and Lyon's Pinery Battery appeared.

#### THE PINERY BATTERY

The latter was a battery of flying or light artillery and Captain Stephen J. Carpenter opened an office at Stevens Point to receive

volunteers, on the 9th of October, 1861. Within a month it was so far recruited as to be organized under state authority, with himself as captain, G. E. Armstrong, Wausau, first lieutenant, and H. E. Stiles, Stevens Point, second lieutenant. When Captain Carpenter was killed at Murfreesboro, Lieutenant Stiles succeeded him. John D. McLean, of Stevens Point, served as a lieutenant in this battery from December, 1861, to January, 1865.

#### DEATH OF COLONEL JAMES S. ALBAN

But the most prominent officer from Portage County to fall on the field of battle was James S. Alban, of Plover, a lawyer and a judge before he commanded the Eighteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and had resided twenty-five years in the State of Wisconsin and eighteen in the County of Portage, when in April, 1862, he met his death at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing. Colonel Alban, after whom the township is named, was only fifty-one years of age.

#### AVERY HOUSE, POPULAR RECRUITING CENTER

The Avery House at Stevens Point was a popular place of meeting for patriotic gatherings and was often thrown open for recruiting purposes. In the spring of 1862 Sergeant E. R. Parks, of the regular army, was stationed there on recruiting service. In the summer came Lincoln's call for 300,000 men. At that time Portage County had raised all but 39 of the quota assigned under previous calls, 412.

The Pinery Stars was the name of another home company raised to join the Twenty-Seventh Wisconsin, and in December, 1862, it started for camp.

#### DEATH OF CAPTAIN F. H. STOUT

The year 1863 was a busy one for both the soldiers at the front and those at home who were delegated to keep the fighting ranks full. In January occurred the death of Captain F. H. Stout, of Company H, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, who died at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

#### THE DRAFTS IN PORTAGE COUNTY

There was the usual excitement in Portage County over the draft which took place at La Crosse, the headquarters of the district, in



November, 1863. Twenty-seven names were drawn from the City of Stevens Point, and one from the town; four from Sharon town; four from Eau Pleine; five from Hull, and four from Plover.

The official quota for the next draft was put down at 102. In December, 1863, Captain J. W. Van Myers started to raise another company for the war, the required number to fill the quota being then 23. The whole number liable to be drafted at that time was 147 of the first class and 95 of the second.

Vigorous efforts were made to avoid the draft, the most honorable and certain being to enlist. Veterans for re-enlistment received \$402, raw recruits, \$302, and a vote of the city added \$100 to that amount. Captain Van Myers left the first week in January, 1864, with twenty-five men. On the 17th of March of that year a special election was held to see if a special bounty of \$150 should be paid to fifteen volunteers still required.

#### ENCOURAGEMENTS TO ENLIST

During the early part of 1864 the citizens of Portage commenced to have the satisfaction of receiving the boys at home on furlough. In April the Eighth Wisconsin Battery was especially honored, because its members had doubly earned their furlough by enlistment. The home people were also busy devising means to encourage enlistments and thus avoid the draft to fill the President's call for "500,000 more." As a result of their exertions, \$200 was added to the Government offer as an inducement to volunteers. In February, 1865, the entire quota of the county was filled without another resort to the draft.

#### HOW PORTAGE COUNTY MEN WERE SCATTERED

As stated, several companies were organized in Portage County, as a whole, but almost every regiment from the state was represented by individuals from this section; not only by residents, but not a few who had moved to other parts of the state, or even beyond its limits, returned to Portage County to enlist among their old friends and neighbors. There were companies or members in the Third Cavalry, the Third and Eighth Batteries, and the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-First, Twenty-Seventh, Thirty-Second and many other infantry regiments, as well as quite a number of Portage County men joined New York and Michigan regiments.

It is believed, in proportion to its population, that Plover sent the largest number of soldiers to the front of any community in the county.

## THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

The following is a fairly complete alphabetical list of the commissioned officers who served in the Union army from Portage County: James S. Alban, Plover; Harry Alban, Plover; John Baker, Stockton; Joseph H. Baker, Plover; William Bremmer, Plover; William J. Baker, Plover; DeWitt C. Brown, Stevens Point; William W. Campbell, Plover; George Collier, Belmont; L. N. Carpenter, Plover; Sidney B. Carpenter, Plover; Stephen J. Carpenter, Stevens Point; Orin Clough, Plover; Walter W. Clough, Plover; John T. Consaul, Stevens Point; B. T. Cooper, Stevens Point; Henry Curran, Plover; Homer Drake, Plover; Samuel Drake, Plover; Irwin Eckles, Plover; Hugh Evans, Stevens Point; Henry T. Fowler, Plover; August H. Guernsey, Amherst; John W. Hutchinson, Stevens Point; John O. Johnsen, Stevens Point; Leonidas Lombard, Lanark; Homer H. McDill, Plover; John D. McLean, Stevens Point; Thomas B. McNair, Stevens Point; Jerome Nelson, Amherst; John H. Orrick, Stevens Point; Gilbert L. Park, Stevens Point; Franklin Phillips, Stockton; Jackson L. Prentice, Stevens Point; Royal L. Potter, Stockton; James O. Raymond, Plover; C. D. Richmond, Stockton; Jere. D. Rogers, Plover; Oneisme Rondeau, Buena Vista; George Spurr, Plover; Louis Schuetze, Stevens Point; Nathan L. Stout, Stevens Point; Henry E. Stiles, Stevens Point; John Stumpf, Plover; Edwin Turner, Amherst; Andrew J. Welton, Plover; Henry L. Wheeler, Stevens Point; John W. Van Myers, Stevens Point; George R. Walbridge, Plover.

## MEMORIAL TO THE UNION SOLDIERS AT STEVENS POINT

The county courthouse was completed in the late '60s, and many years afterwards the men and women who still cherished the memories of the brave Union soldiers from Portage erected a beautiful memorial to them on the Square. The monument was erected under the auspices of Stevens Point Grand Army Post No. 156. Most of the funds were raised by subscription and entertainments, the county appropriating \$500 of the required sum to complete the work. The inscription on the monument is: "Portage County to Her Heroes who Fought and Her Martyrs who Fell that the Republic Might Live."

## THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Stevens Point was represented by a full company of infantry in the Spanish-American war as well as by many soldiers enlisting in the

national guard of other cities and in the regular army. Within a week after the declaration of war, or on May 1, 1898, a number of young men of the city drew up a petition to the governor, tendering their services. It was signed by more than 100. To the disappointment of the signers they were not included in the first call for troops. The call finally came in June and on June 29th Company I of the Fourth Wisconsin Infantry left for Camp Douglas. It contained 80 Stevens Point men, 13 from Waupaca, 8 from Medford and several from other points to make up the entire company of 103. The officers were: Captain, Fred H. Murray; First lieutenant, Fred J. Carpenter; Second lieutenant, Emil A. Krembs.

Company I was at Camp Douglas until September, when it was ordered south preparatory to joining the army of occupation in Cuba. Arriving at Camp Shipp, at Anniston, Alabama, it was put into readiness for Cuban service. The orders to Cuba were finally cancelled and the regiment remained at Anniston until February 28, 1899, when it was mustered out. It was in active service longer than any other Wisconsin regiment in the Spanish war. Company I lost three men who died of typhoid fever in the epidemic which swept the army camps in the fall of 1898. Stevens Point men who died of the fever were William Dignum, quartermaster sergeant, and Frank Pasternacki, private.

A number of Stevens Point men enlisted immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in the Third U. S. Infantry, then stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, and fourteen others became members of Company A, Second Wisconsin, a Marshfield company, at about the same time. Their regiment with the Third Wisconsin sailed on July 24 from Charleston, South Carolina, for Porto Rico, on the transport "La Grande Duchess" and formed part of General Nelson A. Miles' expedition for the conquest of that island.

#### THE PORTO RICO TRIP

Those who joined Company A, of the Second Wisconsin, were Cecil and Ralph Bement, Roscoe Carpenter, J. M. Marshall, LeRoy D. Williams, A. E. Redfield, Charles Sawtell, Peter Anderson, Alfred E. Redfield, Carl J. Loberg, LeRoy B. Rivers, Paul Neumann, Thomas Monahan, Owen Clark, Max Kern and Theodore Bronson. These all enlisted in the Marshfield company, which was a unit of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, and on the 24th of July, 1898, that regiment and the Third Wisconsin sailed from Charleston on the freight boat, or transport, "La Grande Duchess," for Ponce, Porto Rico.

A. E. Redfield tells the balance of the story up to the time the Wis-



consin boys were sent home, as follows, writing to the Journal under date of August 1st: "Ponce, Porto Rico—The Wisconsin regiments arrived at a small port about twenty miles from this port of Ponce, Wednesday morning, July 27th, after being on the sea for nearly a week. The voyage was very pleasant, as the sea was smooth, and it was the first sea voyage for most of the soldiers. Of course the quarters were rather cramped and the food and water not the best, but to a soldier these things are not important. Many of the boys were seasick and had to spend most of the time in the hospital, and were very glad to reach terra firma once more.

"All day Wednesday the transports were anchored in the harbor under the protection of the Massachusetts, Dixie, Cincinnati and other war vessels. Thursday morning all the transports and convoys moved into the harbor of Ponce and the troops disembarked fully expecting to go into battle at once; but before the movement began the city surrendered, and the Spanish troops were hastily leaving the city.

"The Wisconsin regiments entered the city of Ponce, which is about four miles from the port, at dark. The regiments went into camp just outside the city, a company from each regiment being encamped in the city as guards. Company A, of the Second, was detailed for this work, and a lively time was had all night and for the next day or two, capturing Spanish soldiers who were hidden in the city and vicinity. The prison was soon filled with them, and many of the volunteer soldiers who gave themselves up.

"The natives are very friendly and aided the soldiers in finding the Spaniards. While capturing the Spaniards, nearly every boy in the company secured some trophy. Anyone who has not a Spanish dagger or knife peeping from the top of his legging can claim no prowess at all. Conversation between the natives and soldiers is carried on with much difficulty, as Spanish is the only language spoken.

"The country and people are entirely new to the soldiers, who find much to interest them. The work is very hard, as the men are on duty almost night and day, and almost no time can be had for sleep. After things get settled, it is expected that the men will have it much easier."

The Second Regiment, with most of the Stevens Point boys, arrived in Milwaukee from Porto Rico on September 10th. Three of them had died of disease: Theodore Bronson, of Stevens Point, and Herman Bartels and Leopold Daul, of Marshfield. Other Stevens Point soldiers in hospital: LeRoy Williams, at home; Roscoe Carpenter, in Brooklyn, and Carl Loberg, in Porto Rico. Thus did the young men of the Point give of their best.



## PORTAGE COUNTY IN THE WORLD WAR

Portage County has not been one whit behind any American section of the Union in prosecuting the greatest and most intense of war activities which the world has ever known, because no other war of history has so intimately affected the entire known world. The total number of men who went from the county, either as volunteers or under the selective drafts, was 1,535 and thirty-five deaths were reported.

At least two of the former residents of the county had already achieved fame in the regular army and navy when hostilities commenced, and were afterward advanced to higher positions of responsibility on land and sea.

## GENERAL EDWARD F. MCGLACHLIN

Edward F. McGlachlin was already recognized as a national authority in artillery practice and tactics and was promoted brigadier general in that branch of the service in August, 1917, after the president had declared a state of war. He was one of General Pershing's right-hand men in artillery matters and in 1918 was promoted to be major general. After the armistice with Germany was declared in the fall he led the First Division of the Third American Army of Occupation into the enemy's country,—first across the Moselle River into Luxemburg.

General McGlachlin was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, his father being Edward McGlachlin, a Civil war veteran and pioneer newspaper man of the Badger state and long identified with the Stevens Point Journal. At the time of the General's birth, the father was identified with the Fond du Lac Commonwealth. Like other sons before him, he selected quite another profession than that adopted by the father, and in 1889 graduated from the United States Military Academy.

Besides the practical experience of thirty years of army life, General McGlachlin received special training which made his services of noteworthy value in the trying exigencies of the World war. In 1893 he pursued a special course in submarine mining at the Engineers School of Application, as well as intensive training and instruction in the Artillery School (1896), School of Fire for Field Artillery (1912) and Field Officers' Course, Army Service School (1916). In 1917 he became a member of the Army War College, the highest national body of military tactics. His special record of promotion and service



MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD F. MCGLACHLIN

extends from his commission as second lieutenant of artillery, on June 12, 1889, to his appointment as full brigadier general in the National Army, on August 5, 1917, and as major general in the following year with the other honors which came to him during his active service at the western front until the cessation of hostilities on the 11th of November, 1918. Now in his fifty-first year, he has passed steadily through each rank between the grades indicated and none of his years has a more substantial past or a more promising future.

The Stevens Point Journal gives the following account of the awarding of the Distinguished Service Medal to General McGlachlin: "Among the last and highly-prized honors which was conferred upon General McGlachlin was the Distinguished Service Medal awarded by General Pershing. The reasons for the awarding were published in the Army and Navy Register, and, in that connection, the splendid services of the Stevens Point officer are thus specified:

"Maj. Gen. E. F. McGlachlin. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of the artillery of the First army in its organization and subsequent operations he solved the difficult problems involved with rare military judgment. In St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives his qualities as a leader were demonstrated by the effective employment of artillery that was planned and conducted under his direction. He later commanded with great ability and success the First Infantry Division of the American Expeditionary Forces."

"In this connection it may be noted as a somewhat interesting coincidence that one Stevens Point man now commands the First Division of the United States Army and another the First Squadron of the United States Navy. General McGlachlin commands the First Division of the army and his headquarters are at Montabour, Germany, and Vice Admiral Albert W. Grant commands the First Squadron of the United States Navy. Since the return of that part of the American navy that was on duty in foreign waters during the war, what were formerly known as the home and foreign fleets have been consolidated and organized into two squadrons, and Admiral Grant has been placed in charge of the First Squadron."

#### VICE ADMIRAL ALBERT W. GRANT

Albert W. Grant, member of the well known Stevens Point family, has long been a prominent figure in the naval matters of the regular service and early in the war which has just ceased was assigned an important post in connection with the Atlantic fleet. From 1915-17 he commanded the submarine force of the fleet in July, 1917, was



made commander of the Battleship Force No. 1, of the Atlantic division of the naval service. Admiral Grant is an older man than General McGlachlin, but is remarkably sturdy for one in his sixty-third year, and has also advanced to his present high rank through faithful and continuous service and sheer merit. A Maine man, he graduated from the United States Naval Academy about the time of reaching his majority, and was commissioned an ensign in May, 1881. He advanced through all the intermediate grades to that of rear



VICE ADMIRAL ALBERT W. GRANT

admiral, which he reached in September, 1915, having served on the "Massachusetts" during the Spanish-American war. In 1905-07 he had been a member of the staff of the United States Naval Academy; in 1908-09 was chief of staff of the Atlantic fleet; in 1910-13 was commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and in 1914-15 commanded the great battleship Texas, the building of which he had supervised. As stated, since the commencement of the World war Admiral Grant has been identified with the Atlantic fleet, both as commander of its submarine force and of one of its great battleship units. Exactly



what he has done and where he has been, have been hidden under the veil of censorship, but his faithful service of many years gives assurance that he has always upheld the traditions of the efficient and gallant American officer of the navy.

#### SOME OTHER OFFICERS

Besides General McGlachlin and Vice Admiral Grant, the following Portage County men have become commissioned officers; doubtless the list is not complete, but it will serve a good purpose, even though it do but partial justice to the leading part which its citizens have played both in the fighting, the working and the giving, to win the war: Capt. James Burns, Lieut. Frank Hyer, Lieut. Harold O. Little, Lieut. Russell Moen, Lieut. Lyman A. Copps, Lieut. Lyman B. Park, Lieut. (Dr.) Lawrence W. Park, Lieut. George G. Macnish.

#### LOCAL WAR ITEMS

The local events connected with the progress of the war were so numerous and so varied that they defy close classification, although they may be said, in a general way, to refer to the activities which sent the men to the fighting line and those which sustained their morale at home. They were to know first, last and all the time that they were backed to the limit by those who could not don the uniform, but had enlisted in the invaluable army of home workers and fire-keepers. As only a disconnected picture can be presented of what Portage County accomplished during the trying and nerve-racking period of 1917-18, a few characteristic items are extracted from the local press.

It appears that in March, 1917, Walter B. Murat, city attorney, and Charles W. Swan, of the postoffice, were prominent in the work of enlistments, and Fritz R. Rosenow, recently of Company A, Second Wisconsin Regiment, serving on the Mexican border, had asked for a transfer from the infantry to the cavalry. Fred Hyer, member of a company which was a unit of the Third Wisconsin, also had "joined."

#### COUNTY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE FORMED

On April 20th a number of citizens met at the courthouse and formed a County Council of Defense to co-operate with the state organization. Gilbert L. Park was chosen chairman, and A. E. Bourn, the county clerk, secretary. The following were also selected to represent various interests and classes in Portage County: Manufactures—Carl Haertel, manager of the Jackson Milling Company; labor—

Thomas E. Cauley, highway commissioner; farmers—J. M. Coyner, county agricultural agent; physicians—Dr. F. A. Southwick, president of the County Medical Society; merchants—Alfred M. Copps, secretary of the Copps Company; women—Mrs. D. J. Healy; banks—Louis A. Pomeroy, cashier of the International Bank, Amherst.

#### TROOP I, FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY

On the same day there was a parade of the cavalry troop which had just been formed seventy-three strong—full war strength to be 105. Its officers were: Captain, Charles W. Swan; first lieutenant, Russell Moen, of the postoffice; second lieutenant, Lyman B. Park. When entirely organized, the unit was known as Troop I, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

#### HONORS OF FIRST ENLISTMENT

For some time there was considerable good-natured dispute as to whether Russell Moen or George Macnish should have the honor of first entering the service of the National army from Portage County. As the facts were finally sifted, the honors were divided; or, as a card player would say, "honors were easy." Mr. Moen was the first to pass his examination for the service, on the 4th of April, 1917, but as the official blanks had not been received from Washington he could not be formally sworn in. Was examined by Lieut. J. C. Bryant, Wausau, of the Third Regiment Medical Corps, the ordeal being successfully passed in a room on the second floor of the postoffice. It happened, however, that when the necessary papers did come, George Macnish, who had passed his examination soon afterward, was formally accepted a short time before Russell Moen.

In the early part of May the papers were urging the boys, as they did during certain periods of the Civil war, to "enlist now and avoid the draft."

On May 26, 1917, it was announced that the Wisconsin National Guard, including the Stevens Point troop of cavalry, had been ordered to be mobilized at Camp Douglas, six miles west of New Lisbon, July 15th, and there transferred to the Federal service.

The registration of those liable to military service in Portage County, made on the 5th of June, showed a total of 2,597, of whom it was estimated that 1,423 would be exempt. In the latter class were 47 aliens and 20 alien enemies.

The Home Guards of Stevens Point were organized in June, 1917, with a membership of sixty-six. The president of the association by



LIEUT. GEORGE MACNISH



LIEUT. RUSSELL MOEN

which the body was organized was Dr. Frank A. Walters. Myron G. Goodsell was drillmaster.

On July 17, 1917, Frank Hyer, son of Prof. Frank S. Hyer, of the State Normal School, applied for aviation service, perhaps the first to be accepted for that branch in Stevens Point.

About a week afterward it was announced that Cavairy Troop I was in camp, 104 strong, and that three Stevens Point men had entered the officers' training camp at Fort Sheridan—George Macnish, Martin Paulson and Forrest G. Houlehan.

#### FIRST SOLDIERS DRAFTED FROM PORTAGE COUNTY

Under the original apportionment, the quota of Portage County was 314. Up to the time of the first draft, July 20, 1917, 135 men had enlisted, leaving 179 subject to selection under the new regulations. The first boys to be drawn for service in Portage County and in Stevens Point were Carl M. Lynse and Charles C. Miller, and the particulars of their selection are thus narrated: When Secretary of War Baker, having first been blindfolded, put his hand in the big glass bowl in the capitol at Washington on July 20, 1917, Carl Magnus Lynse was working on a farm in the Town of Good Hope, a little east of Nelsonville. And, as the entire country has now been told, the number the Secretary drew out was 258. It also happened that the number of Carl Mangus Lynse was 258, and therefore Mr. Lynse has the honor among several thousands of others, of being one of the first men called to the defense of their country under the new law; and he was, of course, under these conditions, the first man called to the colors, as the Germans would say, from this county. Mr. Lynse belongs to one of the oldest Norwegian families in Portage County. His father, Henry Lynse, served in the Civil war as a musician in Company H, Forty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry. He enlisted at Amherst February 7, 1865, and was mustered out with other members of the regiment September 27th of the same year.

The second number drawn from the big bowl, which was 2,522, gave Charles C. Miller the distinction of being the first man selected from the city. Mr. Miller lived at 742 Church Street. He is a son of Nick Miller, the well known South Side butcher, and worked in his father's market. He had a wife and one child.

#### DEATH OF FENTON H. McGLACHLIN

The announcement was made in August that Edward F. McGlachlin had been assigned to the 165th Field Artillery brigade, Camp



Travis, San Antonio, Texas. His son, Fenton H. McGlachlin, had graduated from West Point in April, 1917, and was then serving as second lieutenant of field artillery, at that camp. He was twenty-four years of age and planned to follow in the honorable footsteps of his father. One of his Stevens Point friends was Lieutenant John Frost, of the aviation corps, and the two were taking a sail over the field in an airplane operated by the former, when the machine got out of control and was dashed to the ground. Lieutenant McGlachlin's injuries were such that he died on the 13th of October, 1917.

Toward the last of September Troop I was transferred from the cavalry branch of the service to the artillery.

In August also the adjutant general of the state ordered the selected men to be sent either to the camps at Battle Creek, Michigan, or Rockford, Illinois (Camp Grant). The Portage County boys were thereafter sent to Camp Grant, Rockford. It seems that of the seventy-six men selected from Portage County in September that nine were sent to Camp Grant, under the August orders of the adjutant general. They were Harold Ule, William D. O'Connell, Romulus C. Berens, Parl Allen, Ernest A. Sawsaw, Walter G. Butler and Irvin F. Holman, all of Stevens Point; Floyd Scott, of Plover, and Felix Waldoch, rural route 6.

At about this time Dr. Benjamin Wyatt, son of A. F. Wyatt, who had been attending the first officers' training camp at Fort Riley received his commission as second lieutenant; Russell C. Moen was serving as first lieutenant of Troop I, and Myron H. Moen in the dental department of the medical corps, while Lyman B. Park was second lieutenant in Troop I and Dr. Lawrence W. Park, first lieutenant in the dental department also.

In November, 1917, Battery E, 120th Field Artillery, departed from Wisconsin to Waco, Texas. The unit comprised Troop E, of Kenosha, and Troop I, of Stevens Point.

The Poles of Stevens Point also opened enlisting headquarters, and eight men were accepted and went to the European front—the first contingent of several hundred which joined the cause of the allies from Portage County before the war was over.

Also in November, 1917, the Frame Memorial Church unfurled a service flag bearing eleven stars, the first religious society to thus honor itself in the city.

In December, 1917, Mrs. Eliza Chapman made the first application to the Government for the \$10,000 insurance due because of the death of her son, Reynolds Chapman, at Camp Funston, Texas.

All through the winter of 1917-18 and the spring and summer of



Arthur Beijer, Photographer

### HOME GUARDS GETTING INTO FORM



Arthur Beijer, Photographer

### CAVALRY TROOP ENTRAINING TO CAMP DOUGLAS

1918, the war activities conducted in Portage County by men and women, as well as children, of all classes, were bewildering in their variety and intensity. The stream of men to the camps and the western front, to the armies of Poland, of Italy and all the countries of Europe which were fighting for freedom, both volunteers and drafted men, was a steady flood. The Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Liberty Loans, individual demands on those who had sons, brothers, husbands and sweethearts depending upon the home fires to keep their hearts glowing under the awful demands made upon their manhood by the stress and storm of their new experiences—all these agencies and forces, with scores of others which are of such recent experience as not to require even mention, were thrown into nineteen months of the most volcanic period of America's history and, necessarily, that of Portage County.

#### THE TURNING POINT IN THE WAR

As the demands overseas for the irresistible force and ardor of the American soldiers to be hurried to the rescue of the battered troops of the allies became more urgent, and the United States came to realize what an awful responsibility was upon her, the Goddess arose in her might and wrath, as she always has when Right has thus called upon her and—but a history of Portage County is no medium through which to tell what America did for the world's liberty which was in such dire peril. One of the largest accessions to the fighting manpower of the country was accomplished by the passage of the war measure which called to the colors, in the early summer of 1918, all those young men who had reached the age of twenty-one since the previous 5th of June.

It was estimated that in Portage County from 250 to 300 were thus added to those falling within the selective draft. As stated by A. E. Bourn, county clerk and secretary of the registration board, the only exceptions to the operations of the measure were persons then in the military or naval service of the United States, which included "all officers and enlisted men of the regular army, navy, the marine corps, and the National Guard and naval militia, while in the service of the United States, and officers in the officers' reserve corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service." The sick were authorized to be registered by persons so deputed, and any person awaiting trial was to be registered by the officers in whose custody they were held.



The registration places selected for Portage County were as follows:

At Stevens Point, at the courthouse, in charge of A. E. Bourn, W. E. Fisher, W. E. Atwell and Dr. C. von Neupert, Sr.—For the city of Stevens Point, the villages of Junction City and Plover and the towns of Eau Pleine, Carson, Linwood, Dewey, Hull, Stockton, Plover, Grant and Buena Vista.

At Almond, at the Portage County Bank, in charge of O. A. Crowell—For the village of Almond and the towns of Almond, Amherst Junction and Nelsonville and the towns of Amherst, New Hope and Lanark.

At Rosholt, at the village hall, in charge of John Kubisiak and Miss Ruth McCallum—For the village of Rosholt and the towns of Alban and Sharon.

#### WORK OF THE COUNTY HISTORY COMMITTEE

No local war organization appealed more closely to the purposes of this publication than the County History Committee, which was really identified with the State Council of Defense. It was organized in March, 1918, for the purpose of systematizing and promoting the collection of any documents, material or other data which had a bearing upon the war in its special relations to Portage County. Its scope was so broad and the labors involved were so charged with details that, even with peace virtually declared, it will be long before its work can be said to be fairly complete. Professor M. M. Ames, formerly of the State Normal School, was appointed president and secretary of the committee; in fact, was both the administrator, designer and recorder of its activities, and responsible to the State Council of Defense.

The County History Committee was divided into a number of departments, or sub-committees, with the following personnel:

Military Materials—Mrs. N. A. Week and Miss Elida Moen, Stevens Point; Louis A. Pomeroy, Amherst; J. L. Dopp, Almond Township.

Collection of civil personnel of all local movements—Judge B. B. Park.

Reports of all public war meetings held in the county; also collection of all badges and insignia, specially designed for the war—John W. Strobe.

Official records of civilian war and relief work—Professor F. S. Hyer.



Newspaper files and posters; history of the war through the press—Miss Mary Dunegan, librarian of the Free Public Library.

Economic and industrial history of the county in the war period (especially)—Professor M. M. Ames.

Among the most arduous duties connected with the gathering and preservation of facts connected with the war, as they were identified with Portage County, were those which fell to the sub-committee on Military Material, the members of which were charged with the task of perfecting a list of all those who were residents of the county, at the commencement of hostilities and who served in a military capacity. Some had volunteered; some had been drafted; some had gone to Canada, even before the United States was a belligerent; some had joined the overseas forces in England, in France and in Italy; not a few had joined the Polish army; others had gone into the service with friends or relatives from other counties or states. It was a task which required patience, persistence and time, and one of the greatest regrets of the historian of Portage County is that the list is not sufficiently complete at this writing to warrant its publication. To issue an imperfect list would be an injustice to those who would be omitted; and until the work of all the sub-committees of the official County History Committee is completed any account of local war activities cannot approach perfection.

#### PROFESSOR M. M. AMES

Professor Merlin M. Ames, who has been at the head of numerous important activities of the World war, is well known as an educator in Stevens Point, with a pronounced executive faculty for organization. Before coming to Stevens Point in 1912 to assume the chair in the Normal School of United States history and civics, he had been superintendent of schools of such places in Wisconsin as Hayward, Stanley and Laurel. He is a graduate of the State Normal School at Stevens Point and has a Ph. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

#### THE ROLL OF HONOR

In December, 1918, after the armistice with Germany had been progressing about a month, the Honor List of Portage County Soldiers was compiled. Out of 1,525 who had served the county and the country in every faithful and soldierly way, forty-six had sacrificed their lives—twelve killed in action; six died of wounds; twenty-six died of sickness; one was killed by accident in line of duty and one was drowned.

The soldiers, listed in the order in which they died, are:

Fenton H. McGlachlin, Stevens Point, aeroplane accident, October 15, 1917, at San Antonio, Texas.

Gustave Closuit, Stevens Point, killed in action, November 6, 1917, in France.

Reynold Chapman, Stevens Point, death resulted from typhoid fever, November 20, 1917, at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Frank Holt, Coddington, died of disease, April 2, 1918, at Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

Joseph Kaczor, Junction City, died of wounds received in action, May 14, 1918, in France.

Frank Adams, Stevens Point, died of disease, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, member of Polish army.

George I. Furo, Junction City, killed in action, in France.

Frank Novak, Stevens Point, died of pneumonia, May 30, 1918, at Great Lakes, Illinois.

George G. Macnish, Stevens Point, died of disease, July 2, 1918, in France.

Leo Louis Yonke, Pine Grove, killed in action, July 18, 1918, in France.

Obert J. Mjelda, Amherst, died of wounds received in action, July 18, 1918, in France.

Frank K. Myers, Carson, killed in action, August 18, 1918, in France.

Max Cieminski, Polonia, killed in action, August 18, 1918, in France.

Frank E. Printz, Stevens Point, killed in action, August 31, 1918, in France.

John Wyrowinski, Stevens Point, died of wounds received in action, September, 1918, in France.

Harry H. Labuy, Rosholt, killed in action, September, 1918, in France.

Stanley F. Kunz, Carson, died of wounds received in action, September, 1918, in France.

Jacob Witta, Stevens Point, died of Spanish influenza, September 23, 1918, at Great Lakes, Illinois.

Frank Niemczyk, Linwood, died of Spanish influenza, September 29, 1918, at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.

Frank Polywoda, Mill Creek, died of Spanish influenza, October 1, 1918, at camp near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

William Melum, New Hope, died of Spanish influenza, October 1, 1918, at Camp Meade, Baltimore.

Almer Knutson, Rosholt, died of Spanish influenza, October 2, 1918, at Camp Grant, Rockford.

Irvine Eugene Russell, Bancroft, died of Spanish influenza, October 5, 1918, at Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Missouri.

John Van Mead, Almond, died of Spanish influenza, October, 1918, at Sweeney Auto School, Kansas City, Missouri.

Byron Philbrick, Stevens Point, died of Spanish influenza, October 6, 1918, at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.

Benjamin Brill, Stevens Point, died of Spanish influenza, October 7, 1918, at Great Lakes, Illinois.

Leo Michalski, Stevens Point, died of Spanish influenza, October 10, 1918, at Camp Upton, New Jersey.

Chester Stanley Kulas, Stevens Point, died of disease, October 12, 1918, in France.

Carl Edward Oertel, Stevens Point, died of Spanish influenza, October 18, 1918, at Fort Stevens, Oregon.

John Eskofski, Amherst, died of Spanish influenza, October 27, 1918, at Jackson Barracks.

Homer R. Whittaker, Buena Vista, died of pneumonia, October 28, 1918, at Anniston, Ala.

John Olai Melum, Amherst Junction, died of Spanish influenza, October, 1918, at Camp Meade.

Emil H. Stenson, Rosholt, died of tuberculosis when returning from France, November, 1918.

Emmet C. Scherbert, Stevens Point, drowned, October 6, 1918. Was on board the transport Otranto which was torpedoed.

Edmund Johnson, Amherst, died of disease, November, 1918, in France.

John P. Riley, Custer, died of disease, November, 1918, in France.

George Holben Chase, Bancroft, killed in action, October 25, 1918, in France.

George Knutson, New Hope, died of Spanish influenza, in France.

Ingwald Tallekson, New Hope, died of Spanish influenza, in France.

Raymond Borgan, Amherst, died of Spanish influenza, in France.

Martin Schulist, Polonia, died of disease, in France.

George I. Benaszewski, Plover, died of wounds, in France.

Frank Adams, Jr., Stevens Point, died of disease, in France.

Charles Kulas, Polonia, died of wounds, in France.

Peter Singer, Polonia, died of disease, October, 1918, in France.

Albert Rozell, Bancroft, killed in action, October 5, 1918, in France.

## CHAPTER XI

### GROWTH OF STEVENS POINT

FIRST BUILDING AT THE POINT—PUBLIC SQUARE DONATED—A BAD NAME, LARGELY UNDESERVED—SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 CREATED—THE VILLAGE OF 1850—THE STEVENS POINT LAND OFFICE—A PAPER PLANK ROAD—FIRST MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES—DISASTROUS FIRES AND FIRST HAND ENGINES—THE HISTORIC AVERY HOUSE—CITY EVENTS OF THE '70S—STEVENS POINT IN THE '80S—THE NORMAL SCHOOL LOCATED AT THE POINT—FRESHETS OF 1900—STEVENS POINT OF TODAY—PUBLIC UTILITIES—THE MUNICIPAL ROSTER—ALBERT G. ELLIS—WILLIAM W. SPRAGGON—MATTHEW WADLEIGH—OWEN CLARK—JOHN O. JOHNSON—OTHER STEVENS POINT MAYORS.

Fleeting glimpses of Stevens Point in the forming have already been given, and the object of this chapter is to fill in the details and show its development, in a more orderly and conservative manner. In the collection of this data the writer's main reliance has been placed upon the files of the Pinery and the Journal, the publications of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, the history of Portage County incorporated in the ponderous tome of Northern Wisconsin issued in 1881 and the collections of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Strobe, some of which have been published and some here utilized for the first time.

#### FIRST BUILDING AT THE POINT

The first building in the present City of Stevens Point was erected by George Stevens near the bank of the Wisconsin River, at the head of Shaurette Rapids between Clark and Main streets. It was built of logs and was used as a place for storing all kinds of goods, while Stevens loaded a log canoe and poled it, with Indian help, up the river to Little Bull Falls, now the prosperous little City of Mosinee. This shipping point is what gave Stevens Point its name. Its first dwelling house was built sometime in the late '40s, and was plastered by James Lytle, who died there a number of years ago.



## PUBLIC SQUARE DONATED

Settlers flocked to Stevens Point, drawn thither by the rush of the pine and lumber trade, so that in 1850 there were about two hundred people in the village. A town organization was perfected and a Board of Supervisors elected consisting of Abraham Brawley and N. F. Bliss. They immediately commenced the survey of streets and country roads leading out of the village into the neighboring district. About



GEORGE STEVENS, FOUNDER OF STEVENS POINT

this time an influential and, at that time, a wealthy man named Matthias Mitchell, presented the village with a piece of land known as the Public Square. It was to be the property of the people as long as it was so used.

It is recorded that the first stock of general merchandise displayed in Stevens Point was that of Robert Bloomer. The first saloons were the Star and the Ocean Wave, which did a rushing business.

Doctor Bristol, a highly respectable physician, located in 1846 and died two years later. He was buried in what was then the outskirts

of the town, nearly in front of the present postoffice. As to lawyers, William L. DeWitt, Thomas Morman and John Delaney were the first. John Willard was the first banker and broker.

#### A BAD NAME LARGELY UNDESERVED

In the '40s and '50s Stevens Point had a very floating population. It swelled into huge proportions in the spring, for then the "suckers," as they were called, would begin to run. They came up from the south in immense shoals, filling every nook of the rough lumber town; but they soon dispersed to work in the mills or as raftsmen. When the river went down they would make a dive for the Point, and it was a common belief that they would get dry with the river. It was also rumored that the highly respectable people of Plover were inclined to give Stevens Point a worse character than it really deserved, as doubts would overtake them, now and then, as to their final ability to hold the county seat. As a matter of fact, these lively loggers and raftsmen laid the foundation of the prosperity of Stevens Point and the other river towns, and were borne in grateful remembrance by many of the early settlers, who insisted that they were not, as a rule, the roughs and toughs often pictured by those who did not really know them.

#### SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 CREATED

In April, 1847, the county commissioners created a school district in the town, comprising the village itself and designated as District No. 2. The first election was held at the house of A. H. Bancroft. In the first division of the county into towns, three were instituted; the center one embraced Stevens Point and was called Middle town.

A schoolhouse was erected in 1849 at a cost of \$300. It was reported in September, 1850, that there were sixty-six children in attendance—thirty-six boys and thirty girls. The teacher was Miss B. McLaughlin, who received \$20 monthly for her services.

#### THE VILLAGE OF 1850

In 1850 Stevens Point was recognized as a political division and an election ordered at the house of Hinton S. Phelps. N. F. Bliss was chosen justice of the peace; Abraham Brawley, chairman of the Board of Supervisors; Orin Maybee, supervisor; J. S. Young, town clerk; Lea Vaughn, assessor and collector; Mr. Holden, superintendent of schools.

William Griffin was postmaster and he had to manage to get the mail from Plover, as there was no postroute to that place.

In the fall of 1850 the population of the village was estimated at two hundred, and it was at that time the jumping-off place for teams, as there was no practical wagon-road beyond that point. Mills had sprung up above as far as Wausau, but at the Point everything had to take to the river.



Arthur Beijer, Photographer

#### STEVENS POINT OF TODAY FROM THE COURTHOUSE TOWER

Fortunately, a complete business directory for that year has been compiled, so that those who desire can learn for themselves the names of those who were making the Point a substantial place. The hotels and saloons at that time, were: The Mitchell House, Joseph Phelps, proprietor; City Hotel, Brown & Granger; Star Saloon, Walton & Wadsworth; the Ocean Wave, Sailor Jack & Watts.

Hardware—Matt & John Campbell, successors to Robert Bloomer.  
General merchandise—John Strong.

Lumber dealer and owner of the town site—Matthias Mitchell.

Lumber dealers—Young & Maybee, Thomas Hinton, B. Finch, Campbell & Brother (also merchandise).



River pilots—Valentine Brown, Horace Judd, Azro Mann and Angus McCauley.

Boarding house keepers—Francis Lamere and James Crandall.

Boot and shoe maker—Seneca Harris.

Builder and merchant—Anson Rood.

Money lender and broker—John Weland.

#### THE STEVENS POINT LAND OFFICE

The act to establish the new Stevens Point land district was approved on August 2, 1852. Its boundaries commenced at the south-



Arthur Beijer, Photographer

BUILDING ERECTED BY GENERAL ELLIS IN THE EARLY '50S

Believed to be the oldest structure standing in Stevens Point

west corner of township 15 north, range 2 east of the fourth principal meridian; thence east to the southeast corner of township 15 north, range 11 east of that meridian; thence north along said range line to the north line of the state; thence west along the north state boundary to the line between ranges 1 and 2, east of the fourth principal meridian; thence south to the place of beginning.

From May 1, 1853, to September 30, of that year, the cash receipts of the land office amounted to \$30,000.

As stated, General A. G. Ellis was appointed receiver of the land office and Abraham Brawley, register. General Ellis continued at the head of the Stevens Point land office for about nine years, and



Abraham Brawley was succeeded as register by Hugh Brawley in June, 1858.

#### A PAPER PLANK ROAD

In 1853 the Wisconsin Legislature passed an act authorizing the construction of a plank road between Stevens Point and Green Bay. The road was put under contract, but that is as far as the enterprise went.

The village grew rapidly and in 1857 application was made to the State Legislature for a charter, which was granted in 1858. At the election for city officers the following were chosen to inaugurate the municipal government:

William Schofield, mayor.

Anson Rood and Valentine Brown, aldermen from the First Ward.

H. Ferguson and Moses Perkins, aldermen from the Second Ward.

Seth W. Holmstad and A. G. Hamaker, aldermen from the Third Ward.

Jack J. Pine, city clerk.

G. L. Park, father of Judge B. B. Park, city attorney.

#### FIRST MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES

The first meeting of the Council was called to order and the organization perfected on July 1, 1858, at the district schoolhouse located on Clark Street, which is now the residence of Mrs. Lizzie Cadman. At the meeting named W. B. Agnew was elected city surveyor and A. J. Aldrich, city marshal.

The first ordinances placed on the statute books of the new city by the Common Council were:

1. To prevent rioting, drunkenness and other improper conduct, the fines imposed for the violation of the foregoing ranging from \$1 to \$20.

2. Fixing the amount of license for the sale of intoxicating and malt liquors: For liquor drunk on the saloon premises, \$100, and off the premises, \$30; the punishment for selling without a license, \$25, or from 10 to 30 days in jail.

3. Relating to obstruction of streets and sidewalks.

4. Providing for the abatement of nuisances, such as offensive stables, hog-sties, etc.

5. Fixing the amount of licenses for public shows and other exhibitions: Circuses, \$15 and clerk's fees; concerts and theatrical performances, the same; \$50 fine for violating the ordinance.

## DISASTROUS FIRES AND FIRST HAND ENGINES

In 1858 occurred the disastrous fire which swept away one-half the business section of the town, and the vacant houses in the outskirts of the village which had been abandoned after the collapse of the year before became valuable to the residents of the burnt district. The Wisconsin Pinery has the following account of the conflagration: "The most disastrous fire ever occurring at Stevens Point was on Monday last (February 22, 1858). Royce's large five story unfinished building and fourteen others adjacent are in ashes. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the large building was discovered to be on fire, having caught from a dry kiln of pine boards which was seasoning on the inside. In ten minutes the fire burst out at the roof, and in less than ten more the whole structure was wrapped in flames. Before the inmates had time to recover from their consternation it had crossed Main street to Clement's store and Miner's Block, and about the same time took on the roof of Curtis's new building, the postoffice, on Giesler's store, Crowley's, the meat market, the Royce's old building, the whole being in a light blaze at the same instant. Several houses caught on the roofs from the falling masses of fire high up on Main Street, the wind being strong from the westward. Nearly a thousand men were on the ground, powerless to arrest the raging element. Perkin's dwelling was the last to burn, after which the fire abated at Third Street. All of those buildings with much of their contents were reduced to ashes in less than an hour. None but those who have witnessed the burning of a large pile of light pine wood buildings in time of extreme drought under a breeze can conceive the rapid intensity of such a fire, nor how quickly persons of comparative riches and comfort may find themselves houseless, homeless and in want."

The total loss was \$24,900. "On the whole not a dollar of insurance!" Mr. Royce suffered a loss of \$7,500. Mr. Whitney, of the firm of Long & Whitney, had his shoulder dislocated jumping from the window of a burning building. Several persons were burned on the face and hands.

"After several disastrous fires, in which the business district of Stevens Point suffered greatly, in 1860 the Common Council purchased a hand engine for better protection. This old engine which really saved the young city from destruction upon several occasions can still be seen at Engine House No. 2, and it can do as good work today as when it was first purchased. It takes twenty-four men to man it completely.

## THE HISTORIC AVERY HOUSE

During the Civil war the great hotel was the Avery House, upon the site of which the Mansion House was afterward erected. It changed hands in May, 1863, Mr. Avery retiring and George A. Spurr assuming control.

*Then Colloch had it - then it was built up & Mrs. Perkins owned it -*

## CITY EVENTS OF THE '70S

The next really important local event was the removal of the county seat from Plover to Stevens Point in 1870 and the building of the courthouse. Then followed the arrival of the first train of cars on the Wisconsin Central in August of 1871, and the location of the division shops. Next came the Portage branch of the Wisconsin Central and the Green Bay & Western branch from Plover, as already stated in the chapter on transportation. Stevens Point then had a population of three thousand people.

Fire limits were first established in 1873, and in the following year a steam fire engine was purchased by the city for \$4,500.

## STEVENS POINT IN THE '80S

The following general description of Stevens Point applies to the city in the early '80s: "This is a city of 4,500 people located on the left bank of the Wisconsin river which, at this point, is on the north-east side. It is the capital of Portage County, and is laid out in long blocks, without alleys, in part rectangular and in part lozenged form. Some of the streets coincide with the cardinal points of the compass and some do not; so that a stranger has considerable trouble in preserving his bearings.

"The site is rather level and is ten or twelve feet above the river when in ordinary stages. In the case of a rise, a part of the water goes round the city on the south, a natural depression called Rocky Run affording this facility. At the freshet in June, 1880, a part of the city was submerged. A bay extends into the city several squares from the river in the northwestern part which, as the municipality increases in population, will have to be filled for sanitary reasons. The city is healthful and the pine still stands on the north side away from the river.

"The streets are, as yet, unpaved, but most of the sidewalks have wood for their material. The buildings are substantial, being mostly of wood. Some of the public and other structures are of stone or brick.



"Stevens Point is in town 24 north, and in range 8 east, of the public survey. It is 164 miles northwest of Milwaukee, 87 miles west of Green Bay and 162 miles east of St. Paul.

"The city is a base of supplies for lumbermen and raftsmen, as well as for neighboring farmers. Every class of goods required in the pineries, or anywhere in the vicinity, can be found in the stores and the warehouses, which are being constantly added to as business increases. The legal, medical and clerical professions are well represented."

#### THE NORMAL SCHOOL LOCATED AT THE POINT

About 1892 the question of the sixth State Normal School was being agitated by the regents. That winter the Legislature passed a bill



Arthur Beijer, Photographer

#### STATE NORMAL SCHOOL OF THE PRESENT

to build it. Then occurred the battle royal for the location, which was won by Stevens Point after more than one hundred ballots had been taken by the Board of Regents. The building was finished in 1894, school opened in September of the same year and has been a decided success, as will be evident by its extended history published in other pages. No city of its size can boast of better ward schools than Stevens Point.



## FRESHETS OF 1900

Stevens Point was visited by a number of severe freshets in 1900. The worst ones occurred in June and October. On the West Side communication with the country was almost cut off and on the East Side the lumber yards, the Jackson mill, the W. W. Mitchell plant and other like establishments, with the switch tracks of the Wisconsin Central, were partially under water or their operations threatened. The water was nearly to St. Louis Avenue and rose to within a few inches of the highest mark recorded in local history. Both the paper mills shut down for a time.

## STEVENS POINT OF TODAY

The city now has a population of 12,000; is divided into six wards; has brick-paved streets in the business section; a number of large factories and mills—two for the manufacture of paper outside the municipal limits; macadam roads leading from the city and covering tributary territory for ten or twelve miles distant; good markets for the farmer and local consumers; a well conducted local government, with adequate protection to life and property, and churches, lodges and societies of every description to meet the religious faith and social necessities of the diverse classes and nationalities which, as a total, compose a substantial, intelligent and energetic American community.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stevens Point, like all representative communities, in due time has evolved adequate measures and organizations to protect the health, property and lives of its citizens and to insure the comforts and conveniences of modern requirements. In the foreground of such requirements are necessary supplies of good water and light and power and protections against fire and the criminal classes. After the Point left behind some of the rawness of its pioneer existence as a lumber camp, it developed a civic pride and spirit which have made its people peaceable and law-abiding. Its police force has therefore been small for years, but has met all the requirements of the case.

The present fire department of Stevens Point is under the superintendency of Charles H. Packard, the chief, who has two captains under him, each of whom is in special charge of an engine house. They are located on North Third and Strongs Avenue. The headquarters of the department, at Engine House No. 1, include an auto

truck among the apparatus housed in that locality, and at Engine House No. 2 is a hook and ladder truck. There are about a score of fire alarm boxes conveniently distributed in the six wards of the city.

Stevens Point has a system of water works which fully meets the requirements of its citizens. The power plant and steel water tower or stand-pipe are situated at the west end of North Avenue, one mile north of the Wisconsin River. The tower is 140 feet in height



Arthur Beijer, Photographer

#### LOOKING EAST ON MAIN STREET FROM PUBLIC SQUARE

Brick building to the left, next to the Wisconsin State Bank, was the first brick building erected on Main Street

and the works has a daily capacity of 363,000 gallons. The intake pipe through which the supply is drawn from the river is three feet in diameter at the bottom. Altogether the system of distribution embraces 90,000 feet of pipe, or about seventeen miles, and the assessed value of the water works is \$93,500.

The local system of water supply originated in the work of the Stevens Point Water Company which was organized in the spring of 1887. On the 28th of April of that year ground was broken for the erecting of the first power house and stand-pipe just north of Bosworth & Reilly's lumber yard on ground purchased by E. B. Grant, chief engineer. The first shovelful of earth was thrown by W. O. Lamereaux, city clerk. As finally completed, the main building was

32 by 38 feet in dimensions, with a nine-foot smoke stack and a stand-pipe 140 feet high. The two pumps installed had a daily capacity of nearly 5,000,000 gallons. The "domestic water well" was thirty feet in diameter and provision was made for fire protection by running a pipe to the river, that supply to be used only in case of the emergency indicated.

Stevens Point has been lighted by electricity for thirty years. In September, 1888, the Stevens Point Lighting Company was given a thirty days' trial and installed twenty-five electric lights to illuminate the streets of the city. The trial was satisfactory and municipal illumination never reverted entirely to gas. Under different managements the Stevens Point Lighting Company accommodated the domestic and city users of electricity and gas until November 1, 1916, when its interests were taken over by the Wisconsin Valley Electric Company, the headquarters of which are at Wausau. Since that corporation has assumed ownership and management, the gas and electric plants which supply Stevens Point have virtually been rebuilt. The source of supply and the power plant are at Jordan, this county, on the Wisconsin River about six miles northeast of Stevens Point. The local consumers number 1,800 for electric light, 1,200 gas and 100 power.

The postal service of Stevens Point has been of the best for many years, specially since 1900, when the large and complete building now occupied by the department was completed. The public library, most efficiently conducted, is housed in one of the most attractive and convenient of buildings.

#### THE MUNICIPAL ROSTER

The city officials of Stevens Point since municipal incorporation in 1858 have been as follows:

Mayors: William W. Schofield, 1858-59; A. G. Ellis, 1860; G. L. Park, 1861; D. D. Long, 1862; B. L. Sharpstein, 1863; A. G. Ellis, 1864-65; W. W. Spraggon, 1866; A. G. Ellis, 1867; J. S. Young, 1868; A. G. Ellis, 1869-71; A. Eaton, 1872; M. Wadleigh, 1873; O. Clark, 1874; J. D. McLean, 1875-77; W. W. Spraggon, 1878-80; J. O. Johnsen, 1881-82; O. C. Wheelock, 1883-85; W. W. Spraggon, 1886-87; O. Clark, 1888; H. E. Martin, 1889; W. W. Spraggon, 1890; B. B. Park, 1891; James Reilly, 1892; S. E. Karner, 1893; Owen Clark, 1894; J. L. Barker, 1895-96; P. H. Cashin, 1897; George L. Rogers, 1898; J. L. Barker, 1899; P. H. Cashin, 1900-01; P. Rothman, 1902-03; T. H. Hanna, 1904-07; P. H. Cashin, 1908-09; F. A. Walters, 1910-13; L. P. Pasternacki, 1914-15; F. A. Walters, 1916-17; William F. Owen, 1917-18.





Arthur Beijer, Photographer

STEVENS POINT POSTOFFICE



Arthur Beijer, Photographer

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING



Clerks: Charles B. Curtis, 1858-59; W. J. Wynn, 1860-61; J. P. Pine, 1861-63; William B. Agnew, 1863-69; A. Krembs, 1869; W. H. Packard, 1870; E. B. Northrup, 1871; James S. Young, 1872; A. G. Hamacker, 1872; A. Homsted, 1873; A. G. Hamacker, 1873-74; John Stumpf, 1875-77; J. T. Houston, 1878-81; W. O. Lamoreaux, 1882-87; John Stumpf, 1888; Mal. Collins, 1889; James E. Rogers, 1890-94; R. F. Baker, 1895-96; Edward R. Zimmer, 1897; R. F. Baker, 1898; A. F. Wyatt, 1899; Edward R. Zimmer, 1900-01; W. J. Dumbleton, 1902-03; H. J. Finch, 1904-07; M. V. Gross, 1908-10; J. K. Vos Burg, 1911-12; Guy W. Rogers, 1912; Warren L. Bronson, 1913-18.

Attorneys: G. L. Park, 1858-60; B. L. Sharpstein, 1861; William McNair, 1862-63; A. Eaton, 1864-66; G. L. Park, 1867-74; James Felch, 1875; A. Eaton, 1876-80; H. W. Lee, 1881; W. W. Haseltine, 1882; W. H. Packard, 1883; W. W. O'Keefe, 1884-85; F. B. Lamoreaux, 1886; B. B. Park, 1887-88; G. W. Cate, 1889-92; John Stumpf, 1893; D. Lloyd Jones, 1894; John H. Brennan, 1895-96; G. W. Cate, 1897; F. J. Carpenter, 1900-01; F. A. Humphrey, 1902-03; C. D. McFarland, 1904; L. J. N. Murat, 1905; D. J. Sickelsteel, 1907; Charles Cashin, 1908-10; W. F. Owen, 1911-12; George B. Nelson, 1913-14; Walter B. Murat, 1915-18.

Treasurers: H. B. Martin, 1858; Louis Shaffer, 1859-61; H. D. McCulloch, 1862; P. H. Quinn, 1863; Edward Bennett, 1864; James Gray, 1865; A. Krembs, 1866; Thomas Gray, 1867-69; M. Clifford, 1870-71; Thomas Gray, 1872-73; M. Clifford, 1874; A. Homsted, 1875; M. Clifford, 1876; W. W. Mitchell, 1877; A. Krembs, 1878-79; John Stumpf, 1880-83; George Stenger, 1884-87; A. G. Hamacker, 1888-91; George L. Rogers, 1892-93; L. P. Moen, 1894-95; C. A. Schenk, 1896-1901; John Wallace, 1902-03; Frank E. Boyer, 1904-18.

Marshals: A. I. Aldrich, 1858-59; J. O. Wiswall, 1860-61; F. R. Houston, 1862; William Collins, 1863; David Fitch, 1864; William B. Gilchrist, 1865; William Walton, 1866; John Herron, 1867; J. O. Johnsen, 1868; F. R. Houston, 1869-70; James P. Dunn, 1871; John Gardner, 1872; Fred Ford, 1873-74; J. H. Whitney, 1875; F. Wheelock, 1876; Paul Lukaszewicz, 1877; Charles Gottery, 1878; A. J. Empey, 1879-80; S. Bielski, 1881; A. J. Empey, 1882; James Bellinger, 1883; John A. McDonald, 1884.

Chiefs of Police: John Finch, 1886-87; John Knauf, 1888; John Finch, 1889-91; F. J. Coan, 1892; William Zorn, 1893-94; Forest W. Kingsbury, 1895-96; John McGivern, 1897; Christ Geisler, 1898; John McGivern, 1899-1901; T. J. Coan, 1907-09; John F. Hofsoos, 1910-18.

Following are biographies of some of the notable mayors of Stevens Point.

## ALBERT G. ELLIS

In the year 1853 Gen. Albert G. Ellis, one of the great pioneers of the state, became a resident of Stevens Point. He not only was a doer of notable achievements, but was gifted with a graphic pen and has left in print some of the most valuable of all the historical accounts put forth by the rugged pioneers of the Badger State and its pineries. As a youth he mastered the printer's trade in the office of the *Herkimer American*, which was published in the neighborhood of his birthplace in New York. He was ambitious, serious and faithful, and in the course of his studies became deeply interested in the Oneida Indians of the Empire State. During the three years of his teaching among them he became proficient in the Mohawk language, and was therefore thoroughly qualified to assume the position of catechist and lay-reader to the tribe at Green Bay, to which he was appointed by the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in May, 1821. He held that position until 1827, when Governor Cass appointed him inspector of provisions for the district of Green Bay and, in the following year, Surveyor General Tiffin named him deputy surveyor of Government lands.

In the autumn of 1830 Mr. Ellis was delegated to construct a map for a representative body of Menomonee Indians who were to visit Washington to discuss with the Great Father the cession of their lands in Wisconsin. He accompanied the delegation to the national capital as their secretary. In August, 1832, he was commissioned to survey and establish a boundary line between the Menomonee and the New York Indians in the Green Bay district, and in the following year laid out a large district of public land in that region, which work, by renewed appointments, was extended to an extensive tract of adjoining territory. In 1836 he was elected to the territorial legislature as a representative from Brown County, which then embraced about half of Wisconsin, and in 1837 was appointed surveyor-general of Wisconsin and Iowa, a position which he held under Van Buren until 1841. Ever afterward, he was known as General Ellis.

In the year of his resignation as surveyor-general he was again elected to the territorial assembly and in 1842 was chosen speaker of that body. In 1843 he was re-elected. A decade before, with John V. Suydam, General Ellis had founded the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, the first newspaper established within the limits of the present State of Wisconsin, and ten years afterward (1853) he was to commence the publication of the pioneer newspaper of Stevens Point. His venture, the *Wisconsin Pinery*, was first issued in January, 1853, and in the

following summer he was appointed receiver of the land office at Stevens Point, which he was mainly instrumental in establishing. General Ellis continued as receiver of the land office for some nine years and was editor of the Wisconsin Pinery until long after he resigned that position. In the midst of his official, editorial and literary labors he also purchased and operated a flour mill.

General Ellis was a liberal contributor to the volumes of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and his writings are among its richest treasures. His "Fifty-four Years' Recollection of Men and Events in Wisconsin" are full of interest and are of great value. He also had under way at the time of his death a work which was entitled "Recollections of a Busy Life," but which he did not live to complete. His death occurred December 23, 1885, and it caused deep and widespread sorrow, both among those who had been his coworkers in the rugged task of carving out a civilized land from the raw pineries of the north, and the friends and sympathizers who had labored with him in his journalistic and literary aims. The General was a rounded character of many manly parts, a man of whom Wisconsin was proud and to whom went out, in large measure, both affection and admiration.

#### WILLIAM W. SPRAGGON

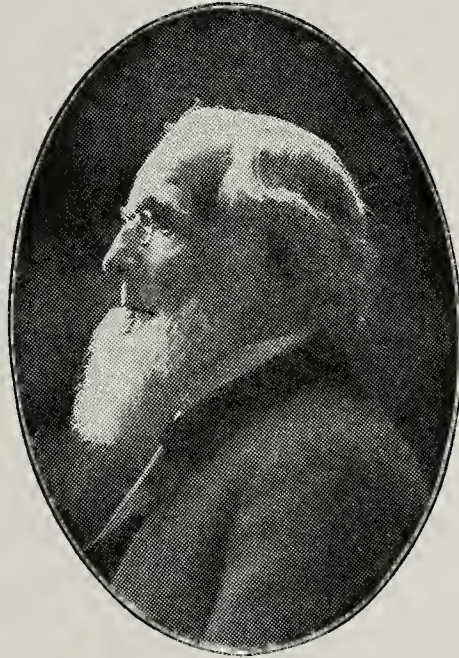
William W. Spraggon shares with Albert G. Ellis the honors of long and faithful service in the mayoralty chair, having served in that capacity in 1866, 1878-80, 1886-87 and 1890. He was born in England and learned the baker's trade in London. When twenty years of age he came to Wisconsin and, after stopping for several months with his brother in Adams County, in November, 1856, became a resident of Stevens Point. There, for many years he conducted a bakery, confectionery and grocery establishment. In 1873 he started a steam bakery, which became one of the most prosperous industries in the city. He served as alderman of the Second Ward from 1864 to 1866, and in the latter year was elected mayor for his first term. Mayor Spraggon was able, popular and honest, from all the accounts which have come down to these times.

#### MATTHEW WADLEIGH

Ex-Mayor Matthew Wadleigh was one of the old-time lumbermen of Northern Wisconsin. He was born in Canada, although his father was a New Hampshire man and his mother a native of Vermont. Mr. Wadleigh came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1857. For many years



he was a merchant, as well as a lumberman, at Stevens Point, and conducted a large store in partnership with J. R. Kingsbury. He served repeatedly as an alderman and member of the county board and in 1873 was elected mayor. He was an enthusiastic supporter of all railroad enterprises which promised substantial results and was a director of the Wisconsin Central for many years after its organization.



MATTHEW WADLEIGH

As a member of the widely known firm of Herron & Wadleigh, proprietors of the planing mill, he also added to his reputation for solid ability and enterprise.

OWEN CLARK

Owen Clark, who served for sixteen years in the City Council and as mayor in 1874, 1888 and 1894, was a lumber manufacturer and located at Stevens Point in May, 1866. He was born in New York and came with his parents to Wisconsin in 1849, being then in his twenty-first year. After living in Milwaukee for a time, working on his father's farm in Marquette County and becoming initiated, as a lumberman, in the pineries and saw mills of Northern Wisconsin, he located in Wausau, Marathon County. There the Civil war found him, and during the last two years of the conflict he was a Union



soldier in the Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After leaving the service as corporal, he returned to Wausau and remained there, at Goodhue's mills on the Big Eau Claire until he came to Stevens Point in 1866.

During the first year and a half of his residence in Stevens Point Mr. Clark was employed in the pioneer mill erected on the site of the city, that built by Mr. Johnson in 1847. He leased the mill in March, 1868, and in August of the same year purchased it. Besides operating that plant for years, he was largely interested and a director in The Stevens Point Boom Company. For many years he was a leader in local municipal affairs and a member of the school board—in fact, combined private and public affairs in the equitable proportions demanded by good citizenship. His death occurred on October 14, 1915.

#### JOHN O. JOHNSEN

John O. Johnsen, one of the old-time adventurers of the California Gold Coast in 1849-57 and later a brave Union officer, served as mayor of Stevens Point in 1881-82. He was a native of the thrifty City of Hanover, Germany, emigrated to America in 1845 and worked in New York City for about four years. In 1849, after stopping for a time in New Orleans, he went to Panama, where he was employed in a hotel and afterward made trips as steward of a Pacific Mail Line steamer plying between that port and San Francisco. From 1850 to 1857 he was in the gold diggings of California, and in the spring of the latter year became a resident of Stevens Point. Mr. Johnsen was engaged in lumbering at the Point when he enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and after serving for a time in the ranks was commissioned captain of Company H, Forty-Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers. He was twice wounded at Gettysburg, where he was taken prisoner, but soon escaped. Captain Johnsen was mustered out of the service in November, 1865, and after spending a few months in prospecting in Kansas, returned to Stevens Point and engaged in the lumbering business. He afterward established a feed and general supply store. As alderman, city marshal and mayor he proved to be a useful public servant.

#### OTHER STEVENS POINT MAYORS

O. C. Wheelock, who was mayor from 1883-85, was for a number of years before and during the Civil war proprietor of a stage line which ran between Stevens Point and Wausau. While residing at Stevens Point he was proprietor of a livery stable and engaged in

lumbering. Previous to serving as mayor he was almost continuously holding the offices of alderman, member of the county board, under sheriff, assessor or member of the school board; sometimes one and at other times two.

S. E. Karner, who served as mayor in 1893, represented a pioneer family of Stevens Point. His father, S. H. Karner, moved his family to Stevens Point in September, 1856, and opened a store. During the first fourteen or fifteen years of his residence there he continued in the mercantile business, and in the early '70s became a lumber manufacturer.

Dr. William Schofield, the first mayor of Stevens Point, died in December, 1863. He had been a resident of the place since 1855.

## CHAPTER XII

### STEVENS POINT SCHOOLS

FIRST SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—FIRST BOARD AND SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION—PIONEER HIGH AND FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF THE PRESENT—TEACHERS AND CURRICULUM—THE WAR ACTIVITIES—PRESENT ENROLLMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—ROSTER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS—THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—ITS DEVELOPMENT—THE BUILDINGS AS THEY STAND—PRESIDENTS—MANAGEMENT AND FACULTY—HOME ECONOMICS AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL—THE DOUBLE COTTAGE—COURSES, PRACTICE AND EXTENSION WORK.

The public school system of Stevens Point, from kindergarten to high school, has been developed along strictly modern lines and like all else which has the elements of growth in it, is elastic and still expanding. Manual and commercial training, domestic science, hygiene founded on a solid basis of elementary education—in short, an all-around development of the boy, with his face set toward useful manhood, and the girl looking forward to her broad, vital and intimate place in the world, spell the elements and the aims of the plans put in operation by the educators of Stevens Point for the past seventy years.

#### FIRST SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

The story of that growth is thus told by the present superintendent, H. C. Snyder:

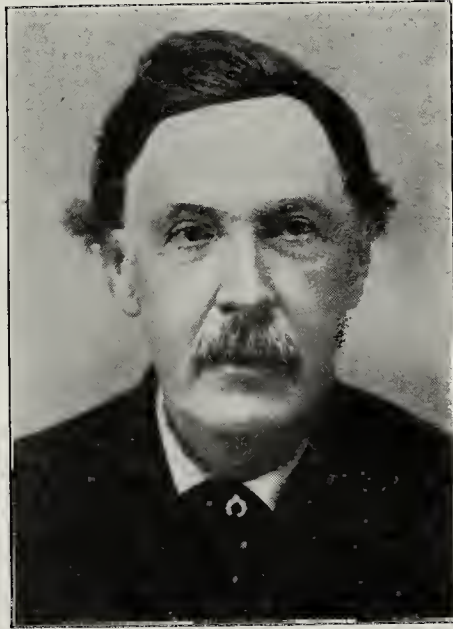
"The first school in Stevens Point was organized by Mrs. Bliss in 1847. It was located on the north side of the public square where the Chilla building now stands. Later Mrs. Bliss taught school in her own home which stood on the lot just south of the Bruce Hotel.

"The school census of 1853 gave Stevens Point 145 scholars.

"J. C. F. Maloney was the first man ever employed as a teacher in Stevens Point. Beginning in 1854, together with his wife, he conducted a school in the house now occupied by Miss Lizzie Cadman at

No. 420 Clark Street. In 1858 the White School was erected and Mr. Maloney transferred to that building. The White School was a frame building, and contained three rooms, two on the first floor and one above. In this school, benches and boxes served for seats and places for books. One hundred and fifteen children were housed in the primary room.

The Pinery announced on July 9, 1858, that the new schoolhouse for District No. 1 had been completed. It was a wooden building, 60 by 33 feet, the posts being 24 feet and making the structure two



CLERK A. G. HAMACKER

stories high. Martin Perkins was named as the builder. The paper adds: "It is the best finished building in the city. It only wants a tower to render it a model piece of architecture."

#### FIRST BOARD AND SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

"The earliest record of a Board of Education is in 1873, when G. L. Park served as president, A. G. Hamacker as clerk and E. D. Brown as treasurer. The first superintendent of schools was engaged in 1877.

#### PIONEER HIGH AND FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

"The Stevens Point High School was organized in 1876 under the Free High School law. It was located in a building erected in 1876



on the site of the present Washington (First Ward) School. In addition to this and the White School in the Second Ward, a school had been erected in what is now the Fourth Ward, on the site of the present St. Peter's, and one in the Fifth Ward during 1871, where the Jefferson School now stands.

"For a number of years after the organization of the High School but two teachers were employed. The first graduating class, that of 1881, had but nine members. By 1889 the number of teachers had been increased to four, while the largest number of graduates up to this time had been sixteen, in the class of 1886. At that time twenty-three teachers were employed in the grades. The ward schools had been increased to five by the removal to the Sixth Ward in 1888 of the old Fifth Ward building. Two years later we find 36 grade teachers employed together with five kindergarten teachers, a supervisor of music and supervisor of drawing, making the total number of teachers employed 48, including the superintendent. The first kindergarten had been opened in the Fifth Ward in April, 1896. This was soon followed by the opening of one in the Second Ward, and in September by the opening of kindergartens in the Fourth and Sixth wards.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF THE PRESENT

"The enrollment in the High School had now increased to about 100, and little by little all the city schools have developed into a compact system. The buildings now occupied are for the most part adequate to the public needs, the original structures having been replaced by very serviceable and modern schools. The Washington (First Ward) School was erected in 1896; the Garfield (Third Ward) in —; the Grant (Fourth Ward) in 1887; the Jefferson (Fifth Ward), also in 1887; the McKinley (Sixth Ward) in 1904; and the Jackson (West Side) in 1897. The present High School building was erected in 1893-94, and is fast becoming inadequate to care for the increasing enrollment which in June, 1917, amounted to 302 and at the same time in 1918 to 323.

"The last building to be replaced was the old White School which, after a period of abandonment, was moved in 1913 to make room for the new Second Ward (Lincoln) School, which was opened at the beginning of the old school year 1914. the building is modern in all respects; is provided with manual training department and domestic science rooms. The latter are already equipped for the cooking and sewing courses, and a manual training department will eventually be installed.

## TEACHERS AND CURRICULUM

"At the present time (summer of 1918), exclusive of the superintendent, fifty-one teachers are employed in the public schools of Stevens Point. Fifteen of these are in the High School, two are supervisors, two are kindergarten teachers and thirty-four are regular grade teachers. Five special teachers are engaged in High School work—two in the commercial department, two in the domestic science and one in manual training. The supervisor of music and the supervisor of drawing both spend part time in the High School. There was formerly a supervisor of hygiene, whose work was for the most part with the grades.

"No special explanation is necessary in regard to the work in the lower grades. The work is organized according to the common usage, and good constructive work is being done. Beginning with the Sixth grade, and continuing through the Seventh and Eighth grades, work is offered in domestic science and manual training. The work in domestic science is done by practice teachers under the supervisions of the normal schools. The manual training is under the direction of the High School supervisor of manual training.

"The eighth grades of the city are centralized in the Lincoln (Second Ward) School. Three rooms are devoted to this work and departmental work is being carried on. These features of the system are eminently satisfactory.

"Notwithstanding the crowded condition of the High School building, its laboratories of physics and chemistry and domestic science rooms are well equipped. The manual training department is adequately supplied with tools, benches and machinery. Among the equipment of the commercial department are fifteen Remington typewriters, a Remington listing and billing machine, a Burrough adding machine and an entire banking outfit.

"In domestic science four units of work are being offered by the High School course—a year in elementary sewing; a year in cooking, together with instruction in home management, dietetics and household art; a year in advanced sewing and dressmaking and a year's work in household chemistry. These courses are connected up with the home by granting credits for home work. By this means the department has led the girls to attempt to put into practical application the things taught in the departments. In the manual training department two units of work are offered—one year in joinery and furniture making, and a year in turning and advanced furniture work. It is hoped this course may be extended. The work in domestic science

and manual training is not organized into special courses, but is offered as elective in any of the regular courses of the school.

"The work in the commercial department is organized into a special course, and pupils completing it are graduated as commercial students. Five units of work are offered in this department—two years of short hand, one year of bookkeeping and half a year each of commercial arithmetic, business English, commercial law and economics. In addition to these studies, each student is required to take three years of typewriting, and penmanship is also offered to those who desire it. Additional credit is not given for typewriting and penmanship.

"Three regular academic courses are offered in the High School—the classical course, which requires four years of Latin; the scientific course, four years of science, and the English course, which requires no foreign language, but two units of science. In any of these courses it is possible to elect domestic science or manual training."

A feature of the Stevens Point public school system which merits special notice is the vocational school which since the fall of 1914 has been installed in rented quarters at the corner of Main and Third streets in the central business district. This school was established to comply with the vocational educational laws of the state and for the benefit of all children between the ages of fourteen and seventeen who are working under permits. In the Stevens Point School there are three teachers in attendance at the day sessions and ten at the night.

#### THE WAR ACTIVITIES

Since the declaration of war the public schools of Stevens Point have taken an active part in its local movements. Patriotic programmes have been held frequently and every effort made to instill into the children a keen sense of loyalty to their country. In the various war drives, also, the schools have stood well. The High School especially boasts 100% Red Cross membership. A work room has been maintained in the High School building where the girls have spent many hours and largely contributed toward all the quotas for supplies assigned to them by the local chapter.

Every grade room in the city has been organized as a War Savings Society, and the three lower classes in the High School have been similarly organized. Many of the rooms boast 100% war savers, several thousand dollars being saved during the months of April and May, 1918. Likewise the school children have bought liberally of Liberty bonds, their investments reaching several thousand dollars



also. In other words their patriotic teachings have blossomed into practical evidences of their faith; and their elders are but children of a larger growth.

#### PRESENT ENROLLMENT IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In the summer of 1918 there were 1,474 pupils enrolled in the seven public schools of Stevens Point, including a class of nine deaf scholars whose headquarters were at the Washington School. The division was as follows: High school, 323; grades, 907; kindergarten, 238. The teaching force was distributed, thus: High school, 15; grades, and kindergarten, 34; superintendents of drawing and music, 2. As compared with the 1918 enrollment of 1,474, that of 1917 was 1,318, distributed as follows: High school, 302; grades, 785; kindergarten, 222; deaf pupils, 9.

#### ROSTER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS

The personnel of the public school management which is responsible for the excellence of the system, as described in the foregoing article, is well indicated in the following roster of presidents and clerks of the School Board, superintendents of schools and principals of the High School:

Presidents of the Board of Education—Gilbert L. Park, 1873-77; Dr. John Phillips, 1877-79; H. W. Lee, 1879-April, 1880; O. C. Wheelock, 1880-85; E. R. Herren, 1885-89; A. W. Sanborn, 1889-91; Mrs. E. R. Week, 1891-93; J. R. Congdon, 1893-96; A. R. Week, 1896-99; E. D. Glennon, 1903-September, 1905; W. B. Eddy, 1905-07; W. F. Collins, 1907-08; W. S. Young, 1908-14; E. M. Rogers, 1914-15; R. A. Cook, 1915-17; F. J. Blood, 1917-February, 1918; R. A. Cook, 1918—

Clerks—A. G. Hamacker, 1873-81; J. B. Eddy, 1881-December, 1881; W. E. Brown, 1881-82; P. C. Clafin, 1882-84; A. W. Sanborn, 1884-85; E. D. Glennon, 1885-89; Mrs. E. R. Week, 1889-91; G. H. Patch, 1891-September, 1891; John Cadman, 1891-97; W. F. Owen, 1897-98; W. J. Dumbleton, 1898-1906; F. J. Blood, 1906-15; H. C. Welty, 1915-17; H. H. Pagel, 1917-18; J. M. Pfiffner, 1918.

Superintendents of Schools—J. K. McGregor, 1877-78; William Weston, 1879-80; F. L. Green, 1880-82; F. W. Cooley, 1882-90; H. A. Simonds, 1890-99; J. W. Simonds, 1899-1902; E. J. Vert, 1902-03; F. F. Showers, 1903-06; John N. Davis, 1906-11; J. E. Roberts, 1911-14; H. C. Snyder, 1914-18.



Principals of High School—J. K. McGregor, 1876-79; F. L. Green, 1879-82; F. W. Cooley, 1882-90; H. A. Simonds, 1890-99; J. W. Simonds, 1899-1902; E. J. Vert, 1902-03; Flora E. Stewart, 1903-06; Genevieve McDill, 1906-09; Arnold Lau, 1909-10; C. R. Bush, 1910-11; Guy A. Benedict, 1911-12; H. C. Snyder, 1912-14; A. L. Godfrey, 1914-15; T. S. Murrish, 1915-18.

#### THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The buildings of the State Normal School at Stevens Point, which front on upper Main Street, are set in beautiful grounds of twelve acres in the eastern part of the city and represent most striking evidences of educational progress and artistic realization. To say that their strongest feature is that of home-like attractiveness is the highest compliment which can be paid the institution and its management; and the reason for that statement will be evolved in the course of this narrative. As it stands today the Stevens Point Normal School is one of the best equipped and most conveniently located institutions of the kind in the state. It is near its geographical center, healthfully located near the Wisconsin river and convenient to the Soo line and that of the Green Bay & Western.

#### ITS DEVELOPMENT

On the 22nd of July, 1893, after a long and vigorous contest, the sixth State Normal School in Wisconsin was located at Stevens Point, largely through the efforts of Judge Byron B. Park, of that city, then a member of the Board of Normal Regents. The original site consisted of five acres bought for the school by the citizens of Stevens Point. In 1898 the state acquired an additional five acres adjacent to it, making a large area which had been improved according to a plan worked out by a skilled landscape gardener and by which the campus had been transformed into one of the most beautiful school grounds in the West.

The school was formerly opened on September 17, 1894, with a faculty of twelve members under the leadership of President Theron B. Pray, who for many years had held the position of institute conductor in the Whitewater Normal School.

Owing to the rapid growth of the Stevens Point School the Legislature appropriated \$64,000 for an addition—the west wing, which was completed in 1901. In 1913 the Legislature made an appropriation of \$76,000 for the construction of the east wing, which was completed

in 1915. This wing houses the Home Economics department on the first floor and contains a fine large auditorium with a seating capacity of 700, on the second. In the same year an appropriation was made for the building of the Home Economics cottages, known as the John



PRESIDENT JOHN F. SIMS

*Mona Lisa*

Francis Sims cottages. These were occupied for the first time in 1915, and since then especially the domestic side of the curriculum has been uppermost and has been largely the means of giving the Stevens Point State Normal School a peculiarly strong standing.

The Legislature of 1913 also appropriated \$100,000 for a girls' dormitory at Stevens Point. An attempt to repeal this appropriation made by the Legislature of 1915 was unsuccessful. In September of that year the contracts for the building of the dormitory were awarded, and it was opened in September, 1917. It affords rooming accommodations for 101 young women and the dining room will seat 175 guests.

#### THE BUILDINGS AS THEY STAND

As to the general appearance and grouping of the buildings—the main structure, which fronts on the broad campus, is two stories and basement in height: its body is of Black River Falls pressed brick and the basement of cream-colored sand stone, with light terra cotta trimmings. At the back of the main building are playgrounds and tennis courts, which are freely used during the open season. Opposite, to the east, is the \$100,000 girls' dormitory, Nelson Hall, and north of it the John Francis Sims cottages, named in honor of the president of the school and used in practical furtherance of the aims of the Home Economics department.

#### PRESIDENTS

The presidents of the State Normal School at Stevens Point have been Theron B. Pray, 1894-1906, and John F. Sims since the latter year. The school has a student body of about 700. Including President Sims, there are thirty-seven members of the faculty. Eleven are connected with the training department; there are two attendants at the library, three clerks and one medical examiner.

#### MANAGEMENT AND FACULTY

The principal members of the school management and faculty are as follows: George B. Nelson, local regent; John F. Sims, president school management and school supervision; Frank N. Spindler, psychology and education; Bessie M. Allen, director home economics department; Merlin M. Ames, director of department for the training of grammar school teachers, United States history and civics<sup>1</sup>; Maud Brewster, director academic department, literature and composition; James E. Delzell, director department for the training of primary teachers, observation, professional grammar and arithmetic; Alfred J.

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<sup>1</sup> Resigned to enter business and war work after the above was written.





STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, FRONT VIEW



Herrick, director department for the training of high school teachers, physics; O. W. Neale, director-department for the training of rural school teachers.

Professor Bessie May Allen, who is director of the Home Economics Department, is head of a faculty of seventeen teachers. The curriculum includes courses in domestic science and domestic art, biology, bacteriology and physiology, chemistry, home nursing and emergencies, physical training and physiology, observation, drawing and construction, home and social economics, psychology, pedagogy and history of education, and manual training, mechanical drawing and house planning.

The graduates of the home economics department of Stevens Point Normal are now serving as teachers in normal schools, country training schools, continuation schools, high schools and state graded schools; as supervising teachers in several counties; as director of food conservation work under Miss Conley, and as dietitians and teachers of invalid cooking in hospitals.

#### HOME ECONOMICS AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL

As stated, the special department of the Stevens Point Normal is that for the training of teachers of Home Economics. The department was introduced pursuant to resolution of the Board of Regents in 1903, and is now one of the best organized departments of its kind in the Middle West. The most vital subject in the institutional life of the Normal School thus set forth by President Sims: "The unit of our civilization is our home; as is the home, so is the nation. The heart of the home is the mother, whose influence is personal, never failing, never ending, radiating its beneficence into the years of manhood and womanhood even to the end of life. Education must contribute to our girls, ninety per cent of whom become home makers, the qualities of sympathy, self-control, breadth of view, and that knowledge which will enable them to expend the family fund in such a way as to make the home comfortable and sanitary and, hopefully through their culture, ethical and uplifting,—a real home. This necessitates training, contributing to knowledge and skill in the fundamentals that make the home—food, shelter, and sanitation. The public school should and must provide this training for the masses, and the normal schools should and must train teachers for this service, providing the necessary training at the maximum of opportunity and the minimum of expense.

"The Stevens Point Normal administers this vital work through



NELSON HALL

the Home Economics Department, which is organized to meet the needs of the following classes of people: First, and foremost, those desiring to become teachers of home economics in the graded and high schools; second, those wishing to become efficient home makers; third, those wishing to become skilled workers in the trade or professional world as dietitians, housekeepers, laundresses, dressmakers, milliners and costume designers."

The department is housed in a new \$75,000 wing on the east side of the main building, which it occupies exclusively with the exception of the auditorium. It contains two model kitchens, a small kitchen, a kitchen for the practice department, pantries, two sewing rooms, small sewing rooms for practice teaching, a dietetics room, dining, reception and lecture rooms, and offices—all fully equipped with the best apparatus and furniture, every effort having been made to make this the best equipped department of its kind in the Middle West.

The laundry equipment is housed in the new \$100,000 dormitory, Nelson Hall, which building is also used in close co-operation with the department in many other phases of home economics work.

#### THE DOUBLE COTTAGE

Each half is complete in itself, containing a hall, a living room, kitchen and basement, three sleeping rooms; linen closet and bath, all simply and artistically furnished. The young women of the senior class live in turn in groups of four, for short periods of from four to nine weeks each, putting into practice under the supervision of the head of the department many of the principles they have learned in domestic science and art, taking charge of the house and being held responsible for the results. Every young woman serves for at least one week as cook, dining room maid, housemaid and mistress, the schedule of work for each being very specific.

#### COURSES, PRACTICE AND EXTENSION WORK

The following courses are offered: (1) A two-year course designed to fit graduates for teaching home economics in the smaller high schools and the grades; (2) a three-year course to fit graduates for teaching home economics in the larger high schools, or home economics, together with one or two academic subjects in the smaller high schools; (3) a three-year home economics and general course for those who wish to secure a diploma which qualifies them to teach the common branches in the grades, as well as home economics; (4) non-professional courses for those not intending to teach.





JOHN F. SIMS COTTAGES



SEWING ROOM, HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT



Seniors are given abundant opportunity for practice teaching in the grades of the Training School; from the fifth to the eighth grades inclusive in the Stevens Point public schools; in the State School for the Deaf; in St. Stephen's parochial school; in the Continuation school and in the two rural Observation schools.

Since 1912 a Farmers' and Home Makers' conference has been held annually at the Stevens Point Normal. Members of its faculty conduct evening meetings in neighboring towns and rural communities. Miss Bessie M. Allen, head of the home economics department, had charge, during the spring and summer of 1917, of an experiment conducted at Morristown, New Jersey, to determine the food and housing best adapted to children of from three to six years of age. Thirteen students were associated with her in this work.

In common with every other institution of patriotic spirit and enterprise, the World's war cast upon the school many extra burdens which were cheerfully borne. Miss Allen, the head of the economics department, prepared bulletins which were published quarterly dealing with food conservation for the household; much of the teaching of the faculty was directed along the lines designed to "help the allies;" at least one member of the faculty (Professor Ames) was finally drawn completely from his educational work into industrial and war work; and a Red Cross organization of three hundred students and members of the faculty, under Miss Mary Bronson, chairman of the auxiliary, devoted many nights and days to the charities and duties of the Grand Mother of the war.

## CHAPTER XIII

### STEVENS POINT CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES

ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH—CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSION (EPISCOPAL)—THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—THE METHODISTS—POLISH CATHOLICS—ST. PETER'S POLISH CONGREGATION—ST. STANISLAUS CONGREGATION—ST. JOSEPH'S (GERMAN) ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—GERMAN EVANGELICAL FRIEDENS CHURCH—SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—THE MASONS OF STEVENS POINT—THE MASONIC TEMPLE—THE ODD FELLOWS—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS—THE WOMAN'S CLUB—THE PROGRESS CLUB—THE MACCABEES—KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS—CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF WISCONSIN—THE POLISH ALLIANCE—THE ROTARY CLUB—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—OTHER SOCIETIES.

The churches of Stevens Point are numerous, varied and generally well supported, as the elements of the population are of diverse racial origin. The pioneers to establish themselves at the Point were the Catholics, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists. At a later period arrived the Lutherans, both German and Norwegian. The chief reason for the early establishment of the Catholics in Portage County was the influx of the large Polish colony to the country northeast of Stevens Point and to the city itself.

#### ST. STEPHEN'S PARISH

The first mass was celebrated for the Catholics of Stevens Point in May, 1853, in a schoolhouse on Clark Street at what is now No. 420 of that thoroughfare. During the following years Father Godfrey of St. Marie, in Green Lake County, attended the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Stevens Point. He celebrated mass in the home of Mrs. James Bennett, No. 324 Water Street, and at Mr. Brabant's house on the corner of Franklin and First streets, at Mat Simmons house on

the Jordan road, and later the Catholics rented a shop from Martin Perkins on North Second Street, where mass was celebrated for some time. In 1856, when the Catholics here became more numerous, funds were collected to purchase a site and build a church. Isabella Fay deeded to William Collins in 1856 and he on November 18th of that year to Archbishop Henni, of Milwaukee, one acre of land at the corner of Clark and Cross streets, and the Catholic community commenced immediately to erect there a church. In 1856 Father McGee was appointed first resident pastor and remained there that year. He was succeeded by two brothers, Rev. Charles Stehle, from September, 1857, to September, 1858, when Rev. Nicholas Stehle became pastor and remained until 1860. Rev. John Polack, born of noble parents in Poland in 1818, became pastor on July 20, 1860, and remained until March, 1862, when his health failed him and he removed to the Sisters Hospital in Milwaukee, where he died that spring. During the pastorate of Father Polack, Bishop Henni of Milwaukee visited the church in Stevens Point and gave confirmation the first time it was conferred there. Rev. M. Hense resided in Stevens Point as pastor in 1863, and later joined the Capuchin Order. He was succeeded by Rev. L. Lux, who was a native of Holland and a priest much admired by all who knew him. On January 12, 1866, James Pollard and wife deeded to Bishop Henni two lots on the corner of Clark and Pine streets. Rev. M. Schwebach having been appointed as pastor about this time removed the priest's house from where the first church was built and erected the present St. Stephen's Church on the lots purchased from James Pollard. The church is 39 by 78 feet and seats about 450 people. Father Schwebach remained as pastor until 1869 when he moved to Oconto, where he was pastor until his death.

Rev. William Mahoney succeeded him as pastor and remained until October, 1870. He was one of the assistant pastors some years afterwards at St. John's Cathedral in Milwaukee, but later moved to Dakota, where he died. Rev. Louis Cornelius was pastor from April, 1871, to July, 1873. He was a native of Belgium and had been a professor at St. Francis seminary at Milwaukee some years previous. He erected the first parochial schoolhouse, which contained four rooms with a residence for the sisters attached. Father Cornelius was appointed pastor at Oshkosh, Maple Grove and De Pere, and finally moved to Minnesota where he died. Father Tanguary became pastor in July, 1873, and remained until August, 1874. He opened the parochial school and placed it in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, who still continue their labors in the interests of religion and Catholic education and are doing much for the youth of Stevens Point. After a short pas-

torate of a little more than a year, Father Tanguary moved to De Pere and later to Appleton, where after several years he died and where his name is held in benediction and revered to this day. In September, 1874, Rev. N. July began a long and useful pastorate in Stevens Point as pastor of St. Stephen's Church. In 1876 Father Bogacki, who was assistant to Father July, assembled the fifty Polish families then in the city in St. Stephen's schoolhouse and raised \$800 to begin a Polish Catholic Church, St. Peter's Church, and separated the Poles from the St. Stephen's parish. In 1885 Father July succeeded in organizing the Hungarian people who belonged to St. Stephen's Church, and established St. Joseph's Church on Center Avenue. During the time Father July was pastor, he erected the church at Custer and attended the churches at Lanark, Knowlton, Sharon and Buena Vista, and assisted in establishing some of the churches along the Wisconsin Central Railway in the diocese of La Crosse. In 1887 he erected the present commodious priest's house, and after a pastorate of more than thirteen years, he removed to Rhinelander. He was succeeded by Rev. C. J. Alton, December, 1888, who after a pastorate of a year and eight months resigned and joined the Jesuits. In September, 1889, Rev. E. P. Lorigan became pastor and remained for a year and a half. He was later pastor at Lanark and Custer, and finally moved to Seattle. In January, 1891, Rev. M. J. O'Brien became pastor, and remained until 1893. During his time he paid off the debt on the priest's house, which was built in 1887, and erected the present residence of the Sisters. He then removed to Fort Howard, now part of Green Bay, and, after a very successful pastorate, died there in December, 1918. On May 31, 1893, Rev. W. J. Rice took possession as pastor of St. Stephen's Church and has continued as such. On May 31, 1918, Father Rice celebrated his twenty-fifth, or silver anniversary, as pastor of St. Stephen's Church, upon which occasion he was presented with congratulations and substantial remembrances.

On account of the business depression experienced after the railroad shops were moved to Fond du Lac in 1899 St. Stephen's Church suffered materially and the congregation decreased in numbers but recently the tide of fortune turned in its favor and at present there are more than 250 families that belong to the congregation. In June, 1902, a contract was let for a new school, which was completed that year and was blessed by Rt. Rev. Msgr. J. J. Fox on November 30, 1902. The school building and heating plant cost \$13,500 and is one of the best school buildings in the diocese of Green Bay. The Sisters of Notre Dame have charge of the school, and at present 180 children are enrolled.



## CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSION (EPISCOPAL)

In December, 1852, A. G. Ellis started a subscription to build a church and soon obtained \$350, some of it in lumber and other material. Martin Perkins contracted to build it and it was ready for service in 1853. In the meantime Mr. Ellis conducted lay services at his house and had choir meetings to develop the singing talents of the members. Before the edifice was completed, Bishop Kemper kindly came and rendered efficient assistance in placing the society on its feet. Rev. Thomas Greene was the first rector, assisted by his brother, Rev. William Greene. Among the early pastors of the church were: Revs. Joseph Adderly, Stephen C. Millett, J. B. Peddupe, A. P. Grouch, William Charles, William Hammann, C. J. Hendley, J. A. Davenport, Ebenezer Thompson and William H. Watts. Rev. E. Croft Gear has been in charge since 1912. The church edifice is elegant and commodious.

## THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The First Presbyterian Church of Stevens Point was an outgrowth of a Congregational society which seems to have been organized about two years after the founding of the Episcopal Church of the Intercession. For a number of years before the Civil war, both Congregational and Presbyterian organizations were in existence. In the fall of 1854 a church building was erected on the east side of the present site of the Presbyterian house of worship on Main Street. Its total cost was about \$2,500, and of that amount \$500 was furnished by the Congregational Building Society. The first minister was Rev. George Turner. During the period of the Civil war the meeting house was thrown open for all patriotic or public meetings. At that time also, Rev. Jesse Edwards, of the Old School Presbyterian Church, who was located at Plover, held occasional services in the building on Clark Street which was, for many years, the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Cadman, but recently deceased.

In 1864 a conference of Congregationalists and Old and New School Presbyterians was held at Stevens Point, and its outcome was the organization of the First Presbyterian Church on the 25th of January, 1865, the New School Presbyterian organization of the state having secured possession of the 1854 building by paying a mortgage of \$500 upon it. At the meeting named the following clergymen were present: Rev. S. H. Ashman, of Rural, and Rev. James Bassett, of Neenah, members of a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Fox

River; Rev. H. H. Kellogg, of Chicago, district secretary of Home Missions; Rev. G. B. Riley, agent for Home Missions for the Synod of Wisconsin, and Rev. Edward F. Fish, formerly of Marietta, Ohio, who had accepted an offer to fill the Stevens Point pastorate at a salary of \$600 per annum. At that time, when the outcome of the war was still uncertain, the life of the church also hung in a very sensitive balance; as it was feared the organization would not endure, those who were inclined to become members hesitated to hand in their letters. But according to the record, following were the charter members of the reorganized church of 1865: Mr. and Mrs. Orlin Rood, Mrs. Anson Rood, Mr. and Mrs. David Dunlop, Mrs. John Phillips, George Gall, Mrs. Edward F. Fish and Mrs. Sophia B. Royce. The Rev. Fish was much beloved and the congregation regretted his departure in 1866. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Patch, who resigned in 1870 to return to a former charge. Rev. Charles S. Wood served the church until 1873, and became quite well known for his literary talents. The following pastors then occupied the pulpit, their labors covering the period up to the time of the building of the beautiful memorial church in which the First Presbyterian Society worships: Rev. A. A. Joss, 1873-77; Rev. Samuel E. Vance, 1878-80; Rev. C. van Ostenbrugge, 1881-83, and Rev. Walter R. Frame, 1884-90. The house of worship now occupied was begun in 1892 and completed in 1896. It is known as the Walter R. Frame Memorial Church, and stands as a monument to a strong and beautiful Christian character. The successors of Rev. Walter R. Frame have been Rev. Edward P. Rankin, 1890-95; Rev. Alfred S. Badger, 1896-1902; Rev. Marcus P. McClure, 1903-05; Rev. John A. Stemen, 1906-16, and Rev. Robert J. McLaundress, since the latter year.

#### THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptists of Stevens Point organized a church as early as 1855. Ten charter members formed the society, of whom Mrs. Arthur B. Redfield is still living. Rev. D. H. Cooley, their first pastor, was called in 1858. The next year Mr. Andrew Warren presented the church with two lots on Main Street and a building was erected. In 1876 Rev. A. C. Watts accepted a call, remaining five years. During his pastorate the building was moved to Church Street. In 1888 the church was partly destroyed by fire but was immediately rebuilt. During the nine years pastorate of Rev. L. G. Carr, the prayer meeting room and tower were added.

In 1904 Rev. James Blake accepted the call to the pastorate and

during this time about \$3,000 was spent in improvements on the property. After five years Mr. Blake resigned and two years later returned. In 1916 the new building was erected at a cost of \$11,600, of which sum \$5,000 was a gift from the Wisconsin Baptist Convention. It was dedicated in October of that year.

#### THE METHODISTS

The Methodists of Stevens Point held services as early as 1847 under the ministration of Rev. Mr. Hurlburt. Among their pioneer workers were Mrs. Sarah West, Mrs. Julia Vaughn, Mrs. Mary Park, Mrs. Sarah Bean and Messrs. A. B. Vaughn and C. Hungerford. A. S. Gottery was a prominent class leader of those times. The Methodist Episcopal Church building was dedicated on March 14, 1858, the services being conducted by Rev. E. Cook, D. D., of Appleton, Wisconsin. Among the early Methodist pastors stationed at Stevens Point were Revs. D. Rider, W. D. Ames, J. D. Cole, Thomas Peep, T. W. Smith, M. Evans, Joseph Anderson and S. N. Griffith. The pastor now in charge of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church is Rev. Granville M. Calhoun, and the house of worship, which is on the corner of Strong's Avenue and Brawley Street, was completed in 1890.

#### POLISH CATHOLICS

Before the year 1860 some Polish families had settled in Stevens Point; others preferred to live on farms and settled in Town of Sharon near St. Martin's Church. On July 20, 1860, Rev. John Polack, (born of noble parents in Poland A. D. 1818) became pastor of St. Stephen's Catholic congregation at Stevens Point, which was then the only Catholic organization in the place, composed of Irish, French, German and few Polish families. Father Polack did much to induce the Polish people to settle in Portage County. During his pastorate in the year 1861 Bishop Henni from Milwaukee visited St. Stephen's parish, celebrating the first confirmation ever held at Stevens Point. From Stevens Point Father Polack attended to the spiritual wants of St. Martin's Congregation at Sharon, composed of German and Polish families. On account of the rapid settlement of Polish families this place was called "Poland Corners." Failing health, however, compelled him to resign in March, 1862, and two months later he died at the Sisters Hospital in Milwaukee. In 1863 the Polish settlement at Sharon had increased to forty-four families, and as the church had become altogether too small for the accommodation of the entire con-



gregation, they concluded to form a parish of their own. The undertaking was thoroughly approved by Bishop Henni, who in the following year sent Rev. Bonawentura Buczynski to organize the congregation and superintend the erection of a church. These people, though poor, were very liberal, and before the end of a year St. Joseph's Church stood complete, in a site not far removed from that of St. Martin's. From this time the population of Poland Corners began to increase rapidly, so that it soon assumed the proportions of a fair sized town, and became the central point of Polish settlement in Portage County.

#### ST. PETER'S POLISH CONGREGATION

The Polish families from Stevens Point attended St. Joseph's Church until the year 1876. In June, 1876, Father Bogacki was sent to Stevens Point to organize there a separate Polish congregation; he assembled the fifty Polish families then in the city, in St. Stephen's schoolhouse, raised \$800 to begin a Polish Catholic congregation under the name of St. Peter's and separated the Poles from St. Stephen's Church.

For the sum of \$800 the new congregation bought four lots with a house from Emil Peikert. This house served as rector's residence for a number of years. A church building was erected the same year for the sum of \$3,000.

Rev. Father Bogacki was rector of St. Peter's parish from June, 1876, to April 15, 1877; his successor was Rev. January Czarnowski who remained here as rector only for five months, from May, 1877, to September of the same year. After him Rev. Adalbert Bukowski assumed the pastorate from September, 1877, to middle of May, 1878. Rev. Josephat Walun, from Casimer, became rector of St. Peter's Church, from October, 1878, to the 1st of September, 1881. On account of poor health and disturbances in the congregation he was obliged to resign. Rev. J. J. Zawistowski was administrator of the parish for two months until the death of Rev. J. Walun. After the death of Father Walun the congregation was left without a rector for one year.

In November, 1882, Rev. E. J. Slowikowski became rector of St. Peter's Church. He built a new parsonage at the cost of \$2,500. In 1883 the congregation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. He remained as pastor until May 23, 1884, when he was succeeded by Rev. Anthony Lex. The pastorate of Father Lex was from May 23, 1884, to November, 1888, the longest of any of his prede-



cessors. In 1887 he bought from the city a public school building with four lots for \$1,000 and engaged the Sisters of Notre Dame to conduct the parochial school. In November, 1888, Rev. L. Grabowski succeeded Rev. A. Lex as pastor and thus continued until January 5, 1891. He built the present Sisters' dwelling for the sum of \$2,400, and enlarged and renewed the church at a cost of \$1,200. After Reverend Grabowski Rev. Z. Wozny undertook the charge of St. Peter's congregation from January 5, 1891, to May 1, 1894. On May 1, 1894, Rev. Q. Zielinski from Menasha became the pastor of St. Peter's Church. Under his pastorate the Sisters of Notre Dame left the place and the parish school was under the control of two lady teachers for one year. On September 1, 1896, the Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, Milwaukee, undertook the charge of the parochial school and are still conducting it. On October 18, 1896, the church building and rector's residence were destroyed by fire. Rev. Q. Zielinski left the congregation on November 15, 1896, and in December of that year Rev. L. J. Pescinski from Menasha was appointed rector of St. Peter's congregation. In 1897 the new church edifice was built and completed including the inside furniture for the sum of \$24,000.

Rev. S. A. Elbert, the present incumbent of St. Peter's, assumed charge in December, 1909. In the following year the large and handsome parish house adjoining the church was completed, and under Father Elbert's administration property has also been added at the rear of the house of worship. The church accommodations have also been increased and the interior furnishings augmented. Under his parish administration, also, twenty acres of land have been platted and fenced for a new Catholic cemetery. Even with the separation of St. Joseph's (German) Church from St. Peter's, the parent parish still has 650 families within its jurisdiction. The parochial school, which, since the pastorate of Father Elbert, has required the services of an assistant priest, now has an attendance of about 575 scholars.

#### ST. STANISLAUS CONGREGATION

St. Stanislaus Kostka is a newly organized Polish Catholic Church on North Fremont Street, in the vicinity of St. Michael's Hospital. It was a split from St. Peter's. Rev. Anton Malkowski assumed charge of the congregation in September, 1916, and its new house of worship, costing \$30,000, was dedicated in the succeeding fall. St. Stanislaus numbers 250 families within its jurisdiction.

## ST. JOSEPH'S (GERMAN) ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1883 Rev. Nicholas July, pastor of St. Stephen's parish, advised with the approval of Rt. Rev. bishop, that the Germans establish their own parish. In 1883 and succeeding years immigration from Germany, especially from Austria-Hungary, was heavy and rapidly increasing. Accordingly the most prominent Germans, Messrs. Mathias Adam, John Theiler, Martin Neuberger, Albert Zinnel, Joseph Sager, M. Haidvogel, Joseph Wolf, Stephen Roth, Martin Gabler, John and Michael Huber, Joseph and Martin Rieschl, Joseph Binder, Anthony Fluganer, Sr., George Wolf, John Hautzinger and others, set to work to organize St. Joseph's parish. Ground was broken on April 16, 1884, for the new church on Center Avenue. A small frame structure, 30 by 80 feet was erected with a seating capacity of three hundred. In those pioneer days everybody seems to have been a master and "servant of none." Little attention was given to architectural beauty or solidity of structure, although an attempt at Roman style was made; hence, as can be easily expected, when everybody is his own superintendent and master-mechanic, the building became top-heavy. Before many storms had rocked the new building, the plaster had dropped from the ceiling; fortunately at a time when there was no service, as the good people did not then carry accident insurance policies. This defect was somewhat remedied, however, by putting in a light wooden ceiling and running heavy iron stringers from side to side which served the double purpose of holding the building together and as a perch for an occasional stray sparrow.

Rev. H. J. Abb, assistant to Father July, administered to the spiritual needs of the newly organized parish during 1885-1886. The first resident pastor was Rev. A. Dambacher. Father Dambacher had charge of his new parish from November, 1886, to March, 1887. During his brief pastorate, a small ramshackle rectory was built to which every succeeding pastor added his "mite" for which reason it was known among the clergy as "Extension Hotel." Father Dambacher's successors were: Rev. Jos. Mayerhofer, August 15, 1888-April, 1890; Rev. F. X. Stemper, April, 1890-October 1892; Rev. John Westkamp, October, 1892-August, 1893; Rev. John J. Holzknecht August, 1896-March, 1897; Rev. L. Starostzick, March, 1897-September, 1898; Rev. Jos. Schemmer, September 26, 1898-September, 1902; Rev. Hy. J. Ehr, the present pastor, from September 26, 1902.

Rev. F. X. Stemper, realizing the absolute necessity of building a parochial school as the best possible means not only to preserve the faith but also to educate the children to become good Christian citizens,

set to work to break ground for the erection of a two and one-half story school building and sisters' dwelling. He succeeded in erecting comparatively a spacious school building, despite serious financial difficulties. The willing sacrifice of the good people and the disinterestedness of the pastor, accomplished what in those days seemed incredible. Father Stemper also purchased the St. Joseph's Cemetery about one mile east of the church on the Jordan Road.

In 1900 Rev. Joseph Schemmer built a suitable sisters dwelling. Owing to his untiring zeal and piety as well as hard labor to pay off the church and school debts, his health broke down and he was compelled to resign. His successor was Rev. Henry J. Ehr. Father Ehr was born in Lewistown, Columbia County, Wisconsin, on April 1, 1873. He studied at St. Lawrence College, Mt. Calvary, that state and was graduated from St. Francis Seminary, being ordained to the priesthood June 20, 1897. His first charge was at St. Mary's, Hilbert, Wisconsin, during Rev. J. Rhode's, the pastor's, absence and illness. In 1898 he was appointed pastor of S. S. Peter and Paul's parish, Hortonville, Wisconsin. During his pastorate there the present rectory was built. In September, 1902, he was transferred as pastor to St. Joseph's, Stevens Point.

In 1900 St. Joseph's parish suffered a set back from which it never fully recovered. The Old Wisconsin Central Railroad transferred its repair shops, in which the great majority of St. Joseph's parishioners were employed, to North Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Thus more than eighty families were compelled to sell their little homes at a great sacrifice and move to North Fond du Lac, there being few industries in the city of Stevens Point, in which they could find work. Those who remained and bravely weathered the storm were compelled to work for less than a living wage besides the uncertainty of continual work. The little church that had been overcrowded and of which every available inch was occupied at all services was almost completely abandoned. The attendance at school dropped from 170 pupils in 1900 to seventy in 1909. The future outlook was certainly gloomy and discouraging. Yet the removal of the railroad shops just at that time seems to have been kindly providential, as Rev. Joseph Schemmer, the pastor was planning a new and costly church which if it had been built immediately before the transfer of the shops would have left an incumbrance upon the remaining members that would have been the last straw.

Despite the almost irretrievable loss and with but seventy-five poverty stricken families left, the parish has progressed slowly but surely. In 1903 the old rectory was completely renovated and re-



modeled and equipped with modern conveniences, i. e. electric light and water works. An adjoining lot was also purchased so that the parish owns practically two-thirds of a whole block affording sufficient play-grounds for the school children as well as ample ground for a new church. The same year the premises were beautified, giving the whole property a very pleasant and agreeable appearance.

In 1904 and 1905 the school and sister-house were completely renovated and brought up-to-date in every detail. Despite strong opposition a free school was inaugurated, the elementary course thoroughly revised and seventh and eight grades introduced. Some one hundred and fourteen pupils attend the school. From 1906 to 1910 important improvements such as electric lighting in church, cement sidewalks etc., besides expensive repairs were made. In 1911 a large basement under the school was excavated, modern accommodations, heating system, a private water plant which furnishes water for school, sisters' house, rectory, gardens and lawns at a mere nominal expense were installed. In 1912 and 1913 the interior of the church was artistically decorated and all church utensils replated, new altars installed, etc., so that to paraphrase a scriptural text "all the glory of St. Joseph's is within."

In October, 1915, the church building was destroyed by fire, the loss being but partially covered by insurance. In May of the following year the corner-stone of another edifice was laid and the present house of worship was dedicated in December, 1916. Both in exterior architecture and interior finish and arrangements it is unique and artistic. Its cost was \$34,000.

#### GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The German Methodist Episcopal Church at Stevens Point was founded in April, 1888. Rev. A. H. Kopplin was its first pastor and served for one year. Since his time those who have been in charge for a longer period than two years have been Rev. C. Krohn, who succeeded Mr. Kopplin, and Revs. William Hoehle, B. B. Schlemy, A. P. Ladwig and A. Held, the present incumbent. The last named has served as pastor of the church for nearly ten years.

#### ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was not founded until 1872, although succeeding the period of the Civil war various mis-

sionaries served the local Lutherans. They included Rev. Mr. Strieter, who came from Germania, Marquette County, Wisconsin, in 1865; Rev. J. J. Hoffman, of Wausau, and Rev. Ph. Estel and Rev. Mr. Leihe, both of the Town of Grant, this county. Regular services were first conducted by Rev. Leihe, who preached in the homes of local Lutherans. On October 2, 1872, an organization was formally effected under the name of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, the first official board of management comprising Fr. Zell, August Demke, Fr. Heymann, H. Rosenow, August Rosenow and Henry Vetter, the two last named being alive at this writing (June, 1918). At this meeting it was decided to build a church at the corner of Elk and Shaurette streets. The edifice erected in 1874 at that location was also occupied by the Norwegian Lutherans, who also organized themselves into a society in 1872.

The first resident pastor of the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was Rev. W. C. Schilling, who also had missions at Almont and Amherst. Mr. Schilling was ordained July 26, 1874, and the church was dedicated the same day. The parsonage was built in 1876. Rev. Roller was ordained in 1887 and served the church until 1895, when he was succeeded by Rev. Carl Schmidt. At that time the membership of the society had so increased that a much larger house of worship than the one in use had become necessary. In 1897 a new location was purchased at Center Street and Center Avenue, the building site being 148 by 100 feet. In October, of that year, when the church celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding, the membership embraced the following: 444 souls; 260 communicants; 52 voting members.

The church building occupied at the present time was dedicated on the first Sunday of Advent, 1898. Mr. Schmidt, who was still pastor, continued in charge of the society until October, 1909, when he was succeeded by Rev. B. O. Richter. The new parsonage was built in 1911. Rev. E. H. Bertermann has been serving the church since October, 1915. Its membership is classified as follows: souls, 290; communicants, 208; voting members, 43.

#### GERMAN EVANGELICAL FRIEDENS CHURCH (CHURCH OF PEACE)

After two services conducted in the old Episcopal Church (Church of the Intercession), by Rev. C. C. Hartenstein, of Colby, Wisconsin, the German Evangelical Friedens Church was organized September 10, 1895, and incorporated on January 8th of the following year. The first elders of the society were Fred Stieler, William Rosenkranz, G.

Huth and F. W. Giese. In May, 1897, the corner-stone of the church building at the corner of Dixon Street and Center Avenue was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, and dedicated on the 10th of the following September. The parsonage on Dixon Street was completed in 1898. The pastors who have served the German Evangelical Friedens congregation have been: Rev. F. G. Ludwig, 1895-99; Rev. William C. F. Koch, 1899-1900; Rev. A. C. Wagner, 1900-04; Rev. P. C. Keinath, 1904-05; Rev. R. Katerndahl, 1905-10; Rev. H. Armin Fler, 1910-11; Rev. G. D. Fler, 1911-13; Rev. F. Schlinkmann, 1916; Rev. K. Freytag, since October, 1916. The congregation is a member of the German Evangelical Synod of North America and belongs to the Wisconsin district of that denomination. Its constituent membership numbers 180 souls, of whom 130 are confirmed. The service flag of the church bears twelve stars.

#### SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

Stevens Point has every representative lodge, society or social, secret and benevolent organization which could appeal to nationality, patriotism, or social and benevolent aspiration. Many of those which are especially identified with the churches cannot be noted in detail, as they are legion and so absorbed in the general religious bodies that their lines cannot be distinctly traced.

The Masonic bodies are all represented locally and are outwardly evidenced by a large, elegant and comfortable Temple. There are also three lodges and an encampment of Odd Fellows, including a Daughters of Rebekah organization, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors, Maccabees (both tents and camp), Elks, Daughters of the American Revolution, two temperance unions, Polish Alliance, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Foresters, Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Christian Association, Grand Army of the Republic, Red Cross Chapter and every other type of present-day war associations of men and women. No representative body has been neglected, through interview or correspondence with designated officials, and if the requested information has not been forthcoming its omission is due to no oversight on the part of the editors of this history.

#### THE MASONS OF STEVENS POINT

The parent body of all the Masonic organizations in Stevens Point was Evergreen Lodge No. 93, F. & A. M., which was first instituted





ST. JOSEPH'S POLISH ACADEMY  
STEVENS POINT WATER COMPANY'S PLANT  
MASONIC TEMPLE

on the 9th of June, 1858, although it was organized in the preceding September. Among the early members of this pioneer organization were Anson Rood, uncle of Miss Katharene Rood; A. G. Hamacker, who died in 1915, and A. F. Wyatt, who passed away in 1918. The old lodge records were burned in 1866, and on June 13th of that year a new charter was issued to John A. Walker (W. M.), Stephen H. Alban (S. W.) and David S. Butler (J. W.). At the present time (fall of 1918) the lodge has a membership of 175, with the following officers: M. M. Ames, W. M., H. C. Snyder, S. W.; T. S. Murrish, J. W.; W. F. Owen, treasurer; J. D. Giles, secretary.

Forest Chapter No. 34, R. A. M., was instituted at Wausau on the 25th of September, 1866, and a charter granted on the 6th of February, 1867, with the following officers: E. R. Chase, H. P.; E. L. Jordan, K., and N. T. Kelley, S. The headquarters of the chapter were transferred to Stevens Point February 3, 1871. Among the early high priests were A. F. Wyatt, H. S. Alban, Charles Chaffee and A. G. Hamacker. The chapter has a membership of about 120, its officers being: W. F. Owen, H. P.; L. D. Richards, K.; E. L. Martin, scribe; R. A. Cook, treasurer; James D. Giles, secretary.

Crusade Commandery No. 17, K. T., was organized October 30, 1882, with the following officers: DeLloyd Jones, E. C.; A. F. Wyatt, Gen.; Henry Curran, C. G.; W. B. Buckingham, Prel.; John Cadman, S. W.; Loran Mitchell, J. W.; A. G. Hamacker, Rec. Among those who afterward served as eminent commanders were J. R. Congdon, H. C. Welty, E. H. Joy and W. F. Owen. The present officers of the commandery are: C. H. McCreedy, E. C.; L. B. Richards, Gen.; R. E. Joy, C. Gen.; H. C. Week, S. W.; F. B. Roe, J. W.; W. J. Shumway, Prel.; R. A. Cook, Treas.; J. D. Giles, Rec. The commandery now comprises nearly 160 members.

Arbutus Chapter No. 52, O. E. S., is the women's auxiliary of Stevens Point.

#### THE MASONIC TEMPLE

The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple on Main Street was laid on the 11th of September, 1900, and it was completed in June of the following year. The members of the building committee who served from first to last were E. M. Copps (chairman), A. F. Wyatt and Philip Rothman. J. D. Giles, secretary or recorder of all the Masonic bodies in Stevens Point, really was the executive officer of the enterprise and handled most of the details of the interior furnishing and decorating. The comfort, billiard, card and reception and social

rooms generally are conveniently arranged and tastefully furnished, while the Masonic halls are unexcelled for the purposes for which they are designed. Including furnishings, the total cost of the Temple complete was estimated at about \$22,000.

#### THE ODD FELLOWS

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Stevens Point are strong and have been established for nearly half a century. The oldest of the Odd Fellows organizations is Shaurette Lodge No. 92, which was instituted December 5, 1872, with the following charter members: L. D. Connery, S. S. Walsworth, J. G. Wiswell, James S. Young, O. S. Bullock, C. Krembs, C. O. Pease, James B. Carpenter, Peter Jordan and James Van Ells.

Stumpf Lodge No. 225, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted December 5, 1873, with the following charter members: David Lutz, August Zimmer, Jacob Lutz, Charles Krembs, Andrew Lutz, John Zimmer, William B. Coppe and William Lauber.

Monadnock Encampment No. 59 was instituted in August, 1874, with the following charter members: J. Stumpf, L. A. Smith, August Timm, C. O. Pease, Leon Paradis, Theodore Welsh, J. B. Carpenter, M. W. Blanchard and Christian Krembs.

There is also a lodge of Rebekahs (Barbara No. 9) which is in good standing with the order.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Hall, where most of the bodies meet is on North Third Street.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

The Knights of Pythias have a lodge (No. 33) which is thirty-five years of age. It was chartered on February 14, 1883, but seems to have been rather lax in keeping its records. It was virtually defunct from 1903 to 1907, but has been fairly active for the past ten years. Phoenix Lodge No. 33, Knights of Pythias, as it is officially known, has a present membership of about fifty, with the following officers: C. C., F. C. Holman; V. C., Edward Krueger; P., R. A. Rohner; M. of W., W. J. Dagneau; K. of R. and S., F. L. Jarvis; M. of F., A. M. Rohrer; M. of E., E. A. Rohrer; M. at A., M. H. Dolan; Grand Representative, A. M. Rohrer.

#### JUNIOR ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics is pronounced to be a patriotic organization, with a strong insurance feature and an



employment bureau. It is also designed to promote and maintain a National Orphans Home. Washington Council No. 1 at Stevens Point was organized December 15, 1888, with the following elective officers: Counselor, H. A. Raymond; vice counselor, E. Sawyer; recording secretary, F. E. Russell; financial secretary, A. Philps; treasurer, G. H. Lytel; conductor, John Hitchcock. The present officers of the local council, which numbers about thirty members, are: C. A. Councilman, counselor; F. A. Wyatt (recently deceased), vice counselor; C. W. Simonson, recording secretary; G. E. Merrill, financial secretary; F. H. Patterson, treasurer; G. H. Altenburg, conductor.

#### THE WOMAN'S CLUB

Although there are a number of clubs in Stevens Point supported by its women, the organization in which is centered their best and strongest efforts and their pride in literary, social and civic matters is the Woman's Club. That organization is nearing its silver anniversary and its record has been golden in all that redounds to the higher activities of the city. It has reached a membership of 140 and since October, 1896, has been incorporated into the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. J. E. Delzell is now president of the local club and Mrs. D. J. Leahy, who has served as such, is vice president of the eighth district of the Federation. The state is divided into eleven districts, corresponding to the congressional districts.

The origin of the Woman's Club of Stevens Point dates from the spring of 1895. It had long been the desire of several of the ladies to have a literary club organized along the lines of certain city clubs with which some of them had become familiar. The expressed desire met with a response in the form of an invitation from Mrs. G. E. McDill to a party of Stevens Point ladies, who were to meet at her home in McDill to discuss the subject and consider ways and means. It was then and there resolved to form a woman's club with a membership covering Stevens point, and each lady present was permitted to invite a certain number of other ladies to join the proposed organization. After considering a temporary place of meeting, Mrs. E. H. Joy invited the ladies to meet at her home on the following Monday, March 18, 1895.

On the occasion of this second meeting the constitution of a Chicago woman's club was read by Mrs. Owen Clark as the basis of the proposed association in Stevens Point, and Mrs. Henry Curran, chairman of the meeting, appointed the following to draft a constitution and by-laws for the local club: Mrs. Owen Clark, Mrs. G. E. McDill, Mrs.

N. A. Week, Mrs. J. K. Vosburgh, Mrs. Mary Bradford and Mrs. Curran herself. The following officers were then elected: President, Mrs. Mary Bradford; first vice president, Mrs. Eugene F. Requa; second vice president, Mrs. G. E. McDill; recording secretary, Miss Ethel Kirwan; corresponding secretary, Miss Lucy McGlachlin; treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Townsend.

At the succeeding meeting on the 25th, the constitution was signed by twenty-one members, and on March 30, 1895, that instrument was formally adopted, standing committees were appointed and a decision was made that the club formulate a continuous course in literature and music. On the first of April the Official Board was formed, comprising the officers of the club and three other members specially elected, and as the chief executive body it proceeded to business. Steps were taken to procure permanent rooms and Saturday afternoon was named as the regular time for meeting, that day being especially selected for the convenience of teachers who might wish to join the club. On April 13, 1895, the first literary programme was carried out, consisting of the following selections: Instrumental music, by Mrs. W. J. Leonard; reading, Miss Anna Dunegan; vocal music, Miss Sophia Linton; original poem ("The Union Scout"), Mrs. E. F. Requa.

On Monday, May 13, 1895, at a meeting of the Official Board, Mrs. G. E. McDill read an article on libraries, and on her motion a committee was appointed from the Woman's Club to confer with a like committee of the Forum Club to create interest in the work of library extension at Stevens Point. This joint committee was the beginning of the present Library Board, the mayor confirming a part of the body named. Since its organization the following members of the Woman's Club have been appointed by the different mayors to serve on the Library Board: Mrs. J. W. Glennon, Mrs. Lizzie B. Moore, Mrs. Emmons Burr, Mrs. N. A. Week, Mrs. John Shannon, Miss Katharine Rood, Mrs. Henry Curran and Mrs. C. D. McFarland. Mrs. Curran remained a member of the board until her death.

In September, 1895, a club octette was organized under the direction of Professor Shidlo, the reputation of which extended into much territory outside of Stevens Point. On account of the largely increased membership of the club, the meetings at private houses were discontinued about this time and the Hesperus Club rooms secured for a meeting place. On Thanksgiving evening a dramatic and musical entertainment was given at the Opera House for the benefit of the library and \$100 realized for that institution.

On September 12, 1896, the following officers were elected: Presi-

dent, Mrs. Emmons Burr; first vice president, Mrs. Henry Curran; second vice president, Mrs. Owen Clark; recording secretary, Mrs. Edward Stitt; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lizzie B. Moore; treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Townsend. At a special meeting Mrs. Ida Elliott, of the State Normal School faculty, and Mrs. John W. Glennon, were elected to fill vacancies on the Board of Managers.

On October 3, 1896, at a regular meeting, Mrs. Henry Curran was elected a delegate and Mrs. Lizzie B. Moore an alternate to attend a meeting to be held at Milwaukee on October 20th, for the purpose of organizing a State Federation. About a year previously, Mrs. Charles S. Morris, state chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, had appointed one lady from each congressional district in order to create an interest in favor of a State Federation; the combined body was known as a Correspondence Committee. Mrs. G. F. McDill, of Stevens Point, was the member from the Eighth district, and at the Milwaukee meeting, which resulted in a State Federation, she was elected vice president of the Wisconsin body for that district, and also placed on the nominating committee which selected the first state officers. Mrs. McDill served in that position for two years.

A number of entertainments were given by the Woman's Club in the winter of 1896-97 for the benefit of the projected public library, the proceeds of which, with other moneys donated for the purpose, materially assisted in the maintenance of temporary library headquarters and the employment of a librarian; and these practical and effective efforts extended over a number of years until the library was a realized institution. Without doubt, the Woman's Club was the mother of the Public Library, as will be plainly manifest by following the course of this narrative.

The officers who served the Woman's Club from March, 1897, to March, 1902, were as follows: Presidents—Mrs. Emmons Burr, 1897-98; Mrs. Henry Curran, 1898-99; Mrs. G. E. McDill, 1899-1901; Mrs. Lizzie B. Moore, 1901-02.

First vice presidents—Mrs. Henry Curran, 1897-98; Mrs. G. E. McDill, 1898-99; Mrs. John W. Glennon, 1899-1901; Mrs. Emmons Burr, 1901-02.

Second vice presidents—Mrs. Creighton, 1897-98; Mrs. John W. Glennon, 1898-99; Mrs. Oren Parmeter, 1899-1901; Mrs. Charles Raymond, 1901-02.

Recording secretaries—Mrs. John W. Glennon, 1897-98; Mrs. W. W. Taylor, 1898-1900; Mrs. G. E. McDill, 1901-02.

Corresponding secretaries—Mrs. Lizzie B. Moore, 1897-98; Mrs. John Shannon, 1898-99; Mrs. Owen Clark, 1899-1900; Miss Gertrude Van Adestine, 1901-02; Mrs. W. E. Allen, 1902-03.



Treasurers—Mrs. John W. Shannon, 1897-98; Mrs. John W. Clifford, 1898-99; Miss Anna E. Ferriss, 1899-1900; Mrs. Roderick McKenzie, 1901-02; Mrs. Oren Parmeter, 1902-03.

In the spring of 1900 the prolonged efforts of the Woman's Club in the furtherance of the library project commenced to bear fair fruitage. At a meeting held April 28th of that year the subject of a library building was discussed with great enthusiasm. The sum of \$25 was subscribed for a building fund, and it was voted that when such building was erected the Woman's Club should endeavor to have a room set aside in it for its sole use. Subsequently it entered into correspondence with Mr. Carnegie for the purpose of securing a gift from him in behalf of the Stevens Point project. A committee of six was also appointed to canvass the locality for subscriptions. Up to September, 1902, nearly \$4,500 had been collected for a library site and afterward Mrs. Emmons Burr, who was a member of the canvassing committee, received a subscription of \$100 to be used especially in furnishing a room for the Woman's Club in the proposed building. On July 12, 1902, the Eaton property on Clark Street had already been purchased as a site by the club; the deeds and abstracts had been formally turned over by it to the Library Board, which, under the Carnegie agreement, had transferred the title to the city.

Since 1902 the officers of the Woman's Club have been as follows: 1903-04: President, Mrs. C. D. McFarland; first vice president, Mrs. F. H. Murray; second vice president, Mrs. E. M. Copps; recording secretary, Mrs. Lizzie B. Moore; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. E. Allen; treasurer, Mrs. Oren Parmeter.

1904-05: President, Mrs. C. D. McFarland; first vice president, Mrs. E. M. Copps; recording secretary, Mrs. Katherine Rivers; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Roderick McKenzie; treasurer, Miss Anna E. Ferriss.

1905-06: President, Miss Josephine Fitzgerald; first vice president, Mrs. C. D. McFarland; second vice president, Mrs. W. J. Shumway; recording secretary, Mrs. D. J. Kelsey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Fred Ward; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Sherman.

1906-07: President, Mrs. W. J. Shumway; first vice president, Mrs. E. M. Copps; second vice president, Mrs. C. C. Conlisk; recording secretary, Mrs. D. J. Kelsey; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. E. McDill, treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Sherman.

1907-08: President, Mrs. C. C. Conlisk; first vice president, Mrs. E. M. Copps; second vice president, Mrs. Henry Curran; recording

secretary, Mrs. N. A. Week; corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. E. McDill; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Coxe.

1908-09: President, Mrs. C. C. Conlisk; first vice president, Mrs. F. F. Showers; second vice president, Mrs. J. W. Glennon; recording secretary, Mrs. N. A. Week; corresponding secretary, Miss Katherine Rood; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Coxe.

1909-10: President, Mrs. F. F. Showers; first vice president, Mrs. F. E. Noble; second vice president, Mrs. G. A. Whitney; recording secretary, Mrs. C. B. Baker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. H. Patterson; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Arenberg.

1910-11: President, Mrs. E. M. Copps; first vice president, Mrs. F. E. Noble; second vice president, Mrs. G. A. Whitney; recording secretary, Mrs. C. B. Baker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. B. Buckingham; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Arenberg.

1911-12: President, Mrs. C. B. Baker; first vice president, Mrs. G. A. Whitney; second vice president, Mrs. E. A. Sherman; recording secretary, Mrs. F. H. Patterson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. D. J. Leahy; treasurer, Mrs. F. O. Hodsdon.

1912-13: President, Mrs. D. J. Leahy; first vice president, Mrs. W. J. Shumway; second vice president, Miss Julia Minnebeck; recording secretary, Mrs. F. H. Patterson; corresponding secretary, Miss Jennie Graham; treasurer, Mrs. F. O. Hodsdon.

1914-15: President, Mrs. D. J. Leahy; first vice president, Mrs. W. J. Shumway; recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Shortell; corresponding secretary, Miss Jennie Graham; treasurer, Mrs. C. C. Conlisk.

1916: President, Mrs. J. W. Bird; first vice president, Mrs. J. J. Heffron; second vice president, Mrs. W. E. Kingsbury; recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Shortell; treasurer, Mrs. C. C. Conlisk.

1916-17: President, Mrs. G. A. Whitney; first vice president, Mrs. J. J. Heffron; second vice president, Mrs. W. E. Kingsbury; recording secretary, Miss Anna Olson; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. W. Fairchild; treasurer, Mrs. F. J. Blood.

Special mention has been made of the important participation of the Woman's Club in the establishment, support and development of the Public Library. Its activities in other directions have been so many that it would be impossible to specify them all; but brief mention may be made of a few. Through the various exhibits and entertainments given by the club contributions have been made to the library for Polish literature; prizes have been given for skilful cultivation of home gardens; a boys' club room has been partially supported and handsomely framed pictures of merit have been placed in the public schools, with other works of art. A Hospital fund has been

formed, and during the progress of the war activities the Red Cross and Liberty Bond funds were in constant process of formation and dissipation.

The Hospital fund received noteworthy accessions in 1910-11. Money was taken from the treasury of the club with which to purchase an acre of ground for a hospital site. In 1911 the "tag days" and other collections applied to that object realized about \$1,700, and one room in the new hospital was completely furnished by the club.

The Child Welfare movement also met with its hearty support and financial encouragement. Another project along that line was materially assisted by the Woman's Club—the serving of penny lunches to the pupils in the Fifth Ward school during the winter months. The ladies have also been untiring in their efforts to teach the importance of sanitary matters to the community, and have inaugurated and put through several vigorous "cleaning up" campaigns, commencing with the front parlor and ending with the back yard.

Besides all these outside and general activities, the Woman's Club has developed vigorously as a literary and social organization. In 1906 a reception was given in honor of Mrs. Buell, of Madison, the state president of the Federation. In 1907 Mesdames W. J. Shumway, Henry Curran and N. A. Week were sent as delegates to the Biennial Convention of Women's Clubs held in Boston, (?), and Mrs. G. E. McDill and Mrs. C. C. Conlisk attended the state convention held in Milwaukee. In 1909 Mrs. C. F. Raymond and Mrs. F. F. Showers represented the club at the state convention which assembled at Oshkosh, the latter being elected the eighth district vice president. In 1911 Mrs. F. E. Wallbridge was selected by the club as a delegate to attend the national convention which assembled in San Francisco, and Mrs. Brinker, Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Leahy represented it at the state convention held in Janesville.

One of the leaders of the club, after referring to 1906-12 as "strenuous money-raising years," remarks: "A social year followed. Two delightful receptions were held in the home of the president (Mrs. D. J. Leahy), given by the officers. Over one hundred members were in attendance. This year (1912-13) was notable for excellent programmes and splendid attendance. The Home Economics Art Fair was unusual. The largest and finest display of needlework ever shown in Stevens Point was exhibited. An oriental rug display, with a talk by Mrs. Shortell was notable. Mrs. D. J. Leahy attended the state convention in Sheboygan. A suffrage meeting was held at the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Mary D. Bradford, of Kenosha, giving an able address on that occasion. That event was preceded by a din-



ner given in Mrs. Bradford's honor, at the home of the president, at which the official board and past presidents were guests.

In the club year 1914-15 Mrs. J. J. Heffron, Mrs. W. A. Stewart and Mrs. Leahy attended the national convention at Chicago; Mrs. J. A. Strathearn, of South Kaukauna, state president, addressed the club, and a reception was given in her honor; and Mrs. C. C. Conlisk, Mrs. J. A. Ennor and Mrs. D. J. Leahy attended the state convention held at Racine, at which Mrs Leahy was elected Eighth district vice president. She served the following two years. Fifty-two new members joined the club during 1914-15.

In 1916 the delegates to the state convention held at La Crosse were Mrs. R. W. Fairchild, Miss Bessie Allen, Mrs. J. W. Bird and Mrs. D. H. Leahy, and those attending the national convention at New York City were Mrs. Leahy, Mrs. G. E. McDill and Mrs. J. M. Bischoff. The ninth convention of the Eighth district was also held at Stevens Point on invitation of the Woman's and Progress clubs. Mrs. D. O. Kinsman, state president, was in attendance, and Mrs. Leahy presided as district vice president. The state convention of 1917 was held in Milwaukee, the delegates from the Stevens Point club being Mrs. W. J. Shumway and Mrs. D. J. Leahy.

#### THE PROGRESS CLUB

*written by Mrs. Congdon*

The Progress Club is the development of the Progress Study Class, which was composed of ten of the founders of the first Woman's Club. The ten members were Mrs. B. B. Park, Mrs. F. B. Lamoreux, Mrs. Theron B. Pray, Mrs. W. W. Taylor, Mrs. J. V. Collins, Miss Anna Park, Miss Frances Quinn, Mrs. Mary D. Bradford, Mrs. Alice Hawn Congdon, Mrs. Catherine Corcoran. It was organized as a club in 1897 and limited to twenty members. The officers are changed every year. The Progress Club derived its name from "The Progress" magazine, published immediately after the World's Fair, which was the Club's guide in all literary study.

The Club belongs both to the National and State Federation. The regular work of the Club has been mostly literary, making a thorough study of the thoughts and ideals of other nations, even going into their language at times. At their open meetings, which were representative of the literature studied, some prominent person was present, as for instance, in the study of Russia, George Kennan.

In later years the Club has turned its attention to municipal and benevolent work and in its quiet way has accomplished a great deal. Its presidents have been as follows:



STEVENS POINT PUBLIC MARKET (POLAND IN AMERICA)

1897-1898, Mrs. Mary Hogan; 1898-1899, Mrs. R. A. Cook; 1899-1900, Miss Frances Quinn; 1900-1901, Mrs. F. B. Lamoreux; 1901-1902, Mrs. J. R. Congdon; 1902-1903, Mrs. F. A. Southwick; 1903-1904, Mrs. J. W. Livingston; 1904-1905, Mrs. B. B. Park; 1905-1906, Mrs. W. W. Taylor; 1906-1907, Mrs. T. B. Pray; 1907-1908, Mrs. G. E. Culver; 1908-1909, Mrs. C. G. Macnish; 1909-1910, Mrs. A. H. Sanford; 1910-1911, Mrs. W. B. Eddy; 1911-1912, Miss Jessie Hawn; 1912-1913, Miss Anna Park; 1913-1914, Mrs. T. L. McGlachlin; 1914-1915, Miss Lillian Arnott; 1915-1916, Mrs. F. Hyer; 1916-1917, Mrs. O. O. Little; 1917-1918, Miss Martha Week.

#### THE MACCABEES

The headquarters of the Wisconsin Maccabees are in Stevens Point, which is the seat of the Grand Camp of Wisconsin. That body was organized August 1, 1904, and its first great commander was John W. Brown, of that city, who has held the office named ever since. The local body, which is known as Loyal Tent No. 70 was organized in 1898 and has a membership of about ninety. There are also the Central City Tent No. 46 and the Review Tent No. 14 (Women's Benefit Association of the Maccabees).

#### KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Stevens Point Council No. 1, 170, Knights of Columbus, was organized on the 25th of November, 1906, with Dr. D. S. Rice as its first grand knight. Since that time the heads of the council have been Edward Glennon, Emil Krembs, P. H. Curran, A. J. Cunneen, M. J. Mersch, J. H. O'Brien and J. B. Sullivan. The council occupies large and comfortable rooms in the McDonald Block, Strongs Avenue, and has a membership of more than 120. Its chief officers are: J. B. Sullivan, grand knight; J. R. Pfiffner, deputy grand knight; H. McCullum, chancellor; J. J. Hart, financial secretary; F. J. Blood, recorder; D. J. Leahy, treasurer; B. McAuliff, advocate; Frank J. Steckel, lecturer; Rev. W. J. Rice, chaplain.

#### CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS

The order named is represented in Stevens Point by St. John's Court No. 1807, St. Stephen's Court No. 258 (largely composed of members of the church by that name), and the St. Cecelia Court No. 185. The St. John's Court, organized in September, 1916, has a membership of about 100.



## CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF WISCONSIN

Branch No. 11, Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, is an outgrowth of the Catholic Knights of America. Practically all the members of the parent organization living in Wisconsin seceded in 1884 and 1885 and formed the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. The local branch held its first meeting April 12, 1885, and a month later chose the following officers: president, M. Clifford; vice president, L. Delmater; recording secretary, P. Noonan; financial secretary, James F. Cosgrove; treasurer, N. Berens; medical examiner, Dr. G. Rood; trustees, John Kheil, Joseph Z. Perron, William Collins; janitor, O. H. Tack.

Mr. Clifford served as president until May, 1890, when he was succeeded by E. D. Glennon, who remained in office until December 1896. N. Jacobs was the elected presiding officer, which position he filled almost uninterruptedly until three years ago. John E. Leahy, succeeded Mr. Jacobs to the presidency. Other present officers are: vice president, Louis A. Krembs; recording secretary, John W. Glennon; financial secretary, A. J. Cunneen; treasurer, J. W. Dunegan; trustees, James Welch, G. W. Hein, N. Gross.

Of the original officers, Berens and Tack are the only ones now living.

## THE POLISH ALLIANCE

The large Polish element in Stevens Point and its characteristic racial independence and patriotism have brought the Stevens Point branch of the Polish Alliance of America into unusual prominence. It was formed twenty years ago (about 1898) and Dominick Kowalski, its first president, continued at its head until his death in 1915. John Schuda succeeded him as president. Julian C. Kulaszewicz is secretary. The local branch numbers about forty active members. Through its efforts a recruiting office was opened in Stevens Point soon after the declaration by the Government that a state of war existed with Germany, and the Poles of Portage County responded enthusiastically and continuously, many going to the European fronts. A fund of about \$400,000 was raised for the relief and support of Polish families whose men had thus gone to war.

## THE ROTARY CLUB

The Rotary Club of Stevens Point was not organized until February, 1917, but like other similar organizations is one of the live or-

ganizations of the city and, as its name implies, keeps things revolving. It has an active membership of about forty, officered as follows: George B. Nelson, president; A. H. Sikes, vice president; L. J. Seeger, secretary; J. W. Dunegan, treasurer; J. R. Pfiffner, sergeant-at-arms.

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

The County Agricultural Society was organized early in the history of the Point settlement. It did not seem to have permanent headquarters, but its officers assembled wherever the fair happened to be held. In 1865, after the Civil war, it was reorganized and twenty acres of ground were secured at Amherst, buildings were erected and permanent arrangements were made for conducting its annual exhibitions at that place.

The Portage County Farmers' Club was organized February 26, 1878, with W. L. Arnot as its first president and H. J. Baker, secretary.

The Central Wisconsin Agricultural, Mechanical and Scientific Association was quite an institution. It was organized in 1886 and its grounds and buildings were in Stevens Point. The second annual fair held from August 30th to September 2d, inclusive, was a popular event.

#### OTHER SOCIETIES

The Elks (Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks) have a lodge in Stevens Point, numbered 641; the Royal Neighbors are also well organized, as the Pine Tree Camp No. 639; the Equitable Fraternal Union is represented by the Stevens Point Assembly No. 35; the Hebrews are organized as the B'nai B'rith; there are two Women's Christian Temperance Unions, the Anna Gordon Union having a membership of more than fifty, and the memories of the Civil war are still alive in the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 156, and the Woman's Relief Corps No. 96.

## CHAPTER XIV

### BUSINESS, INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL

THE STEVENS POINT PRESS—THE WISCONSIN PINERY—THE WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN—THE STEVENS POINT JOURNAL—THE GAZETTE—POLISH PUBLICATIONS—EARLY BANKS AND BANKERS—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK—WISCONSIN STATE BANK—INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS IN 1880—INDUSTRIES OF TODAY—THE JACKSON MILLING COMPANY—PAPER MILLS—FOOLING THE FINNY KIND—METALLIC PACKING—AN OLD HOUSE AND FAMILY.

Stevens Point has its full share of large industries and business houses for a city of its size, and many such establishments of the early times have already been noticed. Some of these, and others which we have not had occasion to mention, are brought together in this chapter. As the banks are closely associated with these interests—in fact, neither could exist without the other—they are also grouped at this point in the narrative. Finally, the modern newspaper is so much a business concern that no editor would seriously object to march in line with the banks and the bankers; hence, what follows.

#### THE STEVENS POINT PRESS

The local press is now represented by the Journal and Gazette and the Polish publications, Rolnic and Gwiazda. The Stevens Point Journal is the oldest of the existing newspapers, although the Wisconsin Pinery and the Wisconsin Lumberman lived several years before it was established. When it became evident that the lumber industries were not to remain supreme, the newspapers which were founded on the supposition that they were, commenced to decline, and finally fell by the wayside.

#### THE WISCONSIN PINERY

A. G. Ellis, after he had made a name as surveyor general of the state, settled at Stevens Point, probably under the well-grounded con-



viction that a land office was to be opened at that point, in line with his recommendations to the Government, and that he would be appointed its receiver. He had also become known as a versatile and trenchant writer, and saw his chance to expand his talents along that line when there appeared in the young lumber town one N. V. Chandler, a young printer. General Ellis had some ready cash and therefore sent Mr. Chandler to Oshkosh with his own team of horses and a wagon to bring from the older and larger lumber centers an old press and some type which were for sale. Chandler & Ellis thereupon issued the first number of the Wisconsin Pinery on the 14th of January, 1853. In June its form was changed from a four column to a six column quarto. In 1857 the office was purchased by Caleb Swayze and H. G. Ingersoll. In the following year Mr. Swayze became the sole owner of the paper and continued its publication up to the time of his death, July 8, 1893, and with his death the paper, which was among the first to be established in Wisconsin, went out of existence. General Ellis was long connected with the Wisconsin Pinery in an editorial capacity for many years after his personal interest in it had expired.

#### THE WISCONSIN LUMBERMAN

During the Civil war period two Stevens Point newspapers were published, the Wisconsin Pinery by Caleb Swayze, and the Wisconsin Lumberman by L. D. Conery and Frank H. Stout. The first number of the Lumberman was issued from Stevens Point on the 16th of December, 1863. It was published every Wednesday evening by Conery & Stout, and was a six-column quarto. Much of the front page is given over to the remarkable career of James Ward, a painter of more than ordinary talents, who was formerly the champion pugilist of England. There is an account of the dedication of the Gettysburg monument, with a eulogy of Everett's speech but no special mention of Lincoln's. In the salutatory on the following page the editor announces the objects of the Wisconsin Lumberman to be two-fold—"To advance the interests of Northern and Central Wisconsin and to support the government." The horrors of Libby Prison, Richmond, are depicted by Union surgeons recently released therefrom. Among the local items on the third page is a notice of the death of Dr. William Scofield, December 6, 1863, aged 54 years. He had been a resident of the Point for eight years; was a leading lumberman and merchant and the first mayor of the city. A notice was also published that "such sub-districts as furnish their quota by volunteering will receive credit and thus avoid the next draft."

## THE STEVENS POINT JOURNAL

The Stevens Point Journal was established by E. B. Northrup in 1869. During the summer of 1873 the publication of the paper was suspended, the reason assigned for the suspension being lack of patronage. In August of the same year Edward McGlachlin bought the office and resumed publication of the paper. In 1875 he sold a half interest to T. J. Simons and from that time until February, 1893, when the death of Mr. Simons occurred, the paper was published under the firm name of McGlachlin & Simons. Mr. McGlachlin then acquired the Simons interest and in October, 1896, commenced the publication of a daily edition. In March, 1917, the Stevens Point Journal Company was organized and Mr. McGlachlin, who had been in control of the Journal for nearly forty-four years, retired from its management. The officers of the company are: Edward McGlachlin, president; Frank W. Leahy, secretary; Thomas L. McGlachlin, vice president and treasurer. The last two named are now in active management of the paper, with Mr. Leahy as editor and Mr. McGlachlin business manager.

## THE GAZETTE

The first number of the Portage County Gazette, now The Gazette, was issued on the 17th of July, 1878, with Glennon, Krembs & Company as proprietors. The senior member of the firm was Edward D. Glennon, a native of Stevens Point, and of an old and prominent family, who learned the printer's trade in the Journal office. His partners were Henry W. Lee, who started the Stevens Point Democrat in the following year, and William C. Krembs, one of whose sisters Mr. Glennon later married. In February, 1879, Mr. Lee established the Democrat and in the following year Mr. Krembs retired from the partnership and Clay C. Cooper became Mr. Glennon's partner. Since Mr. Glennon's death in 1915 the paper has been owned by the Glennon family. Mrs. Anna M. Glennon, widow of the founder, is the present proprietor; John W. Glennon, a brother, is the editor, and Miss Margaret Glennon is the business manager.

## POLISH PUBLICATIONS

The Worzalla Publishing Company issues the Rolnic, the first number of which appeared in 1892, and the Gwiazda Polarna, in 1908. They have a large circulation among the Polish people and the printing plant of the company has rapidly increased. The Worzalla Pub-

lishing Company consists of Joseph A. Worzalla, president, and Stephen H. Worzalla, secretary-treasurer. The latter is also president of the Steven-Walter Company, dealers in Catholic church goods and picture framers. The Worzallas also operate an extensive mercantile establishment in Stevens Point; are the founders of the Polish colony, Pelplin, in Marathon County, where they have sold farming land to about four hundred families in four years, and are as widely and favorably known as any family in Portage County.

#### EARLY BANKS AND BANKERS

The Northwestern Bank, which was started in 1856, and the Bank of Stevens Point, incorporated in 1857, had somewhat checkered experiences. As late as 1880, however, Alonzo Wood was president of the Northwestern and W. W. Wood, cashier. H. Huyssen and Louis Schaffer were mainly interested in the Bank of Stevens Point. The City Bank of Portage, of which L. Breese was president in the '80s, also falls in the class of "early banks."

S. F. Gall also conducted a small business even before H. D. McCulloch entered the field. Mr. McCulloch established quite an extensive exchange business before he ventured into regular banking. His concern, which is generally considered the first permanent bank of Stevens Point, was opened in the summer of 1866. In 1880 the disbursements of his bank had reached a yearly volume of \$750,000, nearly one-half of such transactions falling in the spring months with the logging and lumber movements. Mr. McCulloch came to Stevens Point well qualified to solidly establish a bank. He had resided in New York until 1854, when he located at Portage, Wisconsin; settled three years afterward in Stevens Point, where at first he opened a store and continued his career as a successful business man before he gradually expanded into exchange and banking transactions.

#### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Three substantial banks now give Stevens Point a good standing and meet not only present requirements of its trade, commerce and industries but are careful to provide for future expansions. The First National Bank, which is the oldest of the local financial institutions, has been established since 1883 and during its life of thirty-five years has had but two homes. Its first site is occupied by the eastern half of Kuhl Brothers' dry goods and clothing store on Main Street, and its second building, which it now occupies on the same thoroughfare, was completed in 1918.



When the First National Bank was founded in 1883 A. E. Bosworth was president and A. E. Morse, cashier. Mr. Bosworth remained its president until his death December 15, 1890, and in the following January, E. G. Newhall, of Janesville, a heavy stockholder and an uncle of Mr. Morse, was chosen to head the management of the bank. In July, 1893, Mr. Newhall resigned and A. R. Week was selected in his place. Mr. Week remained president until his death on the 3d of August, 1917, and was succeeded by W. D. Connor.

In the cashier's position, there have been five men. Mr. Morse died June 19, 1886, and W. B. Buckingham, who succeeded him, served as cashier until September 1, 1899. Jackson R. Reuter, of Madison, then held the position for a few months, and when he retired January 1, 1900, James W. Dunegan, who had been identified with the bank since its organization, was elected cashier. He occupied the office until January, 1918, when J. V. Berens succeeded to it.

Early in the summer of 1918 a statement of the First National Bank indicated its financial condition as follows: Total resources, \$1,620,000; capital, \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$48,000; deposits, \$1,397,000.

#### CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

The Citizens National Bank of Stevens Point was organized in April, 1893, with R. C. Russell as president, Louis Brill as vice president, and DeLloyd Jones as cashier. Mr. Jones assumed the cashiership only temporarily and G. E. McDill succeeded him in September, 1893. The building on Main Street, which the bank still occupies, was completed that fall.

The Citizens National has had but three presidents—R. C. Russell, Louis Brill and E. J. Pfiffner. Mr. Brill was elected to the presidency in January, 1902, and served in that capacity for three years. In January, 1905, he was succeeded by Mr. Pfiffner. Mr. McDill served as cashier until his death in March, 1905; R. B. Johnson, who succeeded him, held the position until August, 1911; T. L. N. Port, from that date until May, 1915, and Carl S. Orthman since then. In the summer of 1918 the resources of the bank were \$1,109,000; capital, \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$45,800, and deposits, \$868,000.

#### WISCONSIN STATE BANK

The Wisconsin State Bank, the youngest of the local financial institutions, was organized in 1902, and also does business on Main

Street. J. P. Malick served as its president until 1912 and W. F. Collins as cashier during the same period. Since that year Edward B. Robertson has been its president and Andrew H. Henderson cashier. Its capital is \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$3,000; average deposits, \$400,000.

#### INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS IN 1880

In 1880 the following industries were alive at Stevens Point: Bosworth & Reilly's saw-mill, built in 1874 by Knox Brothers, who sold it to A. E. Bosworth and James Reilly, of Fond du Lac, in 1876. They were experienced Wolf River lumbermen. The plant occupied half a mile of river frontage and had a storage capacity of 4,000,000 feet of lumber. The monthly product was 1,700,000 feet of lumber, 1,000,000 shingles and 300,000 laths. Bosworth & Reilly also owned large tracts of pine lands and were among the big firms operating along the river.

Sanford H. Karmer's saw-mill on the west side of the river above the city. It was built in 1873 and had a capacity of 6,000,000 feet per season.

Meehan Brothers & Company's saw-mill, southwest of the Point, constructed in 1866 by P. & J. Meehan. Cut 6,000,000 feet annually.

E. M. Copps & Company's planing mill, originally built in 1874 by Knox Brothers. Rather a small establishment.

Brown Brothers' planing mill. Constructed in 1880, with a yard attached for the sale of lumber, shingles, moldings, cedar posts, etc.

Simon A. Sherman's saw-mill, originally built at the mouth of the Big Plover by the gentleman named. He operated it for many years, but the business at that time was conducted by his sons, C. A. and E. A. Sherman.

Herren & Wadleigh's (M. A.) planing mill. Built in 1874 by E. R. Herren and Henry Whitney. The most extensive plant of the kind in Stevens Point. Mr. Whitney withdrew in 1878, when the firm named assumed control. In 1880 it was handling 10,000,000 feet yearly and had a dressing capacity of 8,000,000. The plant covered fifteen acres.

Wisconsin River Lumber Company's planing and shingle mills; in operation since 1873.

The Webster Manufacturing Company had a saw-mill and hardwood manufactory above the city on the river. They had just been erected in fact, were not fully completed until 1881.

There were several other smaller concerns engaged in the sawing of lumber.

Coleman, Jackson & Company were operating flour mills both at Stevens Point and Centralia; P. Collins and J. V. Bakens manufactured buggies, cutters, etc.; William L. Conel made a self-operating saw-sharpening machine, announced as being sold "all over the world" and as having "received the highest and only premium award of the kind at the Centennial"; R. A. Cook & Company, machine shop and foundry, founded in 1877; Adam Kuhl and Andrew Lutz, brewers, whose establishments were founded in the late '60s; John Rice & Brother, another machine shop and foundry, established in 1873; and W. W. Spraggon, steam bakery, founded in 1873.

An idea of the general trade of the city may be gained from the fact that, in 1880, there were twenty-five stores at Stevens Point where groceries were sold, although the establishments carried other goods. Dry goods were sold at twenty stores, as well as other merchandise. Four drug stores were "mixed up" with other mercantile plants, the three stocks of hardware being defined with fair precision. There were five tailor shops; five watchmakers and jewelers; several confectioneries and quite a number of tobacco stands were installed in the saloons and general stores. Nine millinery establishments, seven butcher shops, a dozen barber shops, five or six shoemakers, and blacksmith shops in the usual number, as well as twenty-eight saloons, are some other items which fill out this subject of the local retail trade nearly forty years ago.

The city was then (1880) well supplied with hostelry accommodations. The leading houses were the Curran and the Mansion, with the Adams and the Lutz hotels near the depot, and the Jacobs and Cabill houses in other sections. Two "regular omnibuses" conveyed passengers between the station, hotels and residences.

There were two stage lines to Plover, with a double daily service, but the railroad, then being graded, soon superseded them. As a reminder of the past, a mail route was also running between Stevens Point and Alban, via Ellis, Polonia and Boyington.

#### INDUSTRIES OF TODAY

For a city of its population, Stevens Point has quite a variety of manufactures. There are three flour mills—those operated by the Jackson Milling Company, William W. Mitchell and the Pagel Milling Company, the one first mentioned being the largest. The largest capital invested in any one line of manufactures is in the planing mills and lumber yards, thus maintaining in some measure the old reputation of Stevens Point as one of the leading lumber centers on



the Wisconsin River. The John Week Lumber Company yards at the west end of Portage Avenue; the Emil Belke factory, on North Second, which turns out sash, doors, mouldings and office fixtures; the Edward J. Pfiffner Company, the head of which is also president of the Citizens' National Bank, which manufactures interior woodwork, as well as sash and doors, and the Vetter Manufacturing Company, the plant of which on Wood Street also produces anything within the scope of a planing mill, are the modern representatives of the wooden industries at Stevens Point. There are, further, a number of machine shops and special factories at the Point, such as those conducted by R. A. Cook (Central City Iron Works), John W. Brown (Comee Metallic Packing Company), Miss Carrie J. Frost (fishing tackle) and others.

#### THE JACKSON MILLING COMPANY

The Jackson Milling Company controls the large modern plant and water improvements at the foot of Mill Street and represents an industry which is more than forty years of age. The original building was the Lambert North Star mill erected in 1875. A dam was built and the water power at that point otherwise improved. In the meantime the Jackson Milling Company had been formed in Grand Rapids by Gilbert Jackson, Isaac P. Witter, George W. and D. R. Meade and others, and in 1887 the water power and plant at Stevens Point were taken over by the company named. The Amherst flour mill was afterward absorbed.

In September, 1917, the Jackson Milling Company, with the aid of the Civic and Commerce Association and W. E. Ule, secured the water rights north of the old dam which enabled them to inaugurate the improvements which are now (fall of 1918) virtually completed. They include the new dam, power house and paper mill. The plan under which they were carried out was conceived and executed under the superintendency of Mr. Ule. The central feature of the improvements was the new dam midway between the old one and the Soo railroad bridge or at the ledge of rock which extends a short distance into the water from the east bank of the Wisconsin River. The dam contains sixteen 26-foot gates and has a 300-foot spillway. The main retaining wall is built from the east end of the new structure to the eastern extremity of the old, and another wall extends from the east end of the dam to high ground beyond the stone quarry. All the improvements, including the electric power plant above the mill, were completed at a cost of \$500,000. The Jackson mills are to be operated

by electricity, and it is expected that some arrangement will be made with the Wisconsin Valley Electric Company by which, at least a larger portion of its supply will be derived from the Jackson Milling Company. The mills have a normal daily capacity of 200 barrels of wheat flour and 100 barrels of rye, and before the World's War the most widely known brand of their product was the Gold Crown; but afterward, in common with like establishments, that line was dropped in favor of the "legal mixtures" which went into the war breads and other patriotic preparations.

In May, 1918, the Jackson Milling Company also took over the old Nelsonville flour mill, and transformed the Amherst plant into a feed-grinding mill. The present officers of the corporation are as follows: Isaac P. Witter, president; George W. Meade, secretary and treasurer; Carl Haertel, manager.

#### PAPER MILLS

Three miles south of Stevens Point in the Town of Plover are the two paper mills—owned and operated, respectively, by the Wisconsin River Paper and Pulp Company and the Whiting-Plover Paper Company. The original building of the Whiting-Plover plant was constructed in 1893, and many additions have since been made. The buildings now comprise: A rag room building, 48 by 176 feet, three stories high; beater room building, two floors, 64 by 208; machine room building, three floors, 48 by 280 feet; a boiler house, 58 by 60 and a power house, 36 by 40 feet. The manufacturing power of the plant is generated by steam water and electricity, and its product comprises bonds and writing and ledger papers; capacity 25 tons daily. The business amounts to about \$1,750,000 annually, and the payroll of the 225 males and 75 females employed is about \$20,000 monthly. As remarked by Superintendent Oberweiser: "The biggest asset which this mill has is its spring water supply, which, as has been shown by careful analysis, is almost as pure as if distilled. Pure water being one of the great essentials in the manufacture of high grade bond and writing paper, this supply is worth as much to us as our entire property."

The original plant of the Wisconsin River Paper and Pulp Company was completed in 1892. The present output of the mills, which averages from fifty-five to sixty tons of paper daily, is exclusively newsprint. From 150 to 175 employees are connected with the industry which is officered as follows: C. A. Babcock, president and treasurer; W. T. Whiting, vice-president; R. A. Hollister, secretary.

## FOOLING THE FINNY KIND

Perhaps the most unique manufactory in the city was established and developed by a woman. Miss Carrie J. Frost is the proprietor and promoter of a substantial plant on Ellis Street and Normal Avenue which is devoted to the manufacture of fishing tackle. A specialty of the output is the manufacture of all kinds of flies. It is well known to sportsmen that fish rise to certain kinds of flies, or live bait, at various seasons of the year, and the Frost concern provides the fisherman with the seasonable kind, so skillfully camouflaged that the finny kind rise to the occasion, as a rule.

## METALLIC PACKING

The Comee Metallic Packing Company turns out a well known product which was patented in 1908. It is a packing for locomotive, marine and other engines subject to leak or twist, and the claim is made for it that it is unaffected by steam, water, air or chemicals. E. L. Brown is president of the company.

## AN OLD HOUSE AND FAMILY

The Krembs Hardware Company represents one of the oldest and most substantial business houses in Stevens Point. The original business was established by Charles and Alexander Krembs, natives of Germany, under the firm name of C. Krembs & Brother. When the latter first came to the Point from New York City, where he had but recently landed, he was but sixteen years of age. He soon left for other places of adventure, but returned in 1863 and, with his brother, established the hardware store mentioned. In October, 1876, the head of the firm died and the junior member, Alexander Krembs, continued the business until his own death, which occurred January 24, 1909. The Krembs Hardware Company was incorporated in 1911.

Alexander Krembs had six children. He was an influential democrat, and besides serving in such local offices as those of city assessor, city treasurer and alderman, was a delegate to several national conventions. The sons, Fritz A. and Anton C., are respectively president and treasurer of the Krembs Hardware Company. Anton C. Krembs was elected to the Assembly in 1914. Alexander G. Krembs, who, in 1906, associated himself with three of his brothers in the drug business, has been postmaster of Stevens Point since July, 1916. Moritz and Franz J. Krembs are dentists and in professional partnership.

*Emil - Cashier in 1900  
St. - 7-11-1911*



## CHAPTER XV

### VILLAGES, STATIONS AND HAMLETS

AMHERST VILLAGE—TOWN NAMED AND FIRST SETTLERS COME—C. E. WEBSTER PICTURES THE YEAR 1855—EARLY MAILS—SCHOOLS IN 1855-60—SURVIVAL OF FITTEST OF TWO VILLAGES—EULOGY OF THE RED SCHOOL—A. J. SMITH RESUMES THE TALE—LAST OF RED, FIRST OF WHITE SCHOOL—FIRST CHEESE FACTORY—VILLAGE ITEMS—AMHERST JOLTED—HIGH SCHOOL FOUNDED—FIRST PRIMARY OPENED IN OLD VILLAGE HALL—PRINCIPALS OF THE VILLAGE SCHOOLS—FIRES—WHITE SCHOOLHOUSE BURNED—NEWSPAPER AND BANK ESTABLISHED—VILLAGE AND PUBLIC WORKS—PRESENT AMHERST AND ITS INSTITUTIONS—THE ADVOCATE—INTERNATIONAL BANK—PROMOTIONAL AGENCIES—AMHERST IN 1881—PRESENT TRADE—SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS MATTERS—ALMOND AND ITS INSTITUTIONS—ROSHOLT—NELSONVILLE—AMHERST JUNCTION—PLOVER AND ITS MEMORIES—SUBURBS OF THE OLD COUNTY SEAT—JUNCTION—RAILROAD STATIONS AND RURAL CENTERS—POSTOFFICES IN PORTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst village, in the extreme eastern part of Portage County on the Soo line and the Waupaca River is the largest and most promising center of population and trade in Portage County outside of Stevens Point. Further, it is well within the belt of good roads which is broadening throughout the county, being on the Yellowstone Trail nearly midway between Waupaca and Stevens Point and on the Federal highway which connects the latter city with Grand Rapids. Amherst has a good newspaper and a solid bank; is the center of a wonderful potato country and a productive creamery district. The Jackson Milling Company also owned and operated a large flour mill there for years, but since the Nelsonville plant was taken over, it is mainly devoted to the grinding of feed, making Amherst more than ever a convenient and profitable center for dairymen and those interested in the creamery business.

## TOWN NAMED AND FIRST SETTLERS COME

Fortunately the development of the village and tributary district has been well described in the pamphlet issued several years ago by the Red and White School Association, to the subject matter of which such pioneers contributed as C. E. Webster, A. J. Smith and Andrew P. Een. From that publication it is learned that: "In the year 1853, Judge Gilbert L. Park, of Stevens Point, in speaking with Adam Uline, chairman of the Town Board of Lanark, suggested that our town be named Amherst, in honor of General Amherst of Revolutionary fame. Since Mr. Uline was a native of Amherst, Nova Scotia, he readily fell in with the idea, and the town was formally named Amherst by the above mentioned gentleman. These are the facts, so far as the records give them to us. John F. Hillstrom, who came here in '51, is our oldest resident, while John and A. P. Een follow closely behind, arriving in August, 1852."

## C. E. WEBSTER PICTURES THE YEAR 1855

C. E. Webster, who first came up the Waupaca road in the fall of 1855, before the Red Schoolhouse had a roof, thus carries us along five of the formative years in the infancy of Amherst: "The writer first saw Amherst November 2, 1855. Coming in on the Waupaca road, he found settlers along the road after coming into the township as follows: David Allen, Edward Wright, S. Brimhall, Seth Thompson, William V. Fleming, A. T. Ryerson, the Wilson brothers, James, William and Robert, Peter Grover, thence along up the river, Adin Nelson and further up, Jerome Nelson. Around the shores of Lake Emily, Amsa Ball, G. Harvey, Coburn and Charles Couch had staked out their claims and erected their cabins. In the southwest the Een and Hillstrom families were settled, and along the creek and river, Uri Wilmot and his four sons, David, Samuel, George and John, and P. D. Bangle had broken a few acres each and erected houses. The houses were nearly all built of logs and there was not a plastered house in the township. In the northeastern part of the township a few Norwegian families were erecting substantial buildings of hewed timber. This was Amherst as the writer saw it fifty-one years ago. In the summer and fall of 1855, Jerome Nelson erected a small saw-mill where Nelsonville now stands, which greatly aided the settlers in their home building. In 1855 the Darling, Buck and Webster families were added to the population and in 1856, the Gasmann family came in and John Bickle with his young wife, at the head of a

small colony of industrious Germans, settling in the western part of the township.

The first person to be buried in Amherst was Thomas Fleming, who was placed at rest in the Lower Amherst cemetery in September, 1855.

The soil of the locality was fertile, pasturage on the unfenced range free, food plenty but money scarce and but little in circulation. The people were industrious and frugal, and life, though subjected to many restrictions measured from the standpoint of today, was lived with a zest and spirit of good fellowship unknown today, class distinction being unknown.

#### EARLY MAILS

Waupaca was our post office in those days and for several years all the mail for the people up the Tomorrow River was brought up from Waupaca by any one chancing to visit that town and might be found anywhere along the river from David Allen's to Peter Grover's. Letters were few in those days, the New York Weekly Tribune and perhaps a local paper finding way into nearly every household. Just before the war, a postoffice was established and William Loing appointed postmaster. Loing then lived on the Cate farm. The mail was brought from Waupaca weekly, farmers taking turns as carriers. The Star routes as far as Amherst was concerned were unknown in that day.

#### SCHOOLS IN 1855-60

"Early in 1855 School District No. 5 was organized. Why the first was numbered five, I never knew. A school house, built of poplar logs was erected near where George Fleming now resides and in December, the writer together with perhaps twenty-five others, gathered under the tutorship of Miss Mary J. Wylie, of Eau Claire, who brought order out of chaos and began educational work in Amherst. I recall the following pupils as having been present at this initial movement in the educational field: Stanton, Charles and Jane Bangle, William H., Eugene, Geo. B. Allen, Martha Wright, Meliscent, Willie and Charles Fleming, Charles E., John N., Azuba and Augustine Webster, Charles and Alexander Darling, Elizabeth and Willie Wilmot, Frank Wylie, Jane Wilson and others whose names have escaped me. The majority of whom have now finished their earthly career and sleep peacefully.



"School district No. 2 was organized in 1858 and a shanty built on the road west of the Cate farm, where the pupils of No. 2 met for a term or two."

#### SURVIVAL OF FITTEST OF TWO VILLAGES

In 1858, Thompson and Shannon built a flouring mill near Ben Fleming's. Bancroft and Grover also built a mill now the property of the Jackson Milling Company. The lower mill backed water on the upper mill, trouble ensued. The law was invoked and the Amherst mill war was on. Finally the Thompson-Shannon party was defeated in the courts and the mill at Fleming's is only a memory. About this time, John Eudlick opened a store at the Shannon Mill, and A. Gordon at the Bancroft Mill. Two rival villages were started, the fittest survived and the center of population changing, the little Red School House came into being, occupying the site now occupied by Amherst's substantial school buildings.

"In that day educational advantages were few and the masses did not come in touch with what is now known as higher education. The teachers of the day were energetic and zealous and handed out 'the handful of things that they knew' faithfully, and disciplined the little bands of learners and brought them in line for their life work. Miss Lida Lo'ng, now Mrs. L. P. Harvey, was the first to teach in the little Red House and the writer had the honor to preside therein, in the winter of 1860-61 and again in 1864, after having returned from the war.

"As stated, Eliza Loing taught the first school in Amherst village, gathering the first flock in the little red house. In 1860 it was my fortune to preside as teacher in the now historic building, and after an examination by Town Superintendent Ellis was pronounced qualified and duly installed. Teachers of today may be interested in the examinations of that day—one question and only one I remember. The old gentleman rather pompously asked me, 'How many letters in the alphabet?' Having recently counted them I knew the right answer and told him so and got my credentials.

"'Race suicide' was unknown in those days and the red house was filled to overflowing. I struggled with all grades and no grades from A, B, C to Physics, giving them the best I had and as I remember it, the term was called successful, at least my failures were forgotten so that the board engaged me several years later, and after I had taken lessons in war, and perhaps it was thought that from experience I was better fitted as a disciplinarian. The red house filled its brief mission

as an educational center honorably and sheltered educators whose names are widely known in the educational field. Here Hutton, Brainard, Lucas and Alban taught; from its walls, strong men and women went forth armed with the three 'R's' and made a successful fight in life's battles."

#### EULOGY OF THE RED SCHOOL

Elsewhere in his story Mr. Webster has this more extended eulogy of the Red School:

"The red house was also the town house; there political meetings and elections were held; there O. H. Lamoreaux and other political would-be leaders aired their eloquence and told humorous stories; there the village court often met to settle neighborhood differences; there Myron Reed, then of Waupaca, made his first plea in court; there the resolute, patriotic men of Amherst met in the autumn of 1860 and almost to a man cast their vote for Abraham Lincoln, the grandest man of that or any age, for president of the United States; there again, within the walls of the little red house a chastened people, undaunted by war and sacrifice, in 1864 again voted for Lincoln and the prosecution of the war until an honorable peace could be attained; there in 1864, after having had an experience in the whirlwind of war, I cast my first presidential vote for Lincoln. To this little red house came in 1864 that grand old Democrat, George W. Cate, who loved his party much, but loved his country more, cast his vote for Lincoln and the prosecution of the war. Into my hands he placed the open ballot and I had the honor of dropping it into the box. There Rev. Harmon Ellis, sustained by the Home Missionary Society of the Baptist Church, preached to his family and the little red house for many years. There caucuses were held and affairs of state gravely discussed by the men who founded Amherst.

"The little red house, its paint dimmed and its siding warped by fifty years exposure to the elements still stands in a back yard in your city and I have again looked upon it today. Visit it,—Venerate it! Get an idea of its size and outline, for its history is inseparable from the history of Amherst's pioneers in the days that tried men's souls. The interior of the little house was, in the days of its usefulness, finished and furnished by a row of seats around three sides of its walls, a desk, a mere wooden box near the door, one chair and big box stove in the center. The pupils were seated around the room, back to the walls and facing the center or arena where the teacher walked, ruler in hand, in striking distance of any culprit who experi-

mented with discipline. There by the big box stove my friend, Al. Cate stood and dried himself, having skated beyond the danger line and being very near 'the other side of the river.' "

#### A. J. SMITH RESUMES THE TALE

Mr. Smith, who came to Amherst in the fall of 1865, resumes the story of its development where it was dropped by C. E. Webster. As the matter was prepared for the Red and White School Association, the bulk of its details appropriately relate to the educational matters of the township. But scattered throughout are important matters of general interest. By condensing the school data and welding all the recorded facts together into a story covering the period allotted to Mr. Smith, 1865 to 1885, decided progress is made in this history.

"We have been informed by my collaborator (Mr. Webster) that the old Red Schoolhouse was built about the year 1858, and that he left it in good working order in 1865, when the township had a population of about four hundred, and there were but two stores in the village, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one hotel, one saloon, one church, one doctor and only ten dwelling houses within the limits of the village. This as your relator understands it at this day; and the mail was received twice a week from Waupaca, the carriers being the Folger brothers. One of them stuttered so badly that, should you ask him a question, he would have the answer ready on the next trip up.

"This was the condition of the village when your relator first saw it one August evening in 1865. It was not until October of the same year that he became a resident of the village and never having had much acquaintance with schools and less with school ma'ams, it was probably a year or two before he knew that there was such a thing as the school house in the place.

"When we first saw the village in the fall of 1865 we can remember those living on the north were: A. H. Bancroft, Peter Grover and G. W. Cate, on the east Harmon Ellis, William Morrison, C. E. Buck and the Darlings. Hartman, Bobbe and Tom Olson were further away, on the south James and William Wilson, William Loing, Reuben Thompson, Ben Fleming, W. V. Fleming, David Allen, Orrin Maybee, Bangle, Dodds and the Wilmots, on the west Robert Wilson, Stovs, Gasmanns—Nels, Charles and Godfred, and some others.

"In those days the school house was used as the polling place and the business of the town was transacted therein and other public meetings held, so he became acquainted with the fact that there was a building in which school was taught from five to seven months in the



year; three months winter and possibly four and two or three months summer school, at which time sheep and pigs occupied the ground floor and children just above them. While the records of those early days are totally gone from the school files, we believe that Julia A. Kemp followed Samuel D. Alban, whose term closed March 18, 1865. Miss Kemp commenced May 1st, 1865, and taught four months. The enrollment was thirty-six girls and twenty-two boys. She was succeeded by Martha C. Coburn, who taught two years, J. H. Felch teaching the winter term of 1867 and 1868.

#### LAST OF RED, FIRST OF WHITE SCHOOL

Hattie Gasmann taught the spring term of 1868, being the last school taught in the little Red School house. The great White School-house was built by W. C. Holly & Co., at a cost of \$1,563, which did not include the finishing of the upper room. That was finished in 1870, Gunder Wemme doing the plastering and C. E. Buck the carpenter work. G. W. Holland taught the winter term of 1870-71 and Lucinda Gordon the summer term. Among those who taught in the great White School during the following fifteen years were Hepsy Bean, Hattie Thompson, Geraldine Bliss, R. A. Havenor, Parmelia Orcutt, L. H. Brainard, Dora Webster, Libbie Swan, Phoebe Buck Teal, Rev. Henry Orcutt, Dora Webster, Della Blodgett, Libbie Hummiston, George H. Welton, Annie Carter, Augusta Een, Ella Wilmot, Martha Maddy, H. H. Suhs and W. F. Owen.

#### FIRST CHEESE FACTORY

The first cheese factory was built by Mitchell & Smith in 1874 or 5, which ran until 1878 when it suspended operations mainly for the reason that our oak cheese made from milk of the wild cow could not compete in the markets with cheese made from good milk.

It is of record that the wages of teachers in Amherst Township increased from \$352 in 1868 to \$820 in 1885, and that during the same period only \$2,328 was expended on school buildings.

The little White School was built in 1885, Miss Carrie Guernsey being the first teacher therein.

#### VILLAGE ITEMS

"Of our village we can say but little during that period," concludes Mr. Smith. "It was identified with the Town and the public records

are mostly destroyed. It had a steady growth and if we have it right we had as business places in 1885, two hotels, seven stores, two drug stores, two physicians, two blacksmith shops, one livery barn, one saloon, harness shop, meat market, tailor shop, two church buildings, cheese factory, and a population in the village proper of about 500.

"The Cooper Shop was built in the spring of 1863, a little north of where Dwinell's livery barn now stands, by Julius Czeskleba. This building was burned down and Mr. Czeskleba rebuilt down near the present location of the Anderson shoe shop building, and was conducted by himself and his brother, T. W. Czeskleba, for a number of years.

#### AMHERST JOLTED

"The Morgan stage line and the Nelsons—A. M. and J. J.—coming here in 1867 gave an upward push to business. Then Morgan of Plover built a store here in 1878 which further added to the greatness of the village, and when the Wisconsin Central railroad came our cup was nearly full. In 1874, the G. B. & Lake Pipin road was built and by going past and crossing the Wisconsin Central at what is now the Junction was our first and only drawback or jolt which threatened the future of our village.

"The first corporation in the town was the Amherst Dramatic Club. While the club as an institution had been in existence for a number of years, not until 1876 was it incorporated under the laws of the state, with A. H. Guernsey, A. J. Smith and M. A. Fleming as incorporators. The whole town was proud of the club and its plays. While no stars were added to the dramatic world, its work was highly commendable. It painted the Methodist church twice, not red, but in the conventional white. The inside of the hall at times took on a lurid hue, but nevertheless the club was a very enjoyable affair and filled its place well.

"No great disaster occurred during my period. The Moyers hotel burned in 1869 or about that time. We dated events from the time of the floods taking out the Bancroft mill dam. The nearest the town ever came to a division was when the vote was taken to keep the hogs, sheep and cattle off the streets in 1880 or possibly later. In 1870, L. P. Harvey built the store so long occupied by our honored townsman, J. J. Nelson."

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE SCHOOLS

Former Superintendent of Schools Andrew P. Een devotes much of his paper depicting the period from 1885 to 1906 to the above mentioned topic.

"At the beginning of the year 1885," he writes, "the village of Amherst had a graded school of three departments. The higher and intermediate departments were conducted in the White Schoolhouse which stood on the present High School grounds, while the primary department was the school house built the previous fall on Laconia Street.

#### HIGH SCHOOL FOUNDED

"The schools continued as three departments and were taught in the buildings mentioned until 1891. At the annual school meeting held in July of the year named, it was decided to build a new school house and \$5,000 voted toward the same. Several adjourned meetings were held during the summer, at one of which plans drawn by I. M. Moss for the new schoolhouse were adopted, and at another such meeting George H. Worden, Charles Simons and Alfred Anderson were appointed as a building committee to assist the district board. The district board was instructed to receive bids for erecting the building up to the first of December. The contract was let to I. M. Moss and our five room brick High School building was erected by him the following spring at a cost of about \$6,000.

"At the annual school meeting held in July, 1891, the question of organizing as a High School was to be considered. Although not a resident of the district at that time I was, however, present by invitation as county superintendent of schools and addressed the meeting in favor of the High School proposition. Others also made remarks and the question was carried by a vote of 51 for, to only 6, against the High School. It was also voted to have an additional teacher, making the number four and when the school opened in the following September the higher department was duly organized as a three-year high school under the state high school law and below were the grammar, intermediate and primary departments. The schools continued as thus organized until 1902.

On August 10, 1897, a special school meeting was held for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting a four year course in the high school and a vote was taken on that question. The four-year course was defeated by a vote of 31 against, to 7 for, that proposition.

"On July 3, 1902, the district board, however, again took up this question and by a resolution passed by the board, adopted a four-year course.



## FIRST PRIMARY OPENED IN OLD VILLAGE HALL

"At the annual school meeting held four days later a resolution was adopted dividing the primary department and directing the district board to employ another teacher. This necessitated another school room. The village hall stood a few rods south of the high school; the district board was authorized to exchange with the village and secure the village hall in exchange for the school house on Laconia Street, which the school district still owned but which had not been used as a school house for some years. The exchange was made and the first primary was established in what had previously been the village hall. An assistant was also engaged for the high school, the adoption of the four-year course making this necessary, and therefore when the schools opened in September 1902, they were in charge of six teachers, as against four, the number that had been required for the eleven preceding years. During the four years that have passed since these last changes were made no more departments have been added and the number of teachers required has remained at six.

## PRINCIPALS OF THE VILLAGE SCHOOLS

"Herman H. Suhs was principal of the village schools at the beginning of the Period under discussion, namely, on January 1st, 1885; Mr. D. W. Keith presiding over the intermediate and Carrie Guernsey was teaching the primary department. Mr. Suhs was succeeded as principal the following summer by W. F. Owen, who remained here for two years and was followed by M. S. McKee who was principal of the schools from 1887 until 1891. Spencer Haven was employed as principal from 1891 until 1894 and was in turn followed by O. H. Day who held the position for two years. Mr. Day was succeeded by H. S. Perry who was employed as principal from 1896 until 1899. William L. Bullock followed Mr. Perry and held the position two years." David Newberry, Thomas Berto, C. W. Vandewalker, A. F. Elmegreen, Rial Cummings, Paul Schauen, Leslie Hanson and W. P. Morgan are of a later period.

Miss Carrie Guernsey and Mrs. D. W. Keith were the first teachers of the primary and intermediate departments of the Amherst schools, commencing in 1885, and Margaret Messer first taught in the grammar department, which was established in 1891. The first graduates from the High School were Edna Smith, Grace Van Skiver, Mary Bakke, Nellie Nelson and Hattie Moberg.

## FIRES

"During the last twenty-one years," says Mr. Een, "Amherst has experienced no boom, neither has it had any decline, and while its progress has not been rapid or great, yet it has been steady and substantial as has already been evidenced by the development of its schools. During this period two fires have occurred that might be worthy of mention. In the spring of 1887, the principal hotel, which had been built by the Eens twenty years before, but which was now owned by John A. Salscheider and which stood on the site of the present hotel, was burned and also another large building just to the north of it which was owned by Mrs. Gawthrop and conducted by her as a hotel. The next year Mr. Salscheider rebuilt the hotel, erecting the present brick structure.

## WHITE SCHOOLHOUSE BURNED

"In April, 1900, the White schoolhouse, which, after the new High School had been erected, had been moved down on Mill Street and was owned by the Temple of Honor, this society occupying the upper story while the lower story was used as an opera house, caught fire during the progress of a theatrical performance and was burned down together with several adjacent buildings.

## NEWSPAPER AND BANK ESTABLISHED

"In 1893 the Amherst Advocate was established by Harriet Moberg and has continued to prosper ever since.

"In September, 1892, the International Bank was opened and has enjoyed a prosperous career having had deposits reaching as high at one time as \$143,000. On March 9, 1899, it however experienced ill luck in being entered by burglars who blew open the safe and took from the same bonds and money to the amount of \$8,520. The burglars, four in number, were soon caught, tried and sent to prison, and the bank finally recovered \$4,700 of the stolen bonds and money.

"Milwaukee, Chicago and other cities have had much discussion over the problem of track elevation in order to avoid dangerous railroad crossings. In the summer of 1900 the railway track through Amherst was elevated without any trouble or discussion, though it was perhaps done not so much to give our village safe crossings as it was to make more moderate the steep incline of the railway grade between Amherst and Amherst Junction.

## VILLAGE AND PUBLIC WORKS

"In the spring of 1900 Amherst was duly incorporated as a village and the next year a system of waterworks for fire protection was built at a cost of about \$3,000, and a fire company was organized and equipped with hose carts and other apparatus for fighting fires. Directly after all this was accomplished, a fire broke out in the high school building; the new fire company was quickly on hand and soon had the fire extinguished. The remark was made by many at this time



RESIDENCE PART OF MAIN STREET, AMHERST

that the cost of the waterworks had perhaps been saved to the village in this one case.

"In 1905 Dwinell & Scheidel instituted a system of electric lights for the village, bringing the electricity over wires from their mill property two miles away where the electricity is generated by water power.

"In the fall of this same year the Amherst Opera House Company, a corporation, was formed and the opera house was built at a cost of about \$5,000. Since the time last mentioned nearly a mile of cement sidewalk has been laid in the village and quite a number of fine new residences of modern design have been built."

## PRESENT AMHERST AND ITS INSTITUTIONS

The facts collated from the foregoing narratives have brought the main lines of the development of the village and township to



within about a decade of the present, and the local history will be completed by considering the institutions of the place separately.

The first president of the Village Board when it was organized in 1900 was A. J. Smith, with C. Iverson as clerk. For a place of its size, Amherst has always maintained its schools at a high standard; the present attendance is about 200.

The public utilities of Amherst are in good working order. The water works system now comprises more than 3,000 feet of six-inch water mains. For fire purposes an extra supply can be drawn from Waupaca River. The pumping station is at the Jackson mill.

The fire department comprises a chief and twenty-two volunteer members, and among the apparatus is a substantial modern hook and ladder.

The citizens of Amherst have been enjoying the conveniences and advantages of electric service since 1901, when as a private enterprise, B. E. Dwinell built a plant to furnish light, heat and power to all those who desired them. F. C. Scheidel, his brother-in-law, afterward became interested in the project. In 1918 they sold out their interests and the business was incorporated as the Amherst Electric Service Company.

#### THE ADVOCATE

As noted, the Amherst Advocate was founded in 1893. Its first number was issued on the 22d of February, of that year, by Spencer Haven and Harriet B. Moberg, under the firm name of Haven & Moberg. Mr. Haven subsequently became attorney general of the state. He did not remain long in newspaper work, but Miss Moberg (now Mrs. C. S. Bumpus) conducted the Advocate for about a year. J. Leonard Moberg, her brother, present editor and proprietor, obtained sole control of it in 1902.

#### INTERNATIONAL BANK

The International Bank of Amherst was founded in the summer of 1892 by Emmons Burr and his father, Benjamin Burr, of Stevens Point, and A. M. Nelson, of Amherst. Mr. Nelson was most active locally and raised most of the stock for the enterprise. The original organization comprised the following: Benjamin Burr, president; A. M. Nelson, vice president; J. O. Foxen, cashier. Mr. Burr continued in the presidency until March, 1894, when he died and was succeeded by his son, Emmons, who remained at the head of the bank



THE VILLAGE HALL



OPERA HOUSE

until May of the following year. A. M. Nelson, who has been vice president, then became president and served until January, 1906. Since the latter date, George W. Fleming has been president of the International Bank. Mr. Fleming had succeeded Mr. Nelson as vice president, in May, 1895, and continued as such until he was advanced to the presidency. James J. Nelson then succeeded to the vice presidency. J. O. Foxen served as cashier from the organization of the bank until January, 1896, when Louis A. Pomeroy, the present incumbent, assumed that office. In the summer of 1918, the financial condition of the bank was indicated by the following items: Capital, \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$5,000; average deposits, \$350,000.

#### PROMOTIONAL AGENCIES

Besides the newspaper and the bank, and those identified with both institutions, two local agencies should be mentioned as elements in its progress. The Portage County Fair has its headquarters in Amherst, its exhibits of cattle and dairy stock are especially attractive and constitute real drawing cards. The Amherst Advancement Association corresponds in its objects and spirit to the chambers of commerce which have been organized in numerous cities and enterprising villages of the West. In democratic language, "anything good to boost Amherst" might be formulated as its motto. The encouragement of good roads is one of its especial aims.

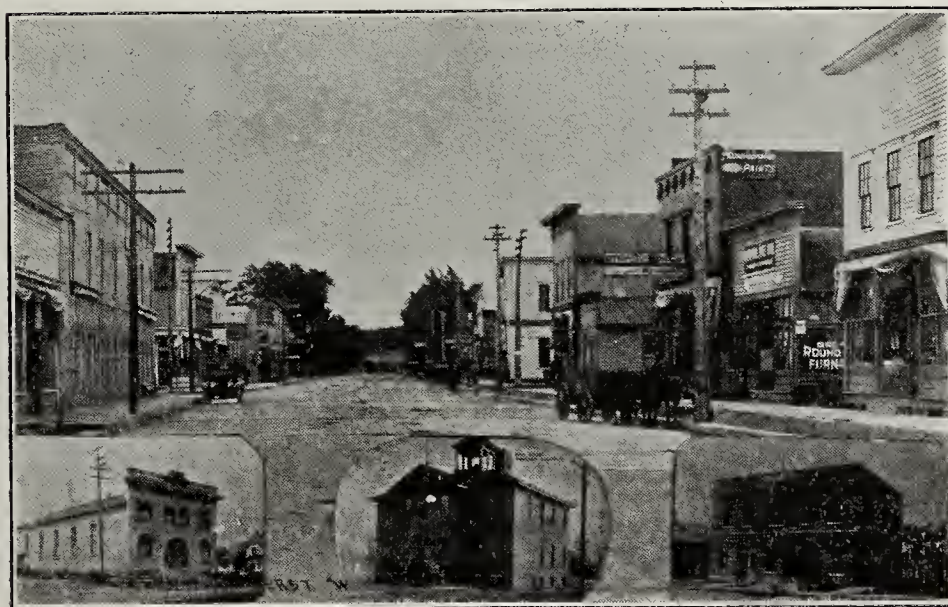
#### AMHERST IN 1881

In 1881 Amherst was thus described: "This village is on the Wisconsin Central Railroad fifteen miles below Stevens Point. The Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad forms a junction with the Wisconsin Central about a mile northwest of the village, at which point is Amherst Junction postoffice. It has 500 inhabitants and is in the midst of good farming lands. E. Webster is the postmaster. There are several churches—Methodist Episcopal, German and Norwegian Lutheran. The school has two departments. Mr. Bancroft runs a planing mill and the Iversons have a flouring mill. There are two blacksmith shops, one harness shop and one wagon shop, with a number of stores for general merchandise and other village accessories. The lawyer is A. J. Smith. The doctors are A. M. Guernsey and W. O. Kenyon. There are an Odd Fellows lodge and a Temple of Honor. It is an enterprising place, with good hotels and comfortable business places and dwellings."





STREET SCENE, EAST AMHERST



STREET SCENES IN AMHERST

## PRESENT TRADE

One of the strong points of Amherst as a trade center is illustrated by its five large potato warehouses. As stated, it is one of the leading shipping points in Wisconsin for that great American tuber, the Irish potato. Although its railroad facilities meet all shipping requirements, it is obviously important that the potato raisers in the district have the advantage of good roads in the hauling of their produce to market; which is one of the numerous reasons why Amherst is at the front in good-road propaganda.

The old Jackson mills, now operating as a feed plant, and the large creamery conducted by the Co-operative Stock Company, are institutions which are representative of Amherst's solid standing.

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS MATTERS

But the village is a social place, as well as one devoted to the substantial interests of life. Since 1913 it has supported a concert band and its opera house, conducted by a stock company, is a creditable amusement house and public meeting place.

As to the churches, the Lutherans have organizations, which are strong and growing, and the Methodists, Episcopalians, Christian Scientists and Catholics also have representative societies. Amherst is not a leading lodge town, the Modern Woodmen of America representing the strongest organization of a secret and a benevolent nature.

Recurring to general statements, it may be said that Amherst is well worthy to be put forward as a typical Wisconsin village populated by industrious and intelligent people, whose activities are based upon the products of the soil and are substantially sustained by rural agencies.

## ALMOND AND ITS INSTITUTIONS

Almond is a little rural village on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, in the southern part of Portage County, and has a population of about five hundred people. It is surrounded by a very productive district, and is naturally a leading shipping point. As Almond is in the great potato belt of Northern Wisconsin, the bulk of its trade is devoted to the handling of the product indicated. There are eight potato warehouses within the village limits, and the average season's shipments amount to 1,000 carloads. In the immediate neighborhood are also two creameries and two cheese factories, all of which add to the trade importance of the place.



EARLY ALMOND



As a community, Almond may be considered a railroad town. \* It was originally platted on land owned by D. E., F. J. and C. N. Frost (subsequently of Stevens Point), and F. S. Roberts, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The village is incorporated, and is supplied with good light and water, and adequate fire protection. The electric light is furnished by a private company, and the volunteer fire department has a chemical engine as the main feature of its equipment.

The Portage County Press, which is the local newspaper, was founded in 1901, its first number having been issued August 7th of



SCENE ON LAKE EMILY, AMHERST JUNCTION

that year by Winfield Smart. The successive proprietors were Lillian J. Phillips, Irvin Nash, David Thompson and Ernest E. Ingle.

The Portage County Bank, the chief medium for handling the considerable trade of Almond, was organized in 1901, with Orestes A. Crowell as president and C. E. Webster as cashier. There has been no change in the presidency; the cashier now in service is W. A. Webster. In the summer of 1918 the financial status of the bank was indicated by the published statement that its capital was \$10,000, surplus and undivided profits, \$6,000, and average deposits, \$250,000.

Almond claims a number of churches and societies. Of the religious organizations the following may be mentioned, as having settled pastors: English Methodist, Rev. R. J. Bailey; Baptist, Rev. H. H. Savage; German Methodist Episcopal, Rev. J. J. Moor; German Lutheran, Rev. A. F. Breihan. The Catholics and Seventh Day

Adventists also have organizations which are served by non-resident ministers. The Masons, Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America have lodges of some strength.

### ROSHOLT

Rosholt is a small incorporated village of less than 400 inhabitants in the far northeastern part of the county, away from railroad communication, but in the midst of the rich agricultural sections of Alban Township. Electric light, generated by the water power of the place,



MAIN STREET, ROSHOLT

is furnished by private parties. Both grist and a planing mill are in operation. The Rosholt family, as would seem fitting, largely controls the business and trade of the village. John G. Rosholt is president of the Rosholt State Bank and proprietor of the planing mill; Jens Rosholt, vice president; Carl Rosholt, cashier. The bank was organized in 1904 and its management has remained unchanged. Its capital is \$25,000 and surplus \$5,000.

The church goers of Rosholt are divided between the Catholic Church and the Lutheran churches. The former is known as St. Albert's Church, with Rev. A. F. Nowak as pastor, and the Lutheran congregations are served by Rev. Carl Hoel, of Concordia, and Rev. N. F. Thiele, of Alban.

## NELSONVILLE

Nelsonville, two miles north of Amherst Junction, is an old mill town with an up-to-date air and a neat appearance. It was incorporated in 1902. The founder of the place, Jerome Nelson, purchased the site of the little village from the United States Government in 1854 and in the following year commenced the erection of a small grist mill. With the passing of the years the enterprise developed into a large and profitable concern, which in May, 1918, was taken over by the Jackson Milling Company. The new management at once made various im-



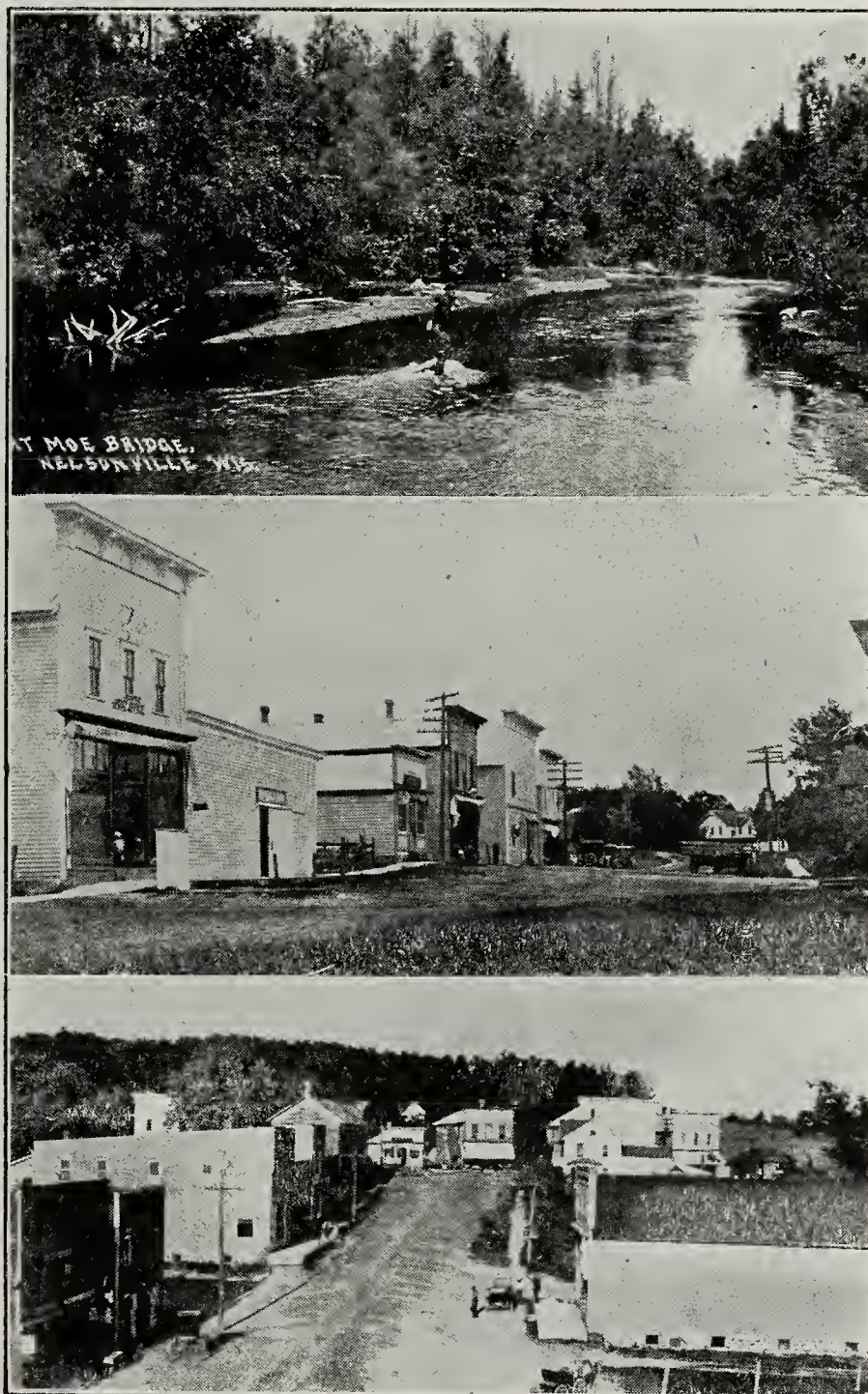
STREET SCENE, NELSONVILLE

provements to bring the plant strictly up to the modern standard of a flour mill.

The plant operated by the Nelsonville Creamery and Cheese Association was originally established in 1896, and many thousands of dollars are paid out to the farmers and dairymen of the neighborhood annually. E. Leppen was the president of the association in the summer of 1918, and O. S. Swensen, secretary.

The State Bank of Nelsonville was opened for business in January, 1903, with Hans Johnson as president, Theodore H. Johnson as vice president, and L. H. Johnson as cashier. The first named died June 24, 1916, and Theodore H. Johnson became president. The cashier-





AT MOE BRIDGE,  
NELSONVILLE, WIS.

AT AND NEAR NELSONVILLE

ship is still held by L. H. Johnson. The capital of the bank is \$10,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,700; average deposits, \$115,000.

The church of the village is the Norwegian Lutheran, of which the pastor is Rev. Fin Magelson.

#### AMHERST JUNCTION

As Amherst Junction is at the crossing of the Soo and Green Bay & Western lines, it has advantages as a shipping point, of which produce raisers have not been slow to avail themselves. It has half a dozen potato warehouses and ships some 300 carloads of the Irish product during the season. There is also a grain warehouse at Amherst Junction and other evidences of thrift natural to a rural community backed by a productive country. A good school and a substantial (Security) bank are noted as among the necessities which the people of Amherst Junction have provided.

#### PLOVER AND ITS MEMORIES

Plover, three miles south of Stevens Point, the old county seat of Portage County, is now a collection of old buildings; simply an ex-village without exterior evidences of aspiration, quite resigned to neglect and threatened oblivion. Moses M. Strong laid out the original town in 1846 and, like all else which he attempted, did the work well. It is said in the summer of 1857, before the oncome of the panic, not a house could be rented.

The first records of the Town of Plover begin in 1850. The supervisors elected were: John H. Bachelor, Jacob L. Myers and H. H. Young. George W. Cate was assessor; Caleb D. Ogden, superintendent of schools; Jonathan Wyatt, clerk and justice of the peace; Marquis Beach, constable; William Dunton, treasurer. The town hall was built in 1867, the year when the county seat left the place.

Even in the early '80s Plover was quite a flourishing town. It took most pride in its sorghum factory. It was started by S. D. Clark in 1880, and about 3,000 gallons were made in the season of the following year. As Clark's was the pioneer mill for a large district, the farmers brought in their cane from points as far as fifteen miles away. What was known as the Minnesota early amber was the variety mostly planted and the yield varied from 75 to 200 gallons per acre. The farmers realized, on an average, about \$37 an acre for their crops, the sirup retailing for fifty cents per gallon. Besides the sorghum factory, there were a dozen or more stores and two or three



hotels. The Empire House, first opened in 1856, was the leading hostelry, its proprietors having been Joseph Bettis, George Hibbard, O. H. Lamereaux, George Wilmot, T. F. Cooley and others.

The bulk of the outside business was transacted through the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad. The average monthly movement at the time mentioned (about 1881) amounted to about 1,300,000 pounds, of which more than 1,250,000 represented shipments.

There were two churches in Plover. The Methodists were first in the field and occupied a house of worship erected in 1861; their society was organized years before. The Presbyterians had organized in 1856 and worshipped in a church which they had built in 1862. The legal profession at Plover had dwindled to W. R. Alban and O. H. Lamereaux.

The Masons had long been organized. Plover Lodge No. 76, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted in 1855, its charter members having been Luther Hanchett, W. D. McIndoe and D. S. Sanders. The Masonic hall was burned in 1871.

#### SUBURBS OF THE OLD COUNTY SEAT

At quite an early day there was a little settlement on the Little Plover River near the Wisconsin about a mile northwest of the county seat. The first grist mill northwest of the Fox River was erected at that locality by the Mitchell Brothers in 1850. Later J. C. Harvey operated a flour and feed mill, and a number of shops and stores grouped themselves around the mills. The place was platted as Springville.

On the south shores of a pond formed by an expansion of the Big Plover River, about a mile from where it enters the Wisconsin and the same distance east of Conant Rapids, was the settlement of Big Plover, afterward known as McDillville. McDill's saw-mill and Potter's planing mill, with a big log boom owned by George Mitchell, formed the industrial bases for McDillville, which had also a school-house, a store, a hotel and several fine residences.

#### JUNCTION

Junction, at the crossing of the Soo and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line in the northwestern part of Portage County, has been an incorporated village since June, 1912, and has a population of about 250. Being a convenient shipping point in the potato belt—and virtually the whole of Portage County is in that zone—four warehouses



have been provided for that product, and for nearly ten years the Junction has had a good bank for the accommodation of shippers and business men generally. The Junction State Bank, which was established in 1909, has the following officers: H. G. Grashorn, president; S. J. Sebor, cashier. There is one church in the place, St. Michael's Polish Roman Catholic, of which Rev. A. Foryshal is pastor. It was built in the fall of 1917 at a cost of \$22,000. As to societies—the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Beavers and Modern Woodmen of America are supported with more or less success.

#### RAILROAD STATIONS AND RURAL CENTERS

Custer and Stockton are stations on the Soo line, in Stockton Township, situated in a productive district, chiefly given over to the raising of potatoes and the conduct of dairy interests. Custer has a cheese factory and a saw-mill, as well as four potato warehouses. They both have good schools. The Roman Catholic Church at Custer is under the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Bartleme.

Arnott, a station on the Green Bay & Western, is in the southern part of Stockton Township, and a farmers' shipping point which has a considerable district tributary to it.

A few miles further south, but denied the advantages of railroad transportation, are such rural centers as Scandinavia, Coddington, Buena Vista and Iola.

Bancroft is about six miles northwest of Almond, in Pine Grove Township. It is on the Soo line, half a mile from the Northwestern, and is one of the best shipping points in the southern part of the county.

Polonia, a few miles northeast of Stevens Point, is the flourishing settlement of Poles which represents the trading center of the remarkably prosperous agricultural community, the history of which has already been given.

#### POSTOFFICES IN PORTAGE COUNTY

In the summer of 1918 the postoffices, with the postmasters, in Portage County were as follows: Almond, Frank E. Poll; Amherst, John Een; Amherst Junction, Lewis J. Nelson, Jr.; Arnott, C. Breitenstein; Bancroft, Ralph Waterman; Coddington, Lewis A. Keyser; Custer, Edward J. Ryan; Junction, Nick M. Lepinski; Nelsonville, Almar J. Loberg; Plover, A. E. Dunevan; Polonia, Katarzyna Nornberg; Rosholt, L. L. Jensen; Stevens Point, Alexander Krembs; Stockton, A. W. Breitenstein.

## CHAPTER XVI

### SOME PIONEER AND LEADING CITIZENS

THE STROPE FAMILY—THE HARRIS AND NELSON FAMILIES—THE PORTERS OF BUENA VISTA AND PLOVER TOWNSHIPS—THE PLOVER TOWNSHIP WARNERS—THE TOWNES AND FAIRBANKS OF BELMONT—ROBERT MAINE OF STEVENS POINT—THE OESTERLES OF SHARON TOWNSHIP—THE BLISS FAMILY—JOHN WILSON GARDINER—MRS. OWEN CLARK—THE PLOVER WORZALLAS—PIONEER MERCHANT OF THE POINT—W. W. MITCHELL, MANUFACTURER, STEVENS POINT—THE LEONARDS OF STOCKTON TOWNSHIP—THE GATES FAMILY, BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP—THE HYERS, PROMINENT WISCONSIN FAMILY.

Portage County is rich in settlers who have faithfully contributed to the high standard of its citizenship and its character for morality and substantial achievement. Some of them have already been mentioned in the course of this narrative, and justice is herewith done to others who have been omitted from the text, simply because space has been necessarily limited.

#### THE STROPE FAMILY

The grandfather of Judge Miner Strobe, John by name, was born in Holland, and, with his brother, Sylvester, emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. He became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his wife was captured by the Indians, being held by them as a prisoner for more than three years and then returned to her husband. Isaac Strobe, the father of the Judge, was born in the Keystone State during 1773; and Miner Strobe, as stated in his biography, was a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather was George Washington Gardner, who is said to have been the first American child to be named after the immortal savior of his country. Naturally, he inspired patriotism with each baby breath and at the outbreak of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he had acquired such military training that he acted as drum major of an American corps.

John W. Strobe, the son of Judge Miner Strobe, was born in Chautauqua County, New York, in 1850, and was a little more than two months old when the family located at Plover, the county seat. He was educated in the local and neighborhood schools and studied law for a time, but abandoned that field in favor of mechanical pursuits, which included work, for a number of years, as a carpenter and a millwright. Later, he was a postal clerk for some time, and was a justice of the peace both while residing in Plover, and after 1888, when he moved to Stevens Point. Mr. Strobe also has served for a term as city assessor at the Point, and is among its best known citizens, both on his own merits and as the son of his able and popular father, the Judge. There is no citizen better known in connection with the historical matters of Portage County than John W. Strobe and his wife, and he has been for years closely identified with the Old Settlers' Club, both as its president, its secretary and one of its most faithful members.

#### THE HARRIS AND NELSON FAMILIES

Mr. Strobe's first wife, previous to her marriage in 1871, was Miss Ada M. Alban, daughter of William R. Alban and niece of Colonel James S. Alban, the gallant and leading figure of the Civil war in the contributions of bravery and ability made by Portage County. Her mother was Rachael Harris, a cousin of the widely known bishop of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Ada A. Strobe died in February, 1881.

The Mrs. Strobe, who has been so well known for years in Stevens Point, is a native of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. Her father, Dr. Horatio Nelson, is said to have been the first man from Wisconsin to enlist in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. He was a skillful surgeon, was finally appointed medical director of an army corps, and was killed by a sharpshooter at the battle of Chalk Bluff, Missouri. As many of Mrs. Strobe's ancestors, on both the maternal and paternal sides, were Revolutionary patriots, she has been enthusiastic and prominent in the affairs of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the time of its formation.

#### THE PORTERS OF BUENA VISTA AND PLOVER TOWNSHIPS

The Porters, both independently and by marriage, represent a substantial pioneer element of Buena Vista and Plover townships. Lyman Alvin Porter, a New Yorker, came to Dane County, Wisconsin, with his Rhode Island wife, in 1846. In 1850 the family located in Buena



Vista Township, where Lyman A. pre-empted a large tract of land. Later, he patented 300 acres in that township and a like amount in Plover; but he made the Buena Vista farm his homestead, and there he and his wife passed their last years. Mr. Porter died in 1891. Their descendants of several generations are in various parts of the county, mostly in its southern and central sections. John Porter, the sixth in order of birth, is a native of Plover Township, received a primary education in its district schools and for twenty-five years worked in the pineries of Northern Wisconsin. In 1871 he bought forty acres in Plover Township, which became the nucleus of a well improved and productive farm and an attractive homestead of 220 acres. He is a general farmer, as well as a stock raiser. He has held numerous township offices, and has always conducted such affairs with good judgment. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Porter, of whom one died in infancy, and the other, Alvin Lyman Porter, at his own death, in 1915, when forty years of age, left a widow and five sons. Mrs. Porter's grandfather was Rev. Horace A. Warner, whose wife died in New York before he came West to Stevens Point in 1854. His missionary work and preaching took him also to Wausau and other points in the northern pineries. In 1859 he returned to New York, but his longing for the country and the people of that region brought him again to Portage County, and he preached in Northern Wisconsin for many years thereafter. His death occurred at the home of his son, Alvin Warner, in Plover Township, during June, 1880.

#### THE PLOVER TOWNSHIP WARNERS

The Warners came to Plover Township in 1858, hailing from New York. Alvin Warner and his wife (nee Goodale) both died in the township named, the latter in 1896 and Mr. Warner in 1904.

#### THE TOWNES AND FAIRBANKS OF BELMONT

The Townes and Fairbanks of Belmont Township, southeastern Portage County, are among the old and well known families of that locality. The former were of Maine origin, Howard Towne having been born in Augusta, then a portion of Massachusetts, in 1801; his wife (nee Sarah Foster) was a native of New Brunswick. They were married in 1825 and afterward moved to Aroostook County, Maine. For a short time in 1855 the family resided in Waupaca County, and in November of that year located on the farm in section 35, in the extreme southeastern part of Belmont Township, which is

now the homestead of A. Oscar Towne, then seven years of age. The father, Howard Towne, built a shanty, 14 by 22 feet, which sheltered the family the first winter and several seasons thereafter. Gradually he erected farm buildings, set out fruit and ornamental trees, and otherwise improved the place; but the really up-to-date improvements were reserved for the son to make after his father's death in 1893. He had served as supervisor, justice of the peace and in other offices, and when Towne was platted on his land and a postoffice established there he was appointed postmaster. Mrs. Towne had died in 1890. A. Oscar Towne, the son, resides on the old homestead of 152 acres, in section 35; is a general farmer and a raiser of Holstein cattle and, like his father, has been called to serve his township in various public capacities.

Cyrus Fairbanks located in Almond Township in the early '50s and in 1855 moved to Belmont Township, where one of his daughters, Sarah M., was born the same year. She became the wife of A. Oscar Towne. Her father died in Belmont Township during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Towne have become the parents of four children.

#### ROBERT MAINE OF STEVENS POINT

Robert Maine is one of the well known pioneers of Stevens Point, having resided in that city since April, 1856, or a period of more than sixty-two years. He was in his twenty-first year when he arrived from Jordan, New York, having been born in England on the 31st of October, 1836. At first he worked at his trade as a mason and bricklayer, the mills at Plover and Conant Rapids presenting specimens of his handiwork of those days. Like other stalwart and enterprising young men of those times, he added to his activities and earnings by cutting logs in the busy season; but in 1860 he migrated to southern Wisconsin, and in 1863 married Mrs. Josephine Parker, who died in 1873. Not long afterward he returned to the pineries, and, with the exception of about a year, when he resided in Cottage Grove, Dane County, he was engaged in some branch of the lumber business. Soon after his marriage he was employed for some time in a lumber camp just northeast of Stevens Point, afterward having charge of the business for about three years. Later, he bought a third interest in the company and eventually owned it as a whole. As the inroads on the pine lands progressed, it became more and more difficult to obtain supplies of timber for the manufacture of lumber, and in 1893 Mr. Maine moved to Stevens Point, since which time he has been retired from business. He has been prominent in the public affairs of Hull Township and of

the county, and represented that section in the Board of Commissioners when the present supervisors' form of government was adopted. He has also served as an alderman and as the controller of the City of Stevens Point. In 1873 Mr. Maine married Miss Lucia M. Harris, of Dane County. They have had four daughters, three of whom are married; the last-born died in infancy.

#### THE OESTERLES OF SHARON TOWNSHIP

The Oesterles are old and prominent settlers of Sharon Township and among the large land owners of the county. Joseph, the founder of the family, was a native of Germany, who settled in Milwaukee during the revolutionary times and migrations of 1848-49. Four years later he was putting up a log shanty in Sharon Township, as an "improvement" on his "eighty," and before his death in 1897 had collected various tracts of land which aggregated one thousand acres. He was also treasurer and chairman of the township board for many years. Of his three children August was the only one to be born in the United States (Sharon Township); and he alone reached mature years. He has inherited some of his landed possessions, and purchased other property as a result of his thrift and foresight, and, like his father, is known as a successful farmer and a good useful citizen. He owns 340 acres of land in one body and makes a specialty of raising graded Holsteins.

#### THE BLISS FAMILY

The Bliss family represents a fine type of the pioneer New England element which did so much to stamp the village and the city with a goodly brand of culture even before the Normal School placed its finishing touches upon it. N. T. Bliss was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1809, and in 1847 came with his parents to Portage County. In the following year he married Mrs. Maudana Hale, who had come to Stevens Point by way of Madison and Belvidere and opened one of the first schools at the Point. Like many of the first Yankees who came to Northern Wisconsin the young Vermont man had a good trade—that of a carpenter—and he found plenty to do in the booming lumber town. He built the Bruce Hotel and erected other structures; was Stevens Point's first justice of the peace; was elected to the County Board and served for many years; engaged in mercantile matters, and was, in every way, a dependable and leading citizen. He died in 1876.

Of the nine children in the Bliss family, the first-born is still living,



and, although in her seventieth year, remarkably vigorous mentally and physically. Mrs. Geraldine Bliss-Clark is one of the most widely known women in Stevens Point, a leader in literary and cultural movements of every nature. She claims to have been the first girl born in Stevens Point, was educated in its schools and taught for eight years. In 1877 she married John P. Clark, who had come from Minneapolis to take charge of his brother's saw-mill office. That brother, Owen Clark, was mayor of Stevens Point for three terms. Afterward John P. Clark opened a grocery and after his death in 1887 showed her Yankee thrift and good sense by successfully conducting it for a number of years. There were five children in the Bliss-Clark family.

#### JOHN WILSON GARDINER

Owen Clark, several times mayor of Stevens Point, was married in November, 1867, to Miss Anna E. Gardner, a Canadian lady of French and German ancestry. Her father was John Wilson Gardiner. When she was about twenty-four years of age her parents moved from Canada to Rock County, Wisconsin, and several years afterward to Portage County. The family settled in Stevens Point in 1850, and Mr. Gardiner built a home at what is now the William F. Parker place. It was one of the first frame buildings in town. Mr. Gardiner also invested in pine lands in Marathon County, his logs being sawed at the George Goodhue mills on the Little Eau Pleine. He was killed on the first raft which reached Stevens Point from that locality, on the 27th of June, 1855.

#### MRS. OWEN CLARK

Mr. and Mrs. Clark became the parents of five children, and for nearly fifty years the family home was at the corner of Mill and Water streets. Mrs. Clark, who still survives her husband, is one of the most widely known and beloved of the pioneers of Stevens Point. A portion of her early education was obtained in the old White School of Amherst, she taught for seven years, and later took a course of medicine in Chicago. Subsequently she also traveled through some of the Northwestern states for a medical company, but retired from active work in 1909. For many years she has been identified with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Stevens Point, and has in many other ways contributed to the uplift of the community in which she has so long resided. She is one of the few residents of Stevens Point who can remember the time when its present

site was mostly covered with woods; when George Stevens, from whom the place was named used to stop at the rough lumber camp with his teams; when, as a child, she carried goods to an old Indian named Wabikanish who was usually to be found on what is now Water Street, and when the old Phelps House was such a popular hanging-out place, for the good reason that it was the only hotel at the Point. These, and other old-time matters can be recalled to but few residents of Stevens Point. As to the family connections of Mrs. Clark, it may be added that her paternal grandmother was a sister of James Wilson, of Cherry Valley, New York, from whose ancestry President Wilson traces his descent.

#### THE PLOVER WORZALLAS

The Worzallas are numerous and usually to the fore wherever they settle in the county—whether in Stevens Point, or in Carson and Plover townships. One of the good farms held by various members of the family is that owned by Casimir Worzalla, son of Michael, in the Town of Plover. The former was born in Stevens Point. He has been prominent in township affairs, having served as a member of the Board and (for more than twenty-one years) as school clerk.

#### PIONEER MERCHANT OF THE POINT

Nathan Blake was one of the early millers and manufacturers of Stevens Point. He was born in Canada and, after working at his trade as a paper maker in the Dominion and Vermont, settled at what is now Mosinee, Marathon County, in 1856. From New York he journeyed by lake to Sheboygan, thence to Stevens Point, whence he took a river boat to Mosinee. In the spring of 1871 he settled in Stevens Point, bought a store on the Public Square and remained there in business until 1882. Early in the following year, he and his wife went to California, and did not return to Stevens Point until the fall of 1886. He died in 1891 and his wife passed away in 1908. Their only daughter married W. W. Mitchell, with whom he was in partnership, under the style of Blake & Mitchell, the latter operating the flour mill and Mr. Blake the company store.

#### W. W. MITCHELL, MANUFACTURER, STEVENS POINT

W. W. Mitchell erected the flour mill, which he afterward operated in partnership with Nathan Blake. Later the saw and planing mill

were added to the plant. Mr. Mitchell is a native of France and when a child settled with his parents in Waupaca County. His father, Peter Mitchell, was a miller in France and in Wisconsin. He built the first flour mill in Waupaca and is said to have given every woman in town enough flour for one baking, provided she would come after it; and few housewives passed this opportunity for lack of such small enterprise. The son mastered the trade of a miller, under his good father's guidance, and afterward went to Mosinee, where he met Clara Blake and married her. That was in 1867 and, although the young man was then only twenty-two, he was a wounded soldier of the Civil war, having served in the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He received his injury at the second battle of Bull Run. Mr. Mitchell, since the death of Mr. Blake in 1891, has been the main agency in the development of the combined manufactory of flour and lumber, of which he remains the head. His wife, who was in her twenty-first year when he married her, is active in all the higher movements of Stevens Point. They celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding on the 27th of October, 1917.

#### THE LEONARDS OF STOCKTON TOWNSHIP

The Leonards are among the earliest settlers in Stockton Township and in the neighborhood of the station by that name. William Leonard and his wife came from Ireland to New York in 1843, the husband working on the Erie canal locks, and following other lines of manual labor in Pennsylvania, and at Watertown and Berlin, Wisconsin, for a period of seven or eight years. In 1851 he settled near the present railroad station of Stockton, taking up a claim of a quarter of a section. That tract he improved and transformed into a valuable and most comfortable homestead, and resided thereon for a period of fifty years. Additions were made to the original Leonard farm, so that at the time of his death he was one of the large landowners and successful farmers of Portage County.

Mr. and Mrs. William Leonard were the parents of five children, born after the family came to the United States. Two of the sons of their first-born, Mary, are Catholic priests having charge of large churches in Oshkosh and Neenah, respectively. Joseph E. became the owner of the old homestead near Stockton. He has been twice married, and for some time has been engaged in the real estate business at Stevens Point. He owns several houses in the city, as well as quite a tract of land in Stockton.



## THE GATES FAMILY, BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP

Alfred S. Gates, a dairyman of Stevens Point, is a Civil war veteran, serving during that period in a New York company of engineers, and is one of the early settlers and builders of Buena Vista Township. Both he and his parents were born in the Empire state, and he came with them to Stockton Township when he was in his fourteenth year. Soon afterward he bought a quarter section in Buena Vista Township, and there both parents died, the father, Serano, in 1899. The son, Alfred S., attended school at Plover, taught at the time by James O. Raymond, afterward a leading lawyer. He afterward attended the Buena Vista schools, and for many years after he reached manhood followed his trade and business, as a carpenter, general mechanic contractor. Along these lines, he built the first creamery in Portage County. He also actively engaged in logging for a number of years. He finally came into possession of the old homestead in Buena Vista Township, but sold it in 1900, and bought a tract of land within the corporation limits of Stevens Point. Mr. Gates' father was quite prominent in the Buena Vista Township affairs, having held the offices both of justice of the peace and supervisor for a number of years.

## THE HYERS, PROMINENT WISCONSIN FAMILY

Professor Frank S. Hyer, of the State Normal School, comes of an old New York family, several members of whom came to Wisconsin at an early day. His uncle, George Hyer, settled in Milwaukee in 1836; later carried the first mail west of the Cream City; farmed for a time and became quite widely known in southeastern Wisconsin as a newspaper man. Although undoubtedly able, he seems to have been of rather an uneasy temperament and is said to have established some fifteen newspapers during his rather active political career. George Hyer was a member of the constitutional convention of 1846 and subsequently served both in the assembly and the state senate. He died at Oshkosh in 1872.

Professor Hyer's father, Oliver P., settled in Jefferson County in 1847, and there he married and his three sons were born. The father was a leading Democrat and attended numerous conventions of that party.

After graduating from the high school at Fort Atkinson and Lake Mills, Frank S. Hyer commenced to teach at seventeen years of age, and in 1896 completed a course at the Milwaukee Normal School.

Subsequently he obtained the degree of A. B. from Ripon College, took post-graduate work at the University of Wisconsin; was principal of a Sheboygan ward school, assistant in the Green Bay High School, superintendent of schools of Jefferson County and Rhinelander and principal of the County Training School for Teachers at Manitowoc. In 1904 he came to Stevens Point to assume control of the department of pedagogy of the State Normal School, and for the past eight years has been principal of the Training School. For the past twenty-five years Professor Hyer has been continuously engaged in institute work. His elder son, Frank Hyer, had taken courses at the State Normal School and Ripon College, when he was called into the military service as second lieutenant of a machine gun battalion of the 128th Regiment, being considered as among the most promising of the younger officers when peace was declared in November, 1918.

## THE STATE, MOTHER OF THE COUNTY

It is impossible for any intelligent man or woman to understand the significance of the history and activities of a county without having a clear idea of the general record and functions of the state. There is no way by which the intimate relations of the commonwealth to the county may be more forcibly indicated than to present certain fundamental facts and legislation relative to the executive, legislative and judicial functions of the State of Wisconsin. In order to do this completely and conclusively, it is also necessary, in some instances, to enter the domain of the general Government and trace the relationship of certain of its departments to the political bodies of the state and county. The writer is convinced that such a plan not only adds interest to the writing and reading of county history, but adds dignity to the subject. The grand, inclusive fact is, of course, the state constitution. By an examination of the material presented, light will also be thrown upon the county's relative standing in population, area and other features with the other counties of the state; it will be readily ascertained how the county should be classified with reference to the various political and judicial divisions into which the commonwealth is divided, and a clear understanding will be obtained of what the state has done in promulgating legislation vitally affecting the county in matters of education, public sanitation and the wise and humane regulation of industrial conditions.

The reader of this county history will be also enabled to visit the beautiful and magnificent Capitol at Madison, through the printed page, or, if he has already had that pleasure, to renew his acquaintance with it, and verify and fix his previous impressions. Elsewhere, he may also compare the voting qualifications of the citizen of his state and county with those which have been fixed by other states, and determine for himself the advanced position which Wisconsin has assumed in franchise matters.

Finally, with the World war ended, the reader of the Portage County history may compare the statistics of the conflicts in which the United States has engaged with an estimate of what the awful convulsion of 1917-18 has brought forth, and realize what an unexampled event in history has just closed.



## CHAPTER XVII

### CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

[The text of the State Constitution given below follows the original certified copy on file in the Department of State, except those portions that have been amended. The use of capital letters and punctuation marks conforms with the original.]

#### PREAMBLE

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom; in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare; do establish this Constitution.

#### ARTICLE I

##### DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Section 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Section 2. There should be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Section 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions, or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury, that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Section 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Section 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Section 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

[Section 8, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1870.]

Section 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or the presumption great and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Section 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws, for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Section 10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Section 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Section 12. No bill of attainder, ex-post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture of estate.

Section 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Section 14. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited; leases and grants of agricultural land, for a longer term than fifteen years, in which rent, or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Section 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law, between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment, or descent of property.

Section 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of, or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Section 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life, shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure, or sale for the payment of any debt, or liability hereafter contracted.

Section 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of his own conscience, shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments, or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious, or theological seminaries.

Section 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law, or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Section 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Section 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Section 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

## ARTICLE II

### BOUNDARIES

Section 1. It is hereby ordained and declared, that the State of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the



act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of the State of Illinois—that is to say; at a point in the center of Lake Michigan, where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menomonie river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cramm; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "an act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved April 18th, 1818. [Provided, however, that the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be, and hereby is proposed to the Congress of the United States as the preference of the State of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the Congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the State of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.]<sup>1</sup>

Section 2. The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable

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<sup>1</sup> The proposal contained in the bracket was rejected by the Act of May 29, 1848, admitting the state.

without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona-fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land, the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this Constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice, or affect the right of the State of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land, granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

### ARTICLE III

#### SUFFRAGE

[Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882, and November 3, 1908.]

Section 1. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote, such time as may be prescribed by the Legislature not exceeding thirty days shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election.

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A. D. 1912.
3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; provided that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities

and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

Section 2. No person under guardianship, non-compos mentis, or insane, shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason, or felony, be qualified to vote at any election, unless restored to civil rights.

Section 3. All votes shall be given by ballot, except for such township officers as may by law be directed, or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Section 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State, by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State.

Section 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State, in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Section 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make, or become directly, or indirectly interested, in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election.

#### ARTICLE IV

##### LEGISLATIVE

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly.

Section 2. The number of the members of the Assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred. The Senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the Assembly.

[Section 3, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1910.]

Section 3. At their first session after each enumeration, made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the Senate and Assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States Army and Navy.

[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1881.]

Section 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of



November, after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

[Section 5, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1881.]

Section 5. That senators, shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen, and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate district shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

Section 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, who shall not have resided one year within the State, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Section 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Section 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause

Section 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the Senate shall choose a temporary president, when the Lieutenant-Governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as Governor.

Section 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

[Section 11, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1881.]

Section 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the Governor, in special session, and when

so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

Section 12. No member of the Legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Section 13. No person being a member of congress or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature, and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Section 14. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the Legislature.

Section 15. Members of the Legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the Legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Section 16. No member of the Legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Section 17. The style of the laws of the State shall be "The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Section 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the Legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Section 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Section 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

[Section 21, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 8, 1811.]

Section 21. Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the Legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either

directly or indirectly, except for mileage to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other perquisite except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the Legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member.

Section 22. The Legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State, such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Section 23. The Legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Section 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Section 25. The Legislature shall provide by law, that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the Legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the Legislature, or other state officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Section 26. The Legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased, or diminished during his term of office.

Section 27. The Legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts, suits may be brought against the State.

Section 28. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath, or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Section 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the State, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 30. In all elections to be made by the Legislature, the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.



[Sections 31 and 32, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1871, and amendment to section 31, adopted November 8, 1892.]

Section 31. The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

Section 32. The Legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operations throughout the state.

## ARTICLE V

### EXECUTIVE

Section 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

Section 2. No person except a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the State, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor.

Section 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, the two houses of the Legislature, at its next annual session, shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes, for Governor, or Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor. The returns of election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Section 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Military and Naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the State. He shall communicate to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the state; and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

[Section 5, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 2, 1869.]

Section 5. The Governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties.

Section 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Section 7. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor, for the residue of the term, or until the Governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-chief of the military force of the state.

Section 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental, or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor, until the vacancy shall be filled, or the disability shall cease.

[Section 9, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 2, 1869.]

Section 9. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive, during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

[Section 10, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 3, 1908.]

Section 10. Every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

## ARTICLE VI

### ADMINISTRATIVE

Section 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing the members of the Legislature, a Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

Section 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the Legislature. He shall be ex-officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.



He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Section 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

Section 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

## ARTICLE VII

### JUDICIARY

Section 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the Senate. The House of Representatives shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this State, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Section 2. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of

law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The Legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts, shall not exceed, in their respective municipalities, that of circuit courts, in their respective circuits, as prescribed in this constitution: And that the Legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts, as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit court.

Section 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be co-extensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas-corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari; and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

[Section 4, as amended by a vote of the people at an election held April 7, 1903.]

Section 4. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice.

Section 5. The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of

La Pointe to the county of St. Croix for judicial purposes until otherwise provided by the Legislature.

Section 6. The Legislature may alter the limits, or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this Constitution and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

[Section 7, as amended by a vote of the people at an election held April 6, 1897.]

Section 7. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof, one circuit judge, except that in any circuit composed of one county only, which county shall contain a population, according to the last state or United States census, of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, the Legislature may from time to time authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the Legislature shall prescribe.

Section 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Section 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the Governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before, or after such election.

Section 10. Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the Legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars, annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected and all votes for



either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

Section 11. The supreme court shall hold at least one term, annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law; and the Legislature may provide for holding other terms, and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held, at least twice in each year, in each county of this State organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

[Section 12, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

Section 12. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law, in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election, the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

Section 13. Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office, by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section, unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Section 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a Judge of Probate, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successors shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

Section 15. The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter

elections, shall in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy, occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices, thus elected, shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties, when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment, or assent thereto in writing.

Section 17. The style of all writs and process shall be, "The State of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same; and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

Section 18. The Legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced, or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior, or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

Section 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner, as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

Section 20. Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

Section 21. The Legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

Section 22. The Legislature at its first session, after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise, and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system, adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 23. The Legislature may provide for the appointment of

one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such person such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

## ARTICLE VIII

### FINANCE

[Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 3, 1908.]

Section 1. The rules of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

[Section 2, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 6, 1877.]

Section 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state, except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

Section 3. The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association, or corporation.

Section 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Section 5. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Section 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the



payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed, or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Section 7. The Legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Section 8. On the passage in either house of the Legislature, of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt, or charge, or makes, continues, or renews an appropriation of public, or trust money, or releases, discharges, or commutes a claim, or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall, in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Section 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

[Section 10, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 3, 1908.]

Section 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works, but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

Provided that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways.

[Further amended November, 1910, by adding thereto the following:]

Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys, for the purpose of acquiring, preserving, and developing the water power and the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment.

## ARTICLE IX

## EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Section 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state, so far as such rivers, or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state, and any other state or territory, now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same: And the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state, as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor..

Section 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat, or otherwise, shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

Section 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

## ARTICLE X

## EDUCATION

[Section 1, as amended by vote of the people at the General Election, November 4, 1902.]

Section 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

Section 2. The proceeds of all lands, that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a University) and all monies, and the clear proceeds of all property that

may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all monies which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected, in the several counties, for any breach of the penal laws and all monies arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land, to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per-centum of the net proceeds of the public lands, to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands, shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

First. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

Second. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

Section 3. The Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Section 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise, by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Section 5. Provision shall be made by law, for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city, or town, for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

Section 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university, at or near the seat of state government, and for



connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state, as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been, or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Section 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Section 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands, after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands, when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all monies arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

## ARTICLE XI

### CORPORATIONS

Section 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts, enacted under the provisions of this section, may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Section 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

[As amended November, 1912.]

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same.

[Added November, 1912.]

Section 3a. The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works.

[Sections 4 and 5, as amended by a vote of the people at a General Election, November 4, 1902.]

Section 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and

supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

## ARTICLE XII

### AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Any amendment, or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment, or amendments, shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election; and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election, and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment, or amendments, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment, or amendments, to the people in such manner, and at such time, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment, or amendments, shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

Section 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon, have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

## ARTICLE XIII

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

[Section 1, as amended by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 7, 1882.]

Section 1. The political year for the State of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general elections shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state



and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue such offices respectively, until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

Section 2. Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States; and no person being a defaulter to the United States, or to this state, or to any county, or town therein, or to any state, or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit, or honor in this state.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Section 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for State, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Section 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officer shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant-at-arms, to be elected by each house.

Section 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles, or less, shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

Section 8. No county seat shall be removed, until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county, voting on the question, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Section 9. All county officers whose election, or appointment is

not provided for by this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment, is not provided for by this constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Section 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

[Article XIII, as amended by addition of Section 11, by a vote of the people at the General Election, November 4, 1902.]

Section 11. No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication. No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinances of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication. Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant. No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offence concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence. The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment.

## ARTICLE XIV

## SCHEDULE

Section 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared, that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals, as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Section 2. All laws now in force, in the territory of Wisconsin, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Section 3. All fines, penalties, or forfeitures, accruing to the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to the use of the state.

Section 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer, or court, in his, or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority, and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal, or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the State of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered, in the same manner and to the same extent, by the State of Wisconsin, as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Wisconsin, with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred, shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity, which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin, at the



time of a change from a territorial to a state government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the state, which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Section 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States, or of the territory of Wisconsin, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices, until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Section 6. The first session of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government, until otherwise provided by law.

Section 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

Section 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27th, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory, as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the President of the United States, to be laid before the congress of the United States, at its present session.

Section 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory, and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization, and all persons having such qualification shall be entitled to vote for, or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors, it shall become the constitution of the State of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution, shall be written or printed the word "YES", and on such as are against the constitution, the word "NO." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory, at any time before the tenth day of April next. And

in the event of the ratification of this constitution, by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state, on the first day of their session. An election shall be held, for governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, attorney general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

Section 10. Two members of congress shall also be elected, on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district and elect one member. And the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

Section 11. The several elections, provided for in this article, shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory, provided that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and member of assembly, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors, or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed, and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district, the returns of the election for senator, shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district, to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district, to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district, to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district, to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress, shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time, that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized, the speaker of the assembly, and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns, and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned; and give to each of the persons elected, a certificate of his election.

Section 12. [*Section 12 of this article apportioned the state temporarily into senate and assembly districts and is omitted as obsolete.*]

Section 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state, until altered, or suspended by the Legislature.

Section 14. The senators first elected in the even numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor, and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the Assembly, first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

Section 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

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#### RESOLUTIONS

Resolved.—That the congress of the United States be and is hereby requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, so to alter the provisions of an act of congress entitled “an act to grant a quantity of land to the territory of Wisconsin, for the purposes of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river,” approved June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and so to alter the terms and conditions of the grant made therein, that the odd-numbered sections thereby granted and remaining unsold may be held and disposed of by the state of Wisconsin as part of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which said state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled “an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights,” approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one; and further, that the even-numbered sections reserved by congress, may be offered for sale by the United States for the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

Resolved.—That congress be further requested to pass an act whereby the excess price over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, which may have been paid by the purchasers of said even-numbered sections which shall have been sold by the United



States, be refunded to the present owners thereof, or they be allowed to enter any of the public lands of the United States to an amount equal in value to the excess so paid.

Resolved.—That in case the said odd-numbered sections shall be ceded to the state as aforesaid, the same shall be sold by the state in the same manner as other school lands, provided that the same rights of pre-emption as are now granted by the laws of the United States, shall be secured to persons who may be actually settled upon such lands at the time of the adoption of this constitution; and provided further, that the excess price, over and above one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, absolutely or conditionally contracted to be paid by the purchasers of any part of said sections which shall have been sold by the territory of Wisconsin, shall be remitted to such purchasers, their representatives or assigns.

Resolved.—That congress be requested, upon the application of Wisconsin for admission into the Union, to pass an act whereby the grant of five hundred thousand acres of land, to which the state of Wisconsin is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress entitled "an act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and also the five percentum of the net proceeds of the public lands lying within the state, to which it shall become entitled on its admission into the Union, by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "an act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall be granted to the state of Wisconsin, for the use of schools, instead of the purposes mentioned in the said acts of congress respectively.

Resolved.—That the congress of the United States be and hereby is requested, upon the admission of this state into the Union, so to alter the provisions of the act of congress entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by a canal in the territory of Wisconsin," that the price of the lands reserved to the United States, shall be reduced to the minimum price of the public lands.

Resolved.—That the legislature of this state shall make provision by law for the sale of the lands granted to the state in aid of said improvements, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon, as are now allowed by law to settlers on the public lands.

Resolved.—That the foregoing resolutions be appended to, and

signed with the constitution of Wisconsin, and submitted therewith to the people of this territory, and to the congress of the United States.

We, the undersigned, members of the convention to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof, for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the constitution adopted by the convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Madison, the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOS. McHUGH, Secretary.

Calumet—

G. W. Featherstonhaugh.

Columbia—

James T. Lewis.

Crawford—

Daniel G. Fenton.

Dane—

William H. Fox,

Charles M. Nichols,

William A. Wheeler.

Dodge—

Stoddard Judd,

Charles H. Larrabee,

Samuel W. Lyman.

Fond du Lac—

Samuel W. Beall,

Warren Chase.

Grant—

Orasmus Cole,

George W. Lakin,

Alexander D. Ramsay,

William Richardson,

John Hawkins Rountree.

Green—

James Biggs.

Iowa—

Charles Bishop,

Stephen P. Hollenbeck,

Joseph Ward.

Jefferson—

Jonas Folts,

Milo Jones,

Theodore Prentiss,

Abraham Vanderpoel.

La Fayette—

Charles Dunn,

John O'Connor,

Allen Warden.

Milwaukee—

John L. Doran,

Garret M. Fitzgerald,

Albert Fowler,

Byron Kilbourn,

Rufus King,

Charles H. Larkin,

Moritz Schoeffler.

Portage—

William H. Kennedy.

Racine—

Albert G. Cole,

Stephen A. Davenport,

Andrew B. Jackson,

Frederick S. Lovell,

Samuel R. McClellan,

James D. Reymert,

Horace T. Sanders,

Theodore Secor.

Rock—

Almerin M. Carter,

Joseph Colley,

Paul Crandall,

Ezra A. Foot,

Louis P. Harvey,  
Edward V. Whitton.  
Sheboygan—  
Silas Steadman.

Walworth—  
Experience Estabrook,  
George Gale,  
James Harrington,  
Augustus C. Kinne,  
Hollis Latham,  
Ezra A. Mulford.

Washington—  
James Fagan,  
Patrick Pentony,  
Harvey G. Turner.

Waukesha—  
Squire S. Case,  
Alfred L. Castleman,  
Peter D. Gifford,  
Eleazer Root,  
George Scagel.

Winnebago—  
Harrison Reed.



## CHAPTER XVIII

### WISCONSIN CENSUS STATISTICS

AREA IN SQUARE MILES OF EACH OF THE 71 COUNTIES IN THE STATE.  
TOTAL AREA OF WISCONSIN, 54,450 SQUARE MILES.

Counties	Square Miles	Counties	Square Miles
Adams .....	682	Marquette .....	451
Ashland .....	930	Milwaukee .....	228
Barron .....	878	Monroe .....	915
Bayfield .....	1,497	Oconto .....	1,080
Brown .....	518	Oneida .....	900
Buffalo .....	662	Outagamie .....	634
Burnett .....	881	Ozaukee .....	226
Calumet .....	317	Pepin .....	238
Chippewa .....	1,002	Pierce .....	543
Clark .....	1,200	Polk .....	933
Columbia .....	776	Portage .....	800
Crawford .....	557	Price .....	1,241
Dane .....	1,188	Racine .....	323
Dodge .....	884	Richland .....	576
Door .....	454	Rock .....	706
Douglas .....	1,319	Rusk .....	936
Dunn .....	844	St. Croix .....	711
Eau Claire .....	620	Sauk .....	820
Florence .....	498	Sawyer .....	1,342
Fond du Lac .....	720	Shawano .....	1,135
Forest .....	1,424	Sheboygan .....	510
Grant .....	1,157	Taylor .....	965
Green .....	576	Trempealeau .....	734
Green Lake .....	364	Vernon .....	792
Iowa .....	763	Vilas .....	907
Iron .....	786	Walworth .....	562
Jackson .....	978	Washburn .....	834
Jefferson .....	548	Washington .....	423
Juneau .....	790	Waukesha .....	562
Kenosha .....	274	Waupaca .....	749
Kewaunee .....	327	Waushara .....	639
La Crosse .....	475	Winnebago .....	472
Lafayette .....	634	Wood .....	785
Langlade .....	855		
Lincoln .....	885	Total for state.....	54,450
Manitowoc .....	590		
Marathon .....	1,532	Average each county.....	767
Marinette .....	1,396		

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY COUNTIES.

From 1840 to 1910, Inclusive

Counties	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Adams .....		187	6,492	6,601	6,741	6,800	9,141	8,604
Ashland <sup>1</sup> .....			515	221	1,559	20,063	20,176	21,965
Barroñ <sup>2</sup> .....			13	538	7,024	15,416	23,677	29,114
Bayfield <sup>3</sup> .....		489	353	344	564	7,390	14,392	15,987
Brown .....	2,107	6,215	11,795	25,168	34,078	39,164	46,359	54,098
Buffalo .....			3,864	11,123	15,528	15,997	16,765	16,006
Burnett <sup>4</sup> .....			12	706	3,140	4,393	7,478	9,026
Calumet .....	275	1,743	7,895	12,335	16,632	16,639	17,078	16,701
Chippewa <sup>5</sup> .....		615	1,895	8,311	15,491	25,143	33,037	32,103
Clark .....			789	3,450	10,715	17,708	25,848	30,074
Columbia .....		9,565	24,441	28,802	28,065	28,350	31,121	31,129
Crawford ...	1,502	2,498	8,068	13,075	15,644	15,987	17,286	16,288
Dane .....	314	16,639	43,922	53,096	53,233	59,578	69,435	77,435
Dodge .....	67	19,138	42,818	47,035	45,931	44,984	46,631	47,436
Door .....			2,948	4,919	11,645	15,682	17,583	18,711
Douglas .....			812	1,122	655	13,468	36,335	47,422
Dunn .....			2,704	9,488	16,817	22,664	25,043	25,260
Eau Claire...			3,162	10,769	19,993	30,673	31,602	32,721
Florence <sup>6</sup> .....						2,604	3,197	3,381
Fond du Lac.	139	14,510	34,154	46,273	46,859	44,088	47,589	51,610
Forest <sup>7</sup> .....						1,012	1,396	6,782
Grant .....	3,926	16,169	31,189	37,979	37,852	36,651	38,881	39,007
Green .....	933	8,566	19,808	23,611	21,729	22,732	22,719	21,641
Green Lake..			12,663	13,195	14,483	15,163	15,797	15,491
Iowa .....	3,978	9,525	18,967	24,544	23,628	22,117	23,114	22,497
Iron <sup>8</sup> .....							6,616	8,306
Jackson .....			4,170	7,687	13,285	15,797	17,466	17,075
Jefferson ...	914	15,317	30,438	34,040	32,156	33,530	34,789	34,306
Juneau .....			8,770	12,372	15,582	17,121	20,629	19,569
Kenosha ....		10,734	13,900	13,147	13,550	15,581	21,707	32,929
Kewaunee ...			5,530	10,128	15,807	16,153	17,212	16,784
La Crosse...			12,186	20,297	27,073	38,801	42,997	43,996
Lafayette ...		11,531	18,134	22,659	21,279	20,265	20,959	20,075
Langlade <sup>9</sup> ..					685	9,465	12,553	17,062
Lincoln <sup>10</sup> ...					2,011	12,008	16,269	19,064

<sup>1</sup> Parts taken to form part of Sawyer in 1883 and part of Iron in 1893.<sup>2</sup> Name changed from Dallas in 1869.<sup>3</sup> Name changed from La Pointe in 1866.<sup>4</sup> Part of Burnett taken to form Washburn in 1883.<sup>5</sup> Part taken to form part of Sawyer in 1883; part taken to form Rusk in 1901.<sup>6</sup> Organized from parts of Marinette and Oconto in 1882.<sup>7</sup> Organized from parts of Langlade and Oconto in 1885; part annexed to Oneida since 1890; part annexed to Vilas in 1905.<sup>8</sup> Organized from parts of Ashland and Oneida in 1893.<sup>9</sup> Name changed from New in 1880; part taken to form part of Forest in 1885, and part of Lincoln annexed between 1880 and 1890.<sup>10</sup> Part taken to form Oneida in 1885, and part annexed to Langlade between 1880 and 1890.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN BY COUNTIES—Continued

From 1840 to 1910, Inclusive

Counties	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Manitowoc ..	235	3,702	22,416	33,364	37,505	37,831	42,261	44,978
Marathon ...	.....	508	2,892	5,885	17,121	30,369	43,256	55,054
Marinette <sup>1</sup> ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,929	20,304	30,812	38,812
Marquette ..	18	8,641	8,233	8,056	8,908	9,676	10,509	10,741
Milwaukee ..	5,605	31,011	62,518	89,830	138,537	236,101	330,017	433,187
Monroe .....	.....	.....	8,410	16,560	21,607	23,211	28,103	28,881
Oconto <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	3,592	8,321	9,848	15,009	20,874	25,657
Oneida <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,010	8,875	11,433
Outagamie ..	.....	.....	9,587	18,430	28,716	38,690	46,247	49,102
Ozaukee ....	.....	.....	15,682	15,564	15,461	14,943	16,363	17,123
Pepin .....	.....	.....	2,392	4,659	6,226	6,932	7,905	7,577
Pierce .....	.....	.....	4,672	9,958	17,744	20,385	23,943	22,079
Polk .....	.....	.....	1,400	3,422	10,018	12,968	17,801	21,367
Portage .....	1,623	1,250	7,507	10,634	17,731	24,798	29,483	30,945
Price .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	5,258	9,106	13,795
Racine .....	3,475	14,973	21,360	26,740	30,922	36,268	45,614	57,424
Richland ....	.....	903	9,732	15,731	18,174	19,121	19,483	18,809
Rock .....	1,701	20,750	36,690	39,030	38,823	43,220	51,203	55,533
Rusk <sup>4</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,160
St. Croix ...	809	624	5,392	11,035	18,956	23,139	26,830	25,910
Sauk .....	102	4,371	18,963	23,860	28,729	30,575	33,006	32,869
Sawyer <sup>5</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,977	3,593	6,227
Shawano <sup>6</sup> ...	.....	.....	829	3,166	10,371	19,236	27,475	31,884
Sheboygan ..	133	8,379	26,875	31,749	34,206	42,489	50,345	54,888
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,311	6,731	11,262	13,641
Trempealeau .....	.....	.....	2,560	10,732	17,189	18,920	23,114	22,908
Vernon <sup>7</sup> .....	.....	.....	11,007	18,645	23,235	25,111	28,351	28,116
Vilas <sup>8</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,929	6,019
Walworth ...	2,611	17,862	26,496	25,972	26,249	27,860	29,259	29,614
Washburn <sup>5</sup> ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,926	5,521	8,196
Washington ..	343	19,485	23,622	23,919	23,442	22,751	23,589	23,784
Waukesha ...	.....	19,558	26,831	28,274	28,957	33,270	35,220	37,100
Waupaca ....	.....	.....	8,851	15,539	20,955	26,794	31,615	32,782
Waushara ...	.....	.....	8,770	11,279	12,687	13,507	15,972	18,886
Winnebago ...	135	10,167	23,770	37,279	42,740	50,097	58,225	62,116
Wood .....	.....	.....	2,425	3,912	8,981	18,127	25,865	30,583
Total .....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,333,860

<sup>1</sup> Part taken to form part of Florence in 1882.<sup>2</sup> Parts taken to form part of Florence in 1882 and parts of Forest in 1885.<sup>3</sup> Organized from part of Lincoln in 1885; parts taken to form Vilas and part of Iron in 1893; part of Forest annexed since 1890; part of Vilas annexed in 1901.<sup>4</sup> Organized as Gates from part of Chippewa in 1901; name changed in 1905.<sup>5</sup> Organized from parts of Ashland and Chippewa in 1883.<sup>6</sup> Name changed from Shawanaw in 1864.<sup>7</sup> Name changed from Bad Ax in 1862.<sup>8</sup> Organized from part of Oneida in 1893; part annexed to Oneida 1901; part of Forest annexed in 1905.



## POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE—By Counties.

(The average number of persons per square mile for the state as a whole was 38 in 1900 and 42.8 in 1910.)

Counties	Population per square mile		Counties	Population per square mile	
	1900	1910		1900	1910
Adams .....	13.40	12.62	Manitowoc .....	71.63	76.23
Ashland .....	21.70	23.62	Marathon .....	28.23	35.94
Barron .....	26.97	33.16	Marmette .....	22.08	24.22
Bayfield .....	9.61	10.68	Marquette .....	23.33	23.82
Brown .....	89.50	104.44	Milwaukee .....	1447.44	1899.94
Buffalo .....	25.32	24.18	Monroe .....	30.71	31.56
Burnett .....	8.49	10.25	Oconto .....	19.33	23.76
Calumet .....	53.87	52.68	Oneida .....	9.85	12.70
Chippewa <sup>1</sup> .....	32.97	32.04	Outagamie .....	72.93	77.45
Clark .....	21.54	25.06	Ozaukee .....	72.40	75.77
Columbia .....	40.10	40.11	Pepin .....	33.21	31.84
Crawford .....	31.03	20.24	Pierce .....	44.09	40.66
Dane .....	58.45	65.18	Polk .....	19.08	22.90
Dodge .....	52.75	53.66	Portage .....	36.85	38.68
Door .....	38.73	41.21	Price .....	7.34	11.12
Douglas .....	27.55	35.95	Racine .....	141.31	177.78
Dunn .....	29.67	29.93	Richland .....	33.82	32.65
Eau Claire .....	51.11	52.78	Rock .....	72.53	78.67
Florence .....	6.42	6.79	Rusk <sup>1</sup> .....	4.68	11.92
Fond du Lac .....	66.10	71.68	St. Croix .....	37.73	36.44
Forest .....	.98	4.77	Sauk .....	40.25	40.08
Grant .....	33.61	33.71	Sawyer .....	2.68	4.65
Green .....	39.44	37.57	Shawano .....	24.21	28.09
Green Lake .....	43.40	42.56	Sheboygan .....	98.72	107.62
Iowa .....	30.29	29.50	Taylor .....	11.67	14.14
Iron .....	8.42	10.57	Trempealeau .....	31.47	31.24
Jackson .....	17.87	17.46	Vernon .....	35.80	35.50
Jefferson .....	63.48	62.60	Vilas .....	5.43	6.64
Juneau .....	26.11	24.77	Walworth .....	52.06	52.69
Kenosha .....	79.95	120.18	Washburn .....	6.62	9.83
Kewaunee .....	52.64	51.33	Washington .....	55.76	56.23
La Crosse .....	90.62	92.62	Waukesha .....	62.69	66.01
Lafayette .....	33.06	31.66	Waupaca .....	42.21	42.77
Langlade .....	14.68	19.96	Waushara .....	62.69	66.01
Lincoln .....	18.38	21.54	Winnebago .....	123.34	131.61
			Wood .....	32.95	38.96

<sup>1</sup> Part taken to form Gates County in 1901; name changed to Rusk in 1905.

## CHAPTER XIX

### WISCONSIN POST OFFICES.

The following is a list of post offices in Wisconsin, arranged alphabetically, with counties, and corrected from official sources up to date. Money order offices are indicated by a figure one (1). International money order offices by a figure two (2). Postal savings depositories by a figure three (3). Summer offices by a figure four (4).

Abbotsford <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Clark	Askeaton <sup>1</sup> .....	Brown
Ableman <sup>1</sup> .....	Sauk	Astico .....	Dodge
Abrams <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Oconto	Athelstane <sup>1</sup> .....	Marinette
Adams <sup>1</sup> .....	Adams	Athens <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Marathon
Adell <sup>1</sup> .....	Sheboygan	Atlanta <sup>1</sup> .....	Rusk
Afton <sup>1</sup> .....	Rock	Attica <sup>1</sup> .....	Green
Albany <sup>2</sup> .....	Green	Atwater <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
Albertville <sup>1</sup> .....	Chippewa	Auburndale <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood
Albion <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Dane	Augusta <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Eau Claire
Algoma <sup>2</sup> .....	Kewaunee	Aurorahville .....	Waushara
Allen Grove <sup>1</sup> .....	Walworth	Avalon <sup>1</sup> .....	Rock
Allenton <sup>1</sup> .....	Washington	Avoca <sup>1</sup> .....	Iowa
Allenville <sup>1</sup> .....	Winnebago		
(Allouez, Ind. Sta. Superior)		Babcock <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood
Alma <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Buffalo	Bacon <sup>1</sup> .....	Monroe
Alma Center <sup>2</sup> .....	Jackson	Bagley <sup>1</sup> .....	Grant
Almena <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Barron	Baileys Harbor <sup>1</sup> .....	Door
Almond <sup>2</sup> .....	Portage	Baldwin <sup>2</sup> .....	St. Croix
Alois <sup>1</sup> .....	Milwaukee	Balsam Lake <sup>2</sup> .....	Polk
Altoona <sup>1</sup> .....	Eau Claire	Bancroft <sup>1</sup> .....	Portage
Alvin <sup>1</sup> .....	Forest	Bangor <sup>2</sup> .....	La Crosse
Amberg <sup>2</sup> .....	Marinette	Baraboo <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Sauk
Amery <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Polk	Barkpoint <sup>1</sup> .....	Bayfield
Amherst <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Portage	Barksdale <sup>1</sup> .....	Bayfield
Amherst Junction <sup>1</sup> .....	Portage	Barnes <sup>1</sup> .....	Bayfield
Andrus .....	Polk	Barneveld <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Iowa
Angus <sup>1</sup> .....	Barron	Barnum <sup>1</sup> .....	Crawford
Aniwa <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano	Barron <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Barron
Antigo <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Langlade	Barronett <sup>1</sup> .....	Barron
Apollonia <sup>1</sup> .....	Rusk	Barton <sup>1</sup> .....	Washington
Appleton <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Outagamie	Basco <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane
Arbor Vitae <sup>2</sup> .....	Vilas	Bassett <sup>1</sup> .....	Kenosha
Arcadia <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Trempealeau	Bass Lake <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade
Arena <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Iowa	Bavaria .....	Langlade
Argyle <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Lafayette	Bay City <sup>1</sup> .....	Pierce
Arkansaw <sup>1</sup> .....	Pepin	Bayfield <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Bayfield
Arkdale <sup>1</sup> .....	Adams	Rear Creek <sup>1</sup> .....	Outagamie
Arlington <sup>1</sup> .....	Columbia	Beaver <sup>1</sup> .....	Marinette
Armstrong Creek <sup>1</sup> .....	Forest	Beaver Dam <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Dodge
Arnold <sup>1</sup> .....	Chippewa	Beetown <sup>1</sup> .....	Grant
Arnott <sup>1</sup> .....	Portage	Beldenville <sup>1</sup> .....	Pierce
Arpin <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood	Belgium <sup>1</sup> .....	Ozaukee
Ashland <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Ashland	Bell Center <sup>1</sup> .....	Crawford

Belle Plaine <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano	Burlington <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Racine
Belleville <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Dane	Burnett <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
Belmont <sup>1</sup> .....	Lafayette	Butte des Morts <sup>1</sup> .....	Winnnebago
Beloit <sup>2 3</sup> , Sta. No. 1, 2, 3 .....	Rock	Butternut <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Ashland
Bennett <sup>1</sup> .....	Douglas	Byron <sup>1</sup> .....	Fond du Lac
Benoit <sup>1</sup> .....	Bayneld		
Benton <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Lafayette	Cable <sup>1</sup> .....	Bayfield
Berlin <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Green Lake	Cadott <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Chippewa
Bethel <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood	Calamine <sup>1</sup> .....	Lafayette
Big Falls <sup>1</sup> .....	Waupaca	Caledonia <sup>1</sup> .....	Racine
Big Flats <sup>1</sup> .....	Adams	Calhoun <sup>1</sup> .....	Waukesha
(Billings Park, Sta. Superior.)		Calvary <sup>1</sup> .....	Fond du Lac
Bingo .....	Bayfield	Cambria <sup>2</sup> .....	Columbia
Birch Island <sup>1</sup> .....	Burnett	Cambridge <sup>2</sup> .....	Dane
Birchwood <sup>1</sup> .....	Washburn	Cameron <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Barron
Birnamwood <sup>2</sup> .....	Shawano	Campbellsport <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Fond du Lac
Blackcreek <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Outagamie	Camp Douglas <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Juneau
Black Earth <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane	Camp Lake <sup>1</sup> .....	Kenosha
Black River Falls <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Jackson	Canton <sup>1</sup> .....	Barron
Blackwell <sup>1</sup> .....	Forest	Caroline <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano
Blair <sup>2</sup> .....	Trempealeau	Carter <sup>1</sup> .....	Forest
Blanchardville <sup>2</sup> .....	Lafayette	Caryville <sup>1</sup> .....	Dunn
Blenker <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood	Cascade <sup>1</sup> .....	Sheboygan
Bloom City <sup>1</sup> .....	Richland	Casco <sup>1</sup> .....	Kewaunee
Bloomer <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Chippewa	Cashton <sup>2</sup> .....	Monroe
Bloomington <sup>2</sup> .....	Grant	Cassville <sup>2</sup> .....	Grant
Bloomville <sup>1</sup> .....	Lincoln	Cataract <sup>1</sup> .....	Monroe
Blueberry <sup>1</sup> .....	Douglas	Catawba <sup>1</sup> .....	Price
Blue Mounds <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane	Cato <sup>1</sup> .....	Manitowoc
Blue River <sup>1</sup> .....	Grant	Cavour <sup>1</sup> .....	Forest
Boardman <sup>1</sup> .....	St. Croix	Cayuga <sup>1</sup> .....	Ashland
Boaz <sup>1</sup> .....	Richland	Cazenovia <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Richland
Bonduel <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano	Cecil <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano
Borea <sup>1</sup> .....	Douglas	Cedar <sup>1</sup> .....	Iron
Boscobel <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Grant	Cedarburg <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Ozaukee
Boulder's Junction <sup>1</sup> .....	Vilas	Cedar Grove <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Sheboygan
Bowler <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano	Cedarville .....	Marinette
Boyceville <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Dunn	Centuria <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk
Boyd <sup>1</sup> .....	Chippewa	Chaseburg <sup>1</sup> .....	Vernon
Bradley <sup>1</sup> .....	Lincoln	Chelsea <sup>1</sup> .....	Taylor
Branch <sup>1</sup> .....	Manitowoc	Chester <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
Brandon <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Fond du Lac	Chetek <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Barron
Brantwood <sup>1</sup> .....	Price	Chili <sup>1</sup> .....	Clark
Breed <sup>1</sup> .....	Oconto	Chilton <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Calumet
Bridgeport <sup>1</sup> .....	Crawford	Chippewa Falls <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Chippewa
Briggsville <sup>1</sup> .....	Marquette	City Point <sup>1</sup> .....	Jackson
Brill <sup>1</sup> .....	Barron	Clam Falls <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk
Brillion <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Calumet	Clarno <sup>1</sup> .....	Green
Bristol <sup>1</sup> .....	Kenosha	Clayton <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Polk
Brodhead <sup>2</sup> .....	Green	Clear Lake <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Polk
Brokaw <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon	Clearwater Lake <sup>1</sup> .....	Oncida
Brookfield <sup>1</sup> .....	Waukesha	Cleveland <sup>1</sup> .....	Manitowoc
Brooklyn <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Green	Clifford <sup>1</sup> .....	Price
Brooks <sup>1</sup> .....	Adams	Clinton <sup>2</sup> .....	Rock
Browning <sup>1</sup> .....	Marquette	Clintonville <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Waupaca
Brownsville <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge	Cloma .....	Forest
Browntown <sup>1</sup> .....	Green	Cloverdale .....	Juneau
Bruce <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Rusk	Clyde <sup>1</sup> .....	Iowa
Brule <sup>1</sup> .....	Douglas	Clyman <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
Brussels <sup>1</sup> .....	Door	Cobb <sup>1</sup> .....	Iowa
Bryant <sup>1</sup> .....	Lanolade	Cobban <sup>1</sup> .....	Chippewa
Burke <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane	Cochrane <sup>1</sup> .....	Buffalo
Burkhardt <sup>1</sup> .....	St. Croix	Coddington .....	Portage



Colby <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Marathon	Diamond Bluff <sup>1</sup> .....	Pierce
Coleman <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Marinette	Dilly <sup>1</sup> .....	Vernon
Colfax <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Dunn	Disco <sup>1</sup> .....	Jackson
Colgate <sup>1</sup> .....	Washington	Dodge <sup>1</sup> .....	Trempealeau
College Camp <sup>1</sup> .....	Walworth	Dodgeville <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Iowa
Collins <sup>1</sup> .....	Manitowoc	Doering <sup>1</sup> .....	Lincoln
Coloma <sup>1</sup> .....	Waushara	Donald <sup>1</sup> .....	Taylor
Columbia <sup>1</sup> .....	Clark	Donaldson <sup>1</sup> .....	Vilas
Columbus <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Columbia	Doran .....	Burnett
Combined Locks <sup>1</sup> .....	Outagamie	Dorchester <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Clark
Commonwealth <sup>1</sup> .....	Florence	Dousman <sup>1</sup> .....	Waukesha
Comstock <sup>1</sup> .....	Barron	Dover <sup>1</sup> .....	Price
Conover <sup>1</sup> .....	Vilas	Downing <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Dunn
Conrath <sup>1</sup> .....	Rusk	Downsville <sup>1</sup> .....	Dunn
Coon Valley <sup>1</sup> .....	Vernon	Doylestown <sup>1</sup> .....	Columbia
(Cooper, Ind. Sta. Racine.)		Draper <sup>1</sup> .....	Sawyer
Corinth <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon	Dresser Junction <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk
Corliss <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Racine	Druecker <sup>2 4</sup> .....	Ozaukee
Cornell <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Chippewa	Drummond <sup>2</sup> .....	Bayfield
Cornucopia <sup>1</sup> .....	Bayfield	Dudley <sup>1</sup> .....	Lincoln
Cottage Grove <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane	Dunbar <sup>1</sup> .....	Marinette
Couderay <sup>1</sup> .....	Sawyer	Dunbarton <sup>1</sup> .....	Lafayette
Crandon <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Forest	Dundas <sup>1</sup> .....	Calumet
Crane <sup>1</sup> .....	Rusk	Duplainville <sup>1</sup> .....	Waukesha
Cranmoor <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood	Durand <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Pepin
Cream <sup>1</sup> .....	Buffalo		
Crivitz <sup>1</sup> .....	Marinette	Eagle <sup>2</sup> .....	Waukesha
Cross Plains <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane	Eagle River <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Vilas
Cuba <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Grant	Earl <sup>1</sup> .....	Washburn
Cudahy <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Milwaukee	East Ellsworth <sup>1</sup> .....	Pierce
Cumberland <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Barron	(East End Ind. Sta. Superior.)	
Curtiss <sup>1</sup> .....	Clark	Eastman <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Crawford
Cushing <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk	Easton <sup>1</sup> .....	Adams
Custer <sup>1</sup> .....	Portage	East Troy <sup>2</sup> .....	Walworth
Cutler <sup>1</sup> .....	Juneau	Eau Claire <sup>2 3</sup> Sta. No. 1, 2, 3.....	
Cylon <sup>1</sup> .....	St. Croix	..... Eau Claire	
		Eau Galle <sup>1</sup> .....	Dunn
Dale <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Outagamie	Eden <sup>1</sup> .....	Fond du Lac
Dallas <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Barron	Edgar <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Marathon
Dalton <sup>1</sup> .....	Green Lake	Edgerton <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Rock
Danbury <sup>1</sup> .....	Burnett	Edgewater <sup>1</sup> .....	Sawyer
Dancy <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon	Edmund <sup>1</sup> .....	Iowa
Dane <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane	Egg Harbor <sup>1</sup> .....	Door
Darien <sup>1</sup> .....	Walworth	Ekdall <sup>1</sup> .....	Burnett
Darlington <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Lafayette	Eland <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano
Dayton <sup>1</sup> .....	Green	Elcho <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade
Dedham <sup>1</sup> .....	Douglas	Elderon <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon
Dearbrook <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade	El Dorado <sup>1</sup> .....	Fond du Lac
Deerfield <sup>2</sup> .....	Dane	Eleva <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Trempealeau
Deer Park <sup>1</sup> .....	St. Croix	Elkhart Lake <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Sheboygan
De Fer .....	Iron	Elkhorn <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Walworth
De Forest <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Dane	Elk Mound <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Dunn
Delafield <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Waukesha	Ellison Bay <sup>1</sup> .....	Door
Delavan <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Walworth	Ellsworth <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Pierce
Delton <sup>1</sup> .....	Sauk	Elm Grove <sup>1</sup> .....	Waukesha
Denmark <sup>2</sup> .....	Brown	Elmhurst <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade
De Pere <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Brown	Elmo .....	Grant
Deronda <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk	Elmwood <sup>1</sup> .....	Pierce
De Soto <sup>1</sup> .....	Vernon	Elroy <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Juneau
Detroit Harbor <sup>1</sup> .....	Door	Elton <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade
Devils Lake <sup>1</sup> .....	Sauk	Embarrass <sup>1</sup> .....	Waupaca
Dewhurst <sup>1</sup> .....	Clark	Emerald <sup>1</sup> .....	St. Croix
Dexterville <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood	Emerson <sup>1</sup> .....	Iron

Endeavor<sup>1</sup> ..... Marquette  
Enterprise<sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
Ephraim<sup>1</sup> ..... Door  
Ettrick<sup>1</sup> ..... Trempealeau  
Eureka<sup>1</sup> ..... Winnebago  
Evansville<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Rock  
Evergreen ..... Polk  
Excelsior<sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
Exeland<sup>1</sup> ..... Sawyer

Fairchild<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Eau Claire  
Fair Water<sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
Fall Creek<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Eau Claire  
Fall River<sup>1</sup> ..... Columbia  
Falun<sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
Fence<sup>1</sup> ..... Florence  
Fennimore<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Grant  
Fenwood<sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
Fern ..... Florence  
Ferron Park ..... Burnett  
Ferryville<sup>1</sup> ..... Crawford  
Fitfield<sup>1</sup> ..... Price  
Finley<sup>1</sup> ..... Juneau  
Fish Creek<sup>1</sup> ..... Door  
Fisk<sup>1</sup> ..... Winnebago  
Fitchburg<sup>1</sup> ..... Dane  
Fivemile ..... Washburn  
Flambeau<sup>1</sup> ..... Rusk  
Florence<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Florence  
Fond du Lac<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
Branch Postoffice, No. Fond du Lac  
Fontana<sup>1</sup> ..... Walworth  
Footville<sup>1</sup> ..... Rock  
Forest Junction<sup>1</sup> ..... Calumet  
Forestville<sup>1</sup> ..... Door  
Fort Atkinson<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Jefferson  
(Fort Howard, Ind. Sta. A, Green Bay.)

Fountain City<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Buffalo  
Foxboro<sup>2</sup> ..... Douglas  
Foxlake<sup>2</sup> ..... Dodge  
Fox River<sup>1</sup> ..... Kenosha  
Franksville<sup>1</sup> ..... Racine  
Frederic<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Polk  
Fredonia<sup>2</sup> ..... Ozaukee

#### *Rural Station.*

Fredonia  
Fremont<sup>1</sup> ..... Waupaca  
Friendship<sup>2</sup> ..... Adams  
Friesland<sup>1</sup> ..... Columbia  
Gagen<sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
Galesville<sup>2</sup> ..... Trempealeau  
Galloway<sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
Gaslyn<sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
Gays Mills<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Crawford  
Genessee<sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
Genessee Depot<sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
Genoa<sup>1</sup> ..... Vernon  
Genoa Junction<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Walworth  
Georgetown<sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
Gile<sup>1</sup> ..... Iron  
Gillett<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Oconto

Gillingham<sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
Gills Landing ..... Waupaca  
Gilman<sup>1</sup> ..... Taylor  
Gilmanton<sup>1</sup> ..... Buffalo  
Glandon ..... Marathon  
Gleason<sup>1</sup> ..... Lincoln  
Glenbeulah<sup>1</sup> ..... Sheboygan  
Glendale<sup>1</sup> ..... Monroe  
Glen Flora<sup>1</sup> ..... Rusk  
Glenhaven<sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
Glen Oak<sup>1</sup> ..... Marquette  
Glenwood City<sup>2 3</sup> ..... St. Croix  
Glidden<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Ashland  
Goodman<sup>2</sup> ..... Marinette  
Goodrich<sup>1</sup> ..... Taylor  
Gordon<sup>1</sup> ..... Douglas  
Gotham<sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
Grafton<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Ozaukee  
Grandmarsh<sup>1</sup> ..... Adams  
Grand Rapids<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Wood  
Grandview<sup>1</sup> ..... Bayfield  
Granite Heights<sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
Granton<sup>2</sup> ..... Clark  
Grantsburg<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Burnett  
Granville<sup>1</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
Gratiot<sup>1</sup> ..... Lafayette  
Green Bay<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Brown

#### *Stations.*

A<sup>2</sup> Ft. Howard, Ind. No. 1. No. 2.  
Greenbush<sup>1</sup> ..... Sheboygan  
Green Lake<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Green Lake  
Greenleaf<sup>1</sup> ..... Brown  
Greenvalley<sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
Greenville<sup>1</sup> ..... Outagamie  
Greenwood<sup>2</sup> ..... Clark  
Gresham<sup>2</sup> ..... Shawano  
Grimms<sup>1</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
Gurney<sup>1</sup> ..... Iron

Hager City<sup>1</sup> ..... Pierce  
Hales Corners<sup>1</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
Hamburg<sup>2</sup> ..... Marathon  
Hamilton<sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
Hammond<sup>1</sup> ..... St. Croix  
Hancock<sup>2</sup> ..... Waushara  
Hannibal<sup>1</sup> ..... Taylor  
Hanover<sup>1</sup> ..... Rock  
Harker ..... Iowa  
Harrison<sup>1</sup> ..... Lincoln  
Harshaw<sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
Hartford<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Washington  
Hartland<sup>2</sup> ..... Waukesha  
Hatley<sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
Haugen<sup>1</sup> ..... Barron  
Haven<sup>1</sup> ..... Sheboygan  
Hawkins<sup>1</sup> ..... Rusk  
Hawthorne<sup>1</sup> ..... Douglas  
Hayton<sup>1</sup> ..... Calumet  
Hayward<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Sawyer  
Hazel Green<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Grant  
Hazzellurst<sup>2</sup> ..... Oneida  
Helenville<sup>1</sup> ..... Jefferson  
Heller<sup>1</sup> ..... Lincoln

- Herbster<sup>1</sup> ..... Bayfield  
 Hersey<sup>1</sup> ..... St. Croix  
 Hertel<sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
 Hewitt<sup>1</sup> ..... Wood  
 High Bridge<sup>1</sup> ..... Ashland  
 Highcliff<sup>1</sup> ..... Calumet  
 Highland<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Iowa  
 Hika<sup>1</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
 Hilbert<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Calumet  
 Hilda<sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Hiles<sup>1</sup> ..... Forest  
 Hillsboro<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Vernon  
 Hillsdale<sup>1</sup> ..... Barron  
 Hillside<sup>1</sup> ..... Iowa  
 Hines<sup>1</sup> ..... Douglas  
 Hingham<sup>1</sup> ..... Sheboygan  
 Hixton<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Jackson  
 Holcombe<sup>1</sup> ..... Chippewa  
 Hoilandale<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Iowa  
 Holmen<sup>1</sup> ..... La Crosse  
 Holmsville<sup>1</sup> ..... Adams  
 Honey Creek<sup>1</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Horicon<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Dodge  
 Horseman ..... Rusk  
 Hortonville<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Outagamie  
 Hubbleton<sup>1</sup> ..... Jefferson  
 Hub City<sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
 Hubertus<sup>1</sup> ..... Washington  
 Hudson<sup>2 3</sup> ..... St. Croix  
 Humbird<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Clark  
 Hunting<sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Hurley<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Iron  
 Hustisford<sup>1</sup> ..... Dodge  
 Hustler<sup>1</sup> ..... Juneau  
  
 Independence<sup>2</sup> ..... Trempealeau  
 Ingram<sup>1</sup> ..... Rusk  
 Intervale<sup>1</sup> ..... Marinette  
 Interwald<sup>1</sup> ..... Taylor  
 Iola<sup>2</sup> ..... Waupaca  
 Ipswich ..... Lafayette  
 Irma<sup>1</sup> ..... Lincoln  
 Iron Belt<sup>1</sup> ..... Iron  
 Iron Ridge<sup>1</sup> ..... Dodge  
 Iron River<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Bayfield  
 Ironton<sup>1</sup> ..... Sauk  
 Irwin ..... Langlade  
 Island Lake<sup>1</sup> ..... Rusk  
 (Itasca, Ind. Sta. Superior.)  
 Ixonia<sup>1</sup> ..... Jefferson  
  
 Jackson<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Washington  
 Jacksonport<sup>1</sup> ..... Door  
 Janesville<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Rock  
 Sta. No. 1.  
 Jefferson<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Jefferson  
 Jefferson Junction<sup>1</sup> ..... Jefferson  
 Jeffris<sup>1</sup> ..... Lincoln  
 Jennings<sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
 Jewett<sup>1</sup> ..... St. Croix  
 Jim Falls<sup>1</sup> ..... Chippewa  
 Joel<sup>1</sup> ..... Polk  
 Johnson Creek<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Jefferson  
  
 Jonesdale<sup>1</sup> ..... Iowa  
 Juda<sup>2</sup> ..... Green  
 Jump River<sup>1</sup> ..... Taylor  
 Junction<sup>1</sup> ..... Portage  
 Juneau<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Dodge  
  
 Kaiser<sup>1</sup> ..... Price  
 Kalish ..... Rusk  
 Kansasville<sup>1</sup> ..... Racine  
 Kaukauna<sup>2</sup> ..... Outagamie  
 Kellnersville<sup>1</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
 Kempster<sup>1</sup> ..... Langlade  
 Kendall<sup>2</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Kennan<sup>1</sup> ..... Price  
 Kennedy<sup>1</sup> ..... Price  
 Kenosha<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 Stations No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.  
 Kent<sup>1</sup> ..... Langlade  
 Keshena<sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Kewaskum<sup>2</sup> ..... Washington  
 Kewaunee<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Kewaunee  
 Kiel<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
 Kilbourn<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Columbia  
 Kimball<sup>1</sup> ..... Iron  
 Kimberley<sup>1</sup> ..... Outagamie  
 Kingston<sup>1</sup> ..... Green Lake  
 Klevenville<sup>1</sup> ..... Dane  
 Knapp<sup>1</sup> ..... Dunn  
 Knowles<sup>1</sup> ..... Dodge  
 Knowlton<sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
 Koepenick<sup>1</sup> ..... Langlade  
 Kohler<sup>2</sup> ..... Sheboygan  
 Konsted<sup>1</sup> ..... Marinette  
 Koshkonong<sup>1</sup> ..... Rock  
 Krakow<sup>2</sup> ..... Shawano  
  
 Lac du Flambeau<sup>1</sup> ..... Vilas  
 La Crosse<sup>2 3</sup> ..... La Crosse  
 Stations No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 5.  
 Ladysmith<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Rusk  
 La Farge<sup>2</sup> ..... Vernon  
 Lake Beulah<sup>1</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Lake Geneva<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Lakemills<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Jefferson  
 Lake Nebagamon<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Douglas  
 Lakewood<sup>1</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Lamberton<sup>1</sup> ..... Racine  
 Lampson<sup>1</sup> ..... Washburn  
 Lancaster<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Grant  
 Lannon<sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Laona<sup>1</sup> ..... Forest  
 La Pointe<sup>1</sup> ..... Ashland  
 Larson<sup>1</sup> ..... Winnebago  
 Lavalley<sup>2</sup> ..... Sauk  
 Leadmine<sup>1</sup> ..... Lafayette  
 Lebanon ..... Dodge  
 Leef<sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
 Leeman<sup>1</sup> ..... Outagamie  
 Lehigh<sup>1</sup> ..... Barron  
 Lemington ..... Sawyer  
 Lena<sup>2</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Leon<sup>1</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Leopolis<sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano



Leslie <sup>1</sup> .....	Lafayette	Marion <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Waupaca
Lewis <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk	Markesan <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Green Lake
Lily <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade	Markton <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade
Lima Center <sup>1</sup> .....	Rock	Marquette <sup>1</sup> .....	Green Lake
Limeridge <sup>2</sup> .....	Sauk	Marshall <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Dane
Linden <sup>1</sup> .....	Iowa	Marshfield <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Wood
Lindsey <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood	Marshville <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
Little Black <sup>1</sup> .....	Taylor	Martell <sup>1</sup> .....	Pierce
Little Chute <sup>1</sup> .....	Outagamie	Martintown <sup>1</sup> .....	Green
Little Rapids <sup>1</sup> .....	Brown	Mason <sup>2</sup> .....	Bayfield
Little Saumico <sup>1</sup> .....	Oconto	Mather <sup>1</sup> .....	Juneau
Livingston <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Grant	Mattoon <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Shawano
Lodi <sup>2</sup> .....	Columbia	Mauston <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Juneau
Logan <sup>1</sup> .....	Oconto	Mayville <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Dodge
Loganville <sup>1</sup> .....	Sauk	Mazomanie <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Dane
Lonrville <sup>2</sup> .....	Waushara	Meadow Valley <sup>1</sup> .....	Juneau
Lomira <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge	Medford <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Taylor
London <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane	Medina <sup>1</sup> .....	Outagamie
Lone Rock <sup>2</sup> .....	Richland	Mellen <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Asnland
Long Lake <sup>1</sup> .....	Florence	Melrose <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Jackson
Loomis <sup>1</sup> .....	Marinette	Melvina <sup>1</sup> .....	Monroe
Loraine <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk	Menah .....	Washburn
Louisburg <sup>1</sup> .....	Grant	Menasha <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Winnebago
Lowell <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge	Mendota <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane
Loyal <sup>2</sup> .....	Clark	(Menekaunee, Ind. Sta. Marinette.)	
Loyd <sup>1</sup> .....	Richland	Menomonee Falls <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Waukesha
Lublin <sup>1</sup> .....	Taylor	Menomonie <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Dunn
Luck <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk	Mercer <sup>2</sup> .....	Iron
Lugerville <sup>1</sup> .....	Price	Meridian <sup>1</sup> .....	Dunn
Luxembourg <sup>2</sup> .....	Kewaunee	Merrill <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Lincoln
Lyndhurst <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano	Stations No. 1, No. 2.	
Lyndon Station <sup>1</sup> .....	Juneau	Merrillan <sup>2</sup> .....	Jackson
Lynxville <sup>2</sup> .....	Crawford	Merrimack <sup>1</sup> .....	Sauk
Lyons <sup>1</sup> .....	Walworth	Merton <sup>1</sup> .....	Waukesha
McAllister <sup>1</sup> .....	Marinette	Meteor <sup>1</sup> .....	Sawyer
McCartney <sup>1</sup> .....	Grant	Middle Inlet <sup>1</sup> .....	Marinette
McCord <sup>1</sup> .....	Oneida	Middleton <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane
McMillan <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon	Midway <sup>1</sup> .....	La Crosse
McNaughton <sup>1</sup> .....	Oneida	Mifflin <sup>1</sup> .....	Iowa
Macfarland <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane	Mikana <sup>1</sup> .....	Barron
Madge <sup>1</sup> .....	Washburn	Milan <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon
Madison <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Dane	Milladore <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood
Stations: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.		Millston <sup>1</sup> .....	Jackson
No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No.		Milltown <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk
8, No. 9, No. 10.		Millville <sup>1</sup> .....	Grant
Maiden Rock <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Pierce	Milton <sup>2</sup> .....	Rock
Malone <sup>1</sup> .....	Fond du Lac	Milton Junction <sup>2</sup> .....	Rock
Manchester <sup>1</sup> .....	Green Lake	Milwaukee <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Milwaukee
Manawa <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Waupaca	Branch Post Office.	
Manitowish <sup>1</sup> .....	Iron	West Allis <sup>2 3</sup> (Ind.).	
Manitowoc <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Manitowoc	Stations.	
Station No. 1.		A <sup>2 3</sup> (South Side) 316-18 Reed St.	
Maple <sup>1</sup> .....	Douglas	B <sup>2 3</sup> 1302 Fond du Lac Ave.	
Maplewood <sup>1</sup> .....	Door	C <sup>2 3</sup> Strauss Bldg.	
Marathon <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Marathon	D <sup>2 3</sup> 149 Lincoln Ave.	
Marblehead <sup>1</sup> .....	Fond du Lac	G <sup>2 3</sup> 114 Grand Ave.	
March <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon	H (Jones Island). 0-77.	
Marek <sup>1</sup> .....	Marinette	Stations No. 1 to 84 inclusive.	
Marengo <sup>1</sup> .....	Ashland	Mindoro <sup>1</sup> .....	La Crosse
Maribel <sup>1</sup> .....	Manitowoc	Miner <sup>1</sup> .....	Juneau
Marinette <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Marinette	Mineral Point <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Iowa
Stations, Menekaunee <sup>2</sup> , Ind. No. 1.		Minnesota Junction <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
		Minocqua <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Oneida

Minong<sup>1</sup> ..... Washburn  
 Mischicot<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
 Modena<sup>1</sup> ..... Buffalo  
 Mole Lake ..... Forest  
 Mondovi<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Buffalo  
 Monico<sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
 Monroe<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Green  
 Monteilo<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Marquette  
 Montfort<sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
 Monticello<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Green  
 Montreal<sup>1</sup> ..... Iron  
 Moore ..... Iron  
 Moquah<sup>1</sup> ..... Bayfield  
 Morley<sup>1</sup> ..... Langlade  
 Morrison<sup>1</sup> ..... Brown  
 Morrisonville<sup>1</sup> ..... Dane  
 Morse<sup>1</sup> ..... Ashland  
 Mosinee<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Marathon  
 Mosling<sup>1</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Mountain<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Mount Calvary<sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
 Mount Hope<sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
 Mount Horeb<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Dane

*Rural Stations.*

Mount Vernon.  
 Perry.  
 Mount Ida<sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
 Mount Sterling<sup>1</sup> ..... Crawford  
 Mount Tabor<sup>1</sup> ..... Vernon  
 (Mount Vernon, R. Sta. Mount  
 Horeb.)  
 Mukwonago<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Murry ..... Rusk  
 Muscoda<sup>2</sup> ..... Grant  
 Muskego<sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
  
 Nashotah<sup>2</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Nashville<sup>1</sup> ..... Forest  
 National Home<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
 Naugart<sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
 Necedah<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Juneau  
 Neenah<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Winnebago  
 Neillsville<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Clark  
 Nekoosa<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Wood  
 Nelson<sup>1</sup> ..... Buffalo  
 Nelsonville<sup>1</sup> ..... Portage  
 Neopit<sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Neosho<sup>1</sup> ..... Dodge  
 Neptune<sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
 Neshkoro<sup>1</sup> ..... Marquette  
 Newald<sup>1</sup> ..... Forest  
 New Auburn<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Chippewa  
 Newburg<sup>1</sup> ..... Washington  
 New Butler ..... Waukesha  
 New Cassel<sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
 New Diggings<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Lafayette  
 New Franken<sup>1</sup> ..... Brown  
 New Glarus<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Green  
 New Holstein<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Calumet  
 New Lisbon<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Juneau  
 New London<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Waupaca  
 New Munster<sup>1</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 New Richmond<sup>2 3</sup> ..... St. Croix

New Rome<sup>1</sup> ..... Adams  
 Niagara<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Marinette  
 Nobleton<sup>1</sup> ..... Washburn  
 Norrie<sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
 North Andover<sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
 North Bend<sup>1</sup> ..... Jackson  
 North Cape<sup>1</sup> ..... Racine  
 North Crandon<sup>1</sup> ..... Forest  
 Northfield<sup>1</sup> ..... Jackson  
 North Fond du Lac<sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
 Branch of Fond du Lac.  
 North Freedom<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Sauk  
 North Lake<sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Northland<sup>1</sup> ..... Waupaca  
 North Milwaukee<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
 North Prairie<sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Norwalk<sup>2</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Norway Ridge ..... Monroe  
 Nye<sup>1</sup> ..... Polk

Oak Center<sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
 Oakdale<sup>1</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Oakfield<sup>2</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
 Oakland<sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
 Oakridge<sup>1</sup> ..... Adams  
 Oakwood<sup>1</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
 Oconomowoc<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Oconto<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Oconto Falls<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Odanah<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Ashland  
 Ogdensburg<sup>1</sup> ..... Waupaca  
 Ogema<sup>1</sup> ..... Price  
 Okauchee<sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Okee<sup>1</sup> ..... Columbia  
 Omro<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Winnebago  
 Onalaska<sup>2</sup> ..... La Crosse  
 Oneida<sup>1</sup> ..... Outagamie  
 Ontario<sup>1</sup> ..... Vernon  
 Oostburg<sup>1</sup> ..... Sheboygan  
 Orange<sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
 Oregon<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Dane  
 Orfordville<sup>1</sup> ..... Rock  
 Ormsby<sup>1</sup> ..... Langlade  
 Osceola<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Polk  
 Oshkosh<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Winnebago  
 Stations: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.  
 Osseo<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Trempealeau  
 Otjen<sup>1</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
 Oulu<sup>1</sup> ..... Bayfield  
 Owen<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Clark  
 Oxford<sup>1 3</sup> ..... Marquette

Packwaukee<sup>1</sup> ..... Marquette  
 Padus<sup>1</sup> ..... Forest  
 Palmyra<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Jefferson  
 Pardeeville<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Columbia  
 Park Falls<sup>2 3</sup> ..... Price  
 Parrish<sup>1</sup> ..... Langlade  
 Paskin<sup>2</sup> ..... Barron  
 Patch Grove<sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
 Patzau<sup>1</sup> ..... Douglas  
 Pearson<sup>1</sup> ..... Langlade  
 Peebles<sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac

Peeksville .....	Ashland	Randall <sup>1</sup> .....	Burnett
Peet <sup>1</sup> .....	Burnett	Randolph <sup>2</sup> .....	Dodge
Pelican Lake <sup>1</sup> .....	Oneida	Random Lake <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Sheboygan
Pella <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano	Readfield <sup>1</sup> .....	Waupaca
Pembine <sup>1</sup> .....	Marinette	Readstown <sup>1</sup> .....	Vernon
Pence <sup>1</sup> .....	Iron	Redcedar <sup>1</sup> .....	Dunn
Pensaukee <sup>1</sup> .....	Oconto	Redgranite <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Waushara
Pepin <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Pepin	Reedsburg <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Sauk
Perkinstown <sup>1</sup> .....	Taylor	Reedsville <sup>2</sup> .....	Manitowoc
(Perry, R. Station, Mount Horeb.)		Reeseville <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
Peshigo <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Marinette	Reserve <sup>1</sup> .....	Sawyer
Petersburg <sup>1</sup> .....	Crawford	Rewey <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Iowa
Pewaukee <sup>2</sup> .....	Waukesha	Rhineland <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Oneida
Phelps <sup>2</sup> .....	Vilas	Rib Lake <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Taylor
Phillips <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Price	Rice Lake <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Barron
Phlox <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade	Richardson <sup>1</sup> .....	Polk
Pickerel <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade	Richfield <sup>1</sup> .....	Washington
Pickett <sup>1</sup> .....	Winnebago	Richland Center <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Richland
Pigeon Falls <sup>1</sup> .....	Trempealeau	Richwood <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
Pine River <sup>1</sup> .....	Waushara	Ridgeland <sup>1</sup> .....	Dunn
Pittsville <sup>2</sup> .....	Wood	Ridgeway <sup>1</sup> .....	Iowa
Plain <sup>1</sup> .....	Sauk	Riley <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane
Plainfield <sup>2</sup> .....	Waushara	Ringle <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon
Plainville <sup>1</sup> .....	Adams	Rio <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Columbia
Platteville <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Grant	Rio Creek <sup>1</sup> .....	Kewaunee
Pleasant Prairie <sup>1</sup> .....	Kenosha	Riplinger .....	Clark
Plover <sup>1</sup> .....	Portage	Ripon <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Fond du Lac
Plum City <sup>1 3</sup> .....	Pierce	River Falls <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Pierce
Plymouth <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Sheboygan	Robbins <sup>1</sup> .....	Oneida
Polar <sup>1</sup> .....	Langlade	Roberts <sup>1</sup> .....	St. Croix
Polley <sup>1</sup> .....	Taylor	Rochester <sup>1</sup> .....	Racine
Polonia <sup>1</sup> .....	Portage	Rockbridge <sup>1</sup> .....	Richland
Poplar <sup>1</sup> .....	Douglas	Rockdale <sup>1</sup> .....	Dane
Portage <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Columbia	Rock Elm <sup>1</sup> .....	Pierce
Port Edwards <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood	Rockfield <sup>1</sup> .....	Washington
Port Washington <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Ozaukee	Rockland <sup>1</sup> .....	La Crosse
Port Wing <sup>2</sup> .....	Bayfield	Rockton <sup>1</sup> .....	Vernon
Potosi <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Grant	Rockville <sup>1</sup> .....	Grant
Potter <sup>1</sup> .....	Calumet	Rolling Prairie <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
Pound <sup>2</sup> .....	Marinette	Rome <sup>1</sup> .....	Jefferson
Powell <sup>1</sup> .....	Iron	Roosevelt .....	Oneida
Powers Lake <sup>2</sup> .....	Kenosha	Rose Lawn <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano
Poynette <sup>2</sup> .....	Columbia	Rosendale <sup>1</sup> .....	Fond du Lac
Poy Sippi <sup>1</sup> .....	Waushara	Rosewood .....	Racine
Prairie du Chien <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Crawford	Rosholt <sup>1</sup> .....	Portage
Prairie du Sac <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Sauk	Rothschild <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon
Prairie Farm <sup>1</sup> .....	Barron	Royalton <sup>1</sup> .....	Waupaca
Pray <sup>1</sup> .....	Jackson	Rozellville <sup>1</sup> .....	Marathon
Prentice <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Price	Rubicon <sup>1</sup> .....	Dodge
Prescott <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Pierce	Ruby <sup>1</sup> .....	Chippewa
Preston <sup>1</sup> .....	Grant	Rudolph <sup>1</sup> .....	Wood
Princeton <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Green Lake	Rush Lake <sup>1</sup> .....	Winnebago
Pulaski <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Shawano	Rusk <sup>1</sup> .....	Dunn
Pulcifer <sup>1</sup> .....	Shawano		
Quarry <sup>1</sup> .....	Manitowoc	Saint Cloud <sup>1</sup> .....	Fond du Lac
Racine <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Racine	Saint Croix Falls <sup>2 3</sup> .....	Polk
Stations.		Saint Francis <sup>1</sup> .....	Milwaukee
Cooper <sup>2 3</sup> (Ind.)		Saint Joseph <sup>1</sup> .....	La Crosse
Racine Junction <sup>2 3</sup> (Ind.)		Saint Nazianz <sup>1</sup> .....	Manitowoc
No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.		Salem <sup>1</sup> .....	Kenosha
Radisson <sup>1</sup> .....	Sawyer	Sanborn <sup>1</sup> .....	Ashland
Ramona .....	Green	Sand Creek <sup>1</sup> .....	Dunn
		Sandusky <sup>1</sup> .....	Sauk
		Sarona <sup>1</sup> .....	Washburn



Sauk City <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Sauk  
 Saukville <sup>1</sup> ..... Ozaukee  
 Sawyer <sup>2</sup> ..... Door  
 Saxeville <sup>1</sup> ..... Waushara  
 Saxon <sup>1</sup> ..... Iron  
 Sayner <sup>1</sup> ..... Vilas  
 Scandinavia <sup>1</sup> ..... Waupaca  
 Schleisingerville <sup>1</sup> ..... Washington  
 Schofield <sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
 Sechlerville <sup>1</sup> ..... Jackson  
 Seneca <sup>1</sup> ..... Crawford  
 Sextonville <sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
 Seymour <sup>2</sup> ..... Outagamie  
 Sharon <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Shawano <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Sheboygan <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Sheboygan  
 Stations: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.  
 Sheboygan Falls <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Sheboygan  
 Sheldon <sup>1</sup> ..... Rusk  
 Shell Lake <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Washburn  
 Shennington <sup>1</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Shepley <sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Sheridan <sup>1</sup> ..... Waupaca  
 Sherry <sup>1</sup> ..... Wood  
 Sherwood <sup>1</sup> ..... Calumet  
 Shiocton <sup>2</sup> ..... Outagamie  
 Shopiere <sup>1</sup> ..... Rock  
 Shull ..... Ashland  
 Shullsburg <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Lafayette  
 Silverlake <sup>1</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 Sinsinawa <sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
 Siren <sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
 Sister Bay <sup>1</sup> ..... Door  
 Slades Corners <sup>1</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 Sobieski <sup>1</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Soldiers Grove <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Crawford  
 Solon Springs <sup>1</sup> ..... Douglas  
 Somers <sup>1</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 Somerset <sup>1</sup> ..... St. Croix  
 Soperton <sup>1</sup> ..... Forest  
 South Byron <sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
 South Germantown <sup>1</sup> ..... Washington  
 South Kaugana <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Outagamie  
 South Milwaukee <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
 South Range <sup>1</sup> ..... Douglas  
 (South Side, Sta. A, Milwaukee.)  
 South Superior, Ind. Sta. B, Superior.)  
 South Wayne <sup>1</sup> ..... Lafayette  
 Sparta <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Monroe  
 (Station Sparta Military.)  
 Spencer <sup>2</sup> ..... Marathon  
 Spirit <sup>1</sup> ..... Price  
 Spirit Falls <sup>1</sup> ..... Lincoln  
 Split Rock <sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Spooner <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Washburn  
 Sprague <sup>1</sup> ..... Juneau  
 Springbluff ..... Adams  
 Springbrook <sup>1</sup> ..... Washburn  
 Springfield <sup>1</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Spring Green <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Sauk  
 Springlake <sup>1</sup> ..... Waushara  
 Spring Prairie <sup>1</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Spring Valley <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Pierce

Stanberry <sup>1</sup> ..... Washburn  
 Stangelville <sup>1</sup> ..... Kewaunee  
 Stanley <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Chippewa  
 Starks <sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
 Starlake <sup>1</sup> ..... Vilas  
 Star Prairie <sup>1</sup> ..... St. Croix  
 Starzec ..... Rusk  
 Statesan <sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Stetsonville <sup>1</sup> ..... Taylor  
 Steuben <sup>1</sup> ..... Crawford  
 Stevens Point <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Portage  
 Station No. 1.  
 Stiles <sup>1</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Stinnett <sup>1</sup> ..... Washburn  
 Stitzer <sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
 Stockbridge <sup>2</sup> ..... Calumet  
 Stockholm <sup>2</sup> ..... Pepin  
 Stockton <sup>1</sup> ..... Portage  
 Stoddard <sup>1</sup> ..... Vernon  
 Stone Lake <sup>1</sup> ..... Sawyer  
 Stoughton <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Dane  
 Stratford <sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
 Strong's Prairie <sup>1</sup> ..... Adams  
 Strum <sup>1</sup> ..... Trempealeau  
 Sturgeon Bay <sup>2</sup> ..... Door  
 Suamico <sup>1</sup> ..... Brown  
 Sugar Bush <sup>1</sup> ..... Outagamie  
 Sullivan <sup>1</sup> ..... Jefferson  
 Summit Lake <sup>1</sup> ..... Langlade  
 Sun Prairie <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Dane  
 Superior <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Douglas

#### Stations.

Allouez <sup>3</sup> (Ind.).  
 Billings Park <sup>2</sup>  
 East End <sup>2 3</sup> (Ind.).  
 Itasca (Ind.).  
 B <sup>2 3</sup> 5909 Tower Ave.  
 I-2-3.  
 Suring <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Sussex <sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Swiss <sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
 Sylvan <sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
 Tavera <sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
 Taycheedah <sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
 Taylor <sup>1</sup> ..... Jackson  
 Templeton <sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Theresa <sup>1</sup> ..... Dodge  
 Thiensville <sup>1</sup> ..... Ozaukee  
 Thorp <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Clark  
 Three Lakes <sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
 Tiffany <sup>1</sup> ..... Rock  
 Tigerton <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Tilleda <sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Timothy <sup>1</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
 Tioga <sup>1</sup> ..... Clark  
 Tiscn Mills <sup>1</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
 Tomah <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Tomahawk <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Lincoln  
 Tomahawk Lake <sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
 Tony <sup>1</sup> ..... Rusk  
 Tower Hill <sup>1 4</sup> ..... Iowa  
 Townsend <sup>1</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Trade Lake <sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett

- Trego <sup>1</sup> ..... Washburn  
 Trempealeau <sup>1</sup> ..... Trempealeau  
 Trevort <sup>2</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 Tripoli <sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
 Trout Lake ..... Vilas  
 Troy Center <sup>1</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Truesdell ..... Kenosha  
 Tunnel City <sup>1</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Turtle Lake <sup>2</sup> ..... Barron  
 Twin Bluffs <sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
 Twin Lakes <sup>1</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 Two Rivers <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
  
 Underhill <sup>1</sup> ..... Oconto  
 Union Center <sup>1</sup> ..... Juneau  
 Union Grove <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Racine  
 Unity <sup>1</sup> ..... Marathon  
 Upson <sup>1</sup> ..... Iron  
  
 Valders <sup>1</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
 Valley <sup>1</sup> ..... Vernon  
 Valley Junction <sup>1</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Van Buskirk <sup>1</sup> ..... Iron  
 Vandyne <sup>1</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
 Veedum <sup>1</sup> ..... Wood  
 Verona <sup>1</sup> ..... Dane  
 Vesper <sup>1</sup> ..... Wood  
 Veteran <sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
 Victory <sup>1</sup> ..... Vernon  
 Viola <sup>2</sup> ..... Richland  
 Viroqua <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Vernon  
  
 Wabeno <sup>1 3</sup> ..... Forest  
 Wagner <sup>1</sup> ..... Marinette  
 Waido <sup>1</sup> ..... Sheboygan  
 Wales <sup>1</sup> ..... Waukesha  
 Walsh <sup>1</sup> ..... Marinette  
 Walrath ..... Rusk  
 Walworth <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Warrens <sup>1</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Wascott <sup>1</sup> ..... Douglas  
 Washburn <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Bayfield  
 Waterford <sup>2</sup> ..... Racine  
 Waterloo <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Jefferson  
 Watertown <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Jefferson  
 Waukau <sup>1</sup> ..... Winnebago  
 Waukesha <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Waukesha  
     Station No. 1.  
 Waumandee <sup>1</sup> ..... Buffalo  
 Waunakee <sup>2</sup> ..... Dane  
 Waupaca <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Waupaca  
 Waupun <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Fond du Lac  
 Wausau <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Marathon  
     Stations: No. 1, No. 2.  
 Wausaukee <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Marinette  
 Wautoma <sup>2</sup> ..... Waushara  
 Wauwatosa <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
 Wauzeka <sup>1 3</sup> ..... Crawford  
 Wayside <sup>1</sup> ..... Brown  
 Weblake <sup>1</sup> ..... Burnett  
 Webster <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Burnett  
 Weirgor ..... Sawyer  
 Wentworth <sup>1</sup> ..... Douglas  
 Werley <sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
  
 West Allis <sup>2</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
     Branch of Milwaukee.  
 West Bend <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Washington  
 West Bloomfield <sup>1</sup> ..... Waushara  
 Westboro <sup>1</sup> ..... Taylor  
 Westby <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Vernon  
 West De Pere <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Brown  
 Westfield <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Marquette  
 West Lima <sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
 Weston <sup>1</sup> ..... Dunn  
 West Prairie <sup>1</sup> ..... Vernon  
 West Salem <sup>2</sup> ..... La Crosse  
 West Wrightstown <sup>1</sup> ..... Brown  
 Weyauwega <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Waupaca  
 Weyerhaeuser <sup>1</sup> ..... Rusk  
 Wheatland <sup>1</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 Wheeler <sup>1</sup> ..... Dunn  
 Whitcomb <sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
 White Creek <sup>1</sup> ..... Adams  
 White Fish Bay <sup>1</sup> ..... Milwaukee  
 Whitehall <sup>2</sup> ..... Trempealeau  
 White Lake ..... Langlade  
 Whitelaw <sup>1</sup> ..... Manitowoc  
 White Mound <sup>1</sup> ..... Sauk  
 Whitewater <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Whittlesey <sup>1</sup> ..... Taylor  
 Wild Rose <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Waushara  
 Willard <sup>1</sup> ..... Clark  
 Williams Bay <sup>2</sup> ..... Walworth  
 Wills <sup>1</sup> ..... Bayfield  
 Wilmot <sup>1</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 Wilson <sup>1 3</sup> ..... St. Croix  
 Wilton <sup>1</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Winchester <sup>1</sup> ..... Vilas  
 Windsor <sup>1</sup> ..... Dane  
 Winegar <sup>1</sup> ..... Vilas  
 Winnebago <sup>1</sup> ..... Winnebago  
 Winneconne <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Winnebago  
 Winter <sup>1</sup> ..... Sawyer  
 Wisconsin Veterans Home <sup>1 3</sup> ..... Waupaca  
 Withee <sup>2</sup> ..... Clark  
 Wittenberg <sup>2</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Wolfcreek <sup>1</sup> ..... Polk  
 Wonewoc <sup>2 3</sup> ..... Juneau  
 Woodford <sup>1</sup> ..... Lafayette  
 Woodland <sup>1</sup> ..... Dodge  
 Woodman <sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
 Woodruff <sup>1</sup> ..... Oneida  
 Woodstock <sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
 Woodville <sup>2</sup> ..... St. Croix  
 Woodworth <sup>1</sup> ..... Kenosha  
 Wrightstown <sup>1 3</sup> ..... Brown  
 Wyalusing <sup>1</sup> ..... Grant  
 Wyeville <sup>1</sup> ..... Monroe  
 Wyocena <sup>1</sup> ..... Columbia  
 Wyoming ..... Iowa  
  
 Yarnell ..... Sawyer  
 Yellowlake ..... Burnett  
 Yuba <sup>1</sup> ..... Richland  
  
 Zachow <sup>1</sup> ..... Shawano  
 Zenda <sup>1</sup> ..... Walworth

## CHAPTER XX

### TERRITORIAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

#### TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF WISCONSIN.

##### GOVERNORS

Henry Dodge.....from July 4, 1836, to October 5, 1841  
James Duane Doty.....from October 5, 1841, to September 16, 1844  
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.....from September 16, 1844, to May 13, 1845  
Henry Dodge .....from May 13, 1845, to June 7, 1848

##### SECRETARIES

John S. Horner.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, May 6, 1836  
William B. Slaughter.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Feb. 16, 1837  
Francis J. Dunn.....appointed by Martin Van Buren, Jan. 25, 1841  
A. P. Field.....appointed by John Tyler, April 23, 1841  
George R. C. Floyd.....appointed by James K. Polk, Oct. 30, 1843  
John Catlin .....appointed by James K. Polk, Feb. 24, 1846

##### SUPREME COURT

Charles Dunn, C. J.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Aug., 1836  
William C. Frazer, A. J.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, July, 1836  
David Irvin, A. J.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, Sept., 1836  
Andrew G. Miller, A. J.....appointed by Martin Van Buren, Nov., 1838

##### ATTORNEYS-GENERAL

Henry S. Baird.....appointed by Governor Dodge, Dec. 7, 1836  
Horatio N. Wells.....appointed by Governor Dodge, March 30, 1839  
Mortimer M. Jackson.....appointed by Governor Dodge, June 26, 1841  
William Pitt Lynde.....appointed by Governor Tallmadge, Feb. 22, 1845  
A. Hyatt Smith.....appointed by Governor Dodge, Aug. 4, 1845

##### CLERKS OF THE COURT

John Catlin.....appointed at December term, 1836  
Simeon Mills.....appointed at July term, 1839  
La Fayette Kellogg.....appointed at July term, 1840

##### UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

William W. Chapman.....appointed by Andrew Jackson, 1836  
Moses M. Strong.....appointed by Martin Van Buren, 1838  
Thomas W. Sutherland.....appointed by John Tyler, 1841  
William Pitt Lynde.....appointed by James K. Polk, 1846



## STATE GOVERNMENT OF WISCONSIN

## FROM ITS ORGANIZATION

NOTE—The term of office of all elective officers commences on the first Monday in January of the odd-numbered years. Previous to the constitutional amendment of 1882, the term of office began in the even-numbered years.

## GOVERNORS

Nelson Dewey, Lancaster; from June 7, 1848, to January 5, 1852.  
 Leonard J. Farwell, Madison; from January 5, 1852, to January 2, 1854.  
 Wm. A. Barstow, Waukesha; from January 2, 1854, to March 21, 1856.  
 Arthur McArthur, Milwaukee; from March 21, 1856, to March 25, 1856.  
 Coles Bashford, Oshkosh; from March 25, 1856, to January 4, 1858.  
 Alex. W. Randall, Waukesha; from January 4, 1858, to January 6, 1862.  
 Louis P. Harvey, Shopiere; from January 6, 1862, to April 19, 1862.  
 Edward Salomon, Milwaukee; from April 19, 1862, to January 4, 1864.  
 James T. Lewis, Columbus; from January 4, 1864, to January 1, 1866.  
 Lucius Fairchild, Madison; from January 1, 1866, to January 1, 1872.  
 C. C. Washburn, La Crosse; from January 1, 1872, to January 5, 1874.  
 William R. Taylor, Cottage Grove; from January 5, 1874, to January 3, 1876.  
 Harrison Ludington, Milwaukee; from January 3, 1876, to January 7, 1878.  
 Wm. E. Smith, Milwaukee; from January 7, 1878, to January 2, 1882.  
 Jeremiah M. Rusk, Viroqua; from January 2, 1882, to January 7, 1889.  
 William D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson; from January 7, 1889, to January 5, 1891.  
 George W. Peck, Milwaukee; from January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895.  
 Wm. H. Upham, Marshfield; from January 7, 1895, to January 4, 1897.  
 Edward Scofield, Oconto; from January 4, 1897, to January 7, 1901.  
 Robert M. La Follette<sup>1</sup>, Madison; from January 7, 1901, to January 1, 1906.  
 James O. Davidson<sup>2</sup>, Soldiers Grove; from January 1, 1906, to January 2, 1911.  
 Francis E. McGovern, Milwaukee; from January 2, 1911, to January 4, 1915.  
 Emanuel L. Philipp, Milwaukee; January 4, 1915, to January 4, 1919.

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

John E. Holmes, Jefferson; from June 7, 1848, to January 7, 1850.  
 Samuel W. Beal, Taycheedah; from January 7, 1850, to January 5, 1852.  
 Timothy Burns, La Crosse; from January 5, 1852, to January 2, 1854.  
 James T. Lewis, Columbus; from January 2, 1854, to January 7, 1858.  
 Arthur McArthur, Milwaukee; from January 7, 1856, to January 4, 1856.  
 E. D. Campbell, La Crosse; from January 4, 1858, to January 2, 1860.  
 Butler G. Noble, Whitewater; from January 2, 1860, to January 6, 1862.  
 Edward Salomon, Milwaukee; from January 6, 1862, to April 19, 1862.  
 Wyman Spooner, Elkhorn; from January 14, 1863, to January 3, 1870.  
 Thaddeus C. Pound, Chippewa Falls; from January 3, 1870, to January 1, 1872.  
 Milton H. Petit, Kenosha; from January 1, 1872, to March 23, 1873.  
 Charles D. Parker, Pleasant Valley; from January 5, 1874, to January 7, 1878.  
 James M. Bingham, Chippewa Falls; from January 7, 1878, to January 2, 1882.  
 Sam S. Fifield, Ashland; from January 2, 1882, to January 3, 1887.  
 George W. Ryland, Lancaster; January 3, 1887, to January 5, 1891.  
 Charles Jonas, Racine; from January 5, 1891, to April 4, 1894.  
 Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; from January 8, 1895, to January 2, 1899.  
 Jesse Stone, Watertown; from January 2, 1899, to January 5, 1903.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned to accept the Office of United States senator.

<sup>2</sup> Filled vacancy caused by resignation of Gov. R. M. La Follette.

James O. Davidson<sup>3</sup>, Soldiers Grove; from January 5, 1903, to January 1, 1906.

William D. Connor, Marshfield; from January 7, 1907, to January 4, 1909.

John Strange, Oshkosh; from January 4, 1909, to January 2, 1911.

Thos. Morris, La Crosse; from January 2, 1911, to January 4, 1915.

Edward F. Dithmar, Baraboo; from January 4, 1915, to January 4, 1919.

#### SECRETARIES OF STATE

Thomas McHugh, Delavan; from June 7, 1848, to January 7, 1850.

Wm. A. Barstow, Waukesha; from January 7, 1850, to January 5, 1852.

C. D. Robinson, Green Bay; from January 5, 1852, to January 2, 1854.

Alex. T. Gray, Janesville; from January 2, 1854, to January 7, 1856.

David W. Jones, Belmont; from January 7, 1856, to January 2, 1860.

Louis P. Harvey, Shopiere; from January 2, 1860, to January 6, 1862.

James T. Lewis, Columbus; from January 6, 1862, to January 4, 1864.

Lucius Fairchild, Madison; from January 4, 1864, to January 1, 1866.

Thomas S. Allen, Mineral Point; from January 1, 1866, to January 3, 1870.

Llewelyn Breese, Portage; from January 3, 1870, to January 5, 1874.

Peter Doyle, Prairie du Chien; from January 5, 1874, to January 7, 1878.

Hans B. Warner, Ellsworth; from January 7, 1878, to January 2, 1882.

Ernst G. Timme, Kenosha; from January 2, 1882 to January 5, 1891.

Thomas J. Cunningham, Chippewa Falls; from January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895.

Henry Casson, Viroqua; from January 7, 1895, to January 2, 1899.

William H. Froehlich, Jackson; from January 2, 1899, to January 5, 1903.

Walter L. Houser, Mondovi; from January 5, 1903, to January 7, 1907.

Jas. A. Frear, Hudson; from January 7, 1907, to January 6, 1913.

John S. Donald, Mount Horeb; January 6, 1913, to January 1, 1917.

Merlin Hull, Black River Falls; from January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919.

#### STATE TREASURERS

Jarius C. Fairchild, Madison; from June 7, 1848, to January 5, 1852.

Edward H. Jansson, Cedarburg; from January 5, 1852, to January 7, 1856.

Chas. Kuehn, Manitowoc; from January 7, 1856, to January 4, 1858.

Samuel D. Hastings, Trempealeau; from January 4, 1858, to January 1, 1866.

William E. Smith, Fox Lake; from January 1, 1866, to January 3, 1870.

Henry Baetz, Manitowoc; from January 3, 1870, to January 5, 1874.

Ferdinand Kuehn, Milwaukee; from January 5, 1874, to January 7, 1878.

Richard Guenther, Oshkosh; from January 7, 1878, to January 2, 1882.

Edward C. McFetridge, Beaver Dam; from January 2, 1882, to January 3, 1887.

Henry B. Harshaw, Oshkosh; from January 3, 1887, to January 5, 1891.

John Hunner, Eau Claire; from January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895.

Sewell A. Peterson, Rice Lake; January 7, 1895, to January 2, 1899.

James O. Davidson, Soldiers Grove; from January 2, 1899, to January 5, 1903.

John J. Kempf, Milwaukee; from January 5, 1903, to July 30, 1904.

Thomas M. Purtell<sup>4</sup>, Cumberland; from July 30, 1904, to January 2, 1905.

John J. Kempf, Milwaukee; from January 2, 1905, to January 7, 1907.

Andrew H. Dahl, Westby; from January 7, 1907, to January 6, 1913.

Henry Johnson, Suring; from January 6, 1913, to January 1, 1919.

#### ATTORNEYS-GENERAL

James S. Brown, Milwaukee; from June 7, 1848, to January 7, 1850.

S. Park Coon, Milwaukee; January 7, 1850, to January 5, 1852.

Experience Estabrook, Geneva; from January 5, 1852, to January 2, 1854.

George B. Smith, Madison; from January 2, 1854, to January 7, 1856.

<sup>3</sup> Became governor upon resignation of Gov. R. M. La Follette.

<sup>4</sup> Appointed to fill vacancy caused by failure of John J. Kempf to file required bond.

William R. Smith, Mineral Point; from January 7, 1856, to January 4, 1858.  
 Gabriel Bouck, Oshkosh; from January 4, 1858, to January 2, 1860.  
 James H. Howe, Green Bay; from January 2, 1860, to October 7, 1862.  
 Winfield Smith, Milwaukee; from October 7, 1862, to January 1, 1866.  
 Charles R. Gill, Watertown; from January 1, 1866, to January 3, 1870.  
 Stephen S. Barlow, Dellona; from January 3, 1870, to January 5, 1874.  
 A. Scott Sloan, Beaver Dam; from January 5, 1874, to January 7, 1878.  
 Alexander Wilson, Mineral Point; from January 7, 1878, to January 2, 1882.  
 Leander F. Frisbie, West Bend; from January 2, 1882, to January 3, 1887.  
 Charles E. Estabrook, Manitowoc; from January 3, 1887, to January 5, 1891.  
 James L. O'Connor, Madison; from January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895.  
 William H. Mylrea, Wausau; from January 7, 1895, to January 2, 1899.  
 Emmett R. Hicks, Oshkosh; from January 2, 1899, to January 5, 1903.  
 L. M. Sturdevant, Neillsville; from January 5, 1903, to January 7, 1907.  
 Frank L. Gilbert, Madison; from January 7, 1907, to January 2, 1911.  
 Levi H. Bancroft, Richland Center; from January 2, 1911, to January 6, 1913.  
 Walter C. Owen, Maiden Rock; from January 6, 1913, to January 1, 1919.

#### STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(Office created August 16, 1848)

Eleazer Root, Waukesha; from January 1, 1849, to January 5, 1852.  
 Azel P. Ladd, Shullsburg; from January 5, 1852, to January 2, 1854.  
 Hiram A. Wright, Prairie du Chien; from January 2, 1854, to May 29, 1855.  
 A. Constantine Barry, Racine; from June 26, 1855, to January 4, 1858.  
 Lyman C. Draper, Madison; from January 4, 1858, to January 2, 1860.  
 Josiah L. Pickard, Platteville; from January 2, 1860, to September 30, 1864.  
 John G. McMynn, Racine; from October 1, 1864, to January 6, 1868.  
 Alexander J. Craig, Madison; from January 6, 1868, to July 6, 1870.  
 Samuel Fallows, Milwaukee; from July 6, 1870, to January 4, 1874.  
 Edward Searling, Milton; from January 4, 1874, to January 7, 1878.  
 William C. Whitford, Milton; from January 7, 1878, to January 2, 1882.  
 Robert Graham, Oshkosh; from January 2, 1882, to January 3, 1887.  
 Jesse B. Thayer, River Falls; from January 3, 1887, to January 5, 1891.  
 Oliver E. Wells, Appleton; January 5, 1891, to January 7, 1895.  
 John Q. Emery, Albion; from January 7, 1895, to January 2, 1899.  
 Lorenzo D. Harvey, Milwaukee; from January 2, 1899, to January 5, 1903.  
 Charles P. Cary, Delavan; from January 5, 1903, to July, 1921.

#### JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(Separate Organization)

Edward V. Whiton, C. J.; from June 1, 1853, to April 12, 1859.  
 Luther S. Dixon, C. J.; from April 20, 1859, to June 17, 1874.  
 Edward G. Ryan, C. J.; from June 17, 1874, to October 19, 1880.  
 Orsamus Cole, C. J.; from November 11, 1880, to January 4, 1892.  
 Samuel Crawford, A. J.; from June 1, 1853, to May 31, 1855.  
 Abram D. Smith, A. J.; from June 1, 1853, to June 21, 1859.  
 Orsamus Cole, A. J.; from June 1, 1855, to November 11, 1880.  
 Byron Paine, A. J.; from June 21, 1859, to November 15, 1864.  
 Jason Downer, A. J.; November 15, 1864, to September 10, 1867.  
 Byron Paine, A. J.; from September 10, 1867, to January 13, 1871.  
 William P. Lyon<sup>1</sup>, J.; from January 20, 1871, to January 1, 1894.  
 David Taylor<sup>2</sup>, J.; from April 18, 1878, to April 3, 1891.  
 Harlow S. Orton<sup>3</sup>, J.; from April 18, 1873, to July 4, 1895.

<sup>1</sup> Became Chief Justice *Ex Officio* on 1st M. January, 1892.

<sup>2</sup> Deceased April 2, 1891.

<sup>3</sup> Became Chief Justice *Ex Officio* on 1st M. January, 1894. Deceased July 4, 1895.



John B. Cassoday<sup>4</sup>, J.; from November 11, 1880, to December 30, 1907.  
 \* John B. Winslow<sup>5</sup>, J.; from May 4, 1891, to 1st M. January, 1926.  
 Silas U. Pinney<sup>6</sup>, J.; from January 4, 1892, to November 9, 1898.  
 Alfred W. Newman<sup>7</sup>, J.; from January 1, 1894, to January 12, 1898.  
 \*Roujet D. Marshall, J.; from August 5, 1895, to 1st M. January, 1918.  
 Charles V. Bardeen<sup>8</sup>, J.; January 20, 1898, to March 20, 1903.  
 Joshua E. Dodge<sup>9</sup>, J.; from November 19, 1898, to September 1, 1910.  
 \*Robert G. Siebecker<sup>10</sup>, J.; April 9, 1903, to 1st M. January, 1924.  
 \*James C. Kerwin, J.; from January 2, 1905, to 1st M. January, 1925.  
 William H. Timlin<sup>11</sup>, J.; from January 7, 1907, to August 20, 1916.  
 Robert M. Bashford<sup>12</sup>, J.; from January 6, 1908, to June 30, 1908.  
 John Barnes<sup>13</sup>, J.; from July 1, 1908, to February 22, 1916.  
 \*Aad. J. Vinje<sup>14</sup>, J.; from September 10, 1910, to 1st M. January, 1922.  
 \*Marvin B. Rosenberry<sup>15</sup>, J.; from February 23, 1916, to 1st M. January, 1920.  
 \*Franz C. Eschweiler<sup>16</sup>, J.; from August 25, 1916, to 1st M. January, 1927.

\*Present members of the court, with dates showing expiration of terms.

## DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, ETC.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Functions: The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and at any place other than the seat of government when existing conditions make it necessary. He shall transmit to the legislature at each session a message showing the condition of the state and recommending such legislation as he deems expedient, and shall exercise such other powers as are assigned him by the constitution. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and in case of impeachment of the governor or his removal from office by death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, shall act as governor. The

<sup>4</sup> Became Chief Justice *Ex Officio* on July 4, 1895. Deceased December 30, 1907.

<sup>5</sup> Became Chief Justice *Ex Officio* on December 30, 1907.

<sup>6</sup> Resigned November 9, 1898.

<sup>7</sup> Deceased January 12, 1898.

<sup>8</sup> Deceased March 20, 1903.

<sup>9</sup> Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Silas U. Pinney. Elected April 4, 1899, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. January, 1902. Re-elected—1906, for full term. Resigned September 1, 1910.

<sup>10</sup> Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Charles V. Bardeen. Elected April 7, 1903, for full term.

<sup>11</sup> Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of John B. Cassoday.

<sup>12</sup> Elected April 7, 1908, to fill unexpired term ending 1st M. January, 1910. Re-elected April 6, 1909, for full term. Resigned February 22, 1916.

<sup>13</sup> Appointed September 10, 1910, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Joshua E. Dodge. Elected April 4, 1911, for full term.

<sup>14</sup> Deceased August 20, 1916.

<sup>15</sup> Appointed February 23, 1916, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of John Barnes.

<sup>16</sup> Appointed August 25, 1916, to fill vacancy caused by the death of William H. Timlin. Elected April 4, 1916, for full term beginning January, 1917.

other members of the department shall perform the duties usual to their respective offices.

Secretary of State—Functions: Keeping all financial records of the state, necessitating the examination of over 100,000 claims annually; indexing and filing all documents pertaining to the state; recording of railroad mortgages, trade marks, miscellaneous papers, etc.; furnishing to corporations authorized to do business in the state blanks for their required annual reports and the filing of such reports when returned to secretary of state's office; recording and issuing of motor vehicle certificates of registration (approximately 150,000), and distribution of printed lists of such licenses to city police, county sheriffs and county clerks; apportionment of funds received from motor vehicle licenses to the counties for highway purposes, 75 per cent to the county and 25 per cent to the state highway fund, less 7 per cent, the amount necessary for the administration of the law; issuing sample forms pertaining to elections and the administration of the Corrupt Practices Act to county clerks. In addition, the secretary of state acts as state auditor and performs other duties imposed by statute.

State Treasurer—Functions: Has charge of all state money; is required to pay out money only on warrants of the secretary of state auditor, and in pursuance of law authorizing the payment and shall give receipts countersigned by the secretary of state for all payments made to him. He is also one of the commissioners of public lands, and is ex officio treasurer of the university, normal schools and the state board of agriculture.

Attorney General—Functions: Examining and passing on applications for loans, abstracts of title, and applications for requisite papers; rendering official opinions to state officers and district attorneys on matters coming before them in their official capacity; defending orders of the railroad commission and of the industrial commission; representing the state in criminal cases pending in the supreme court, and in every other class of litigation.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Functions: Administration and interpretation of laws relating to the public school system of the state; inspection of all classes of public schools; general supervision of commercial industrial, continuation and evening schools; issuing of licenses to graduates of normal schools, universities and colleges, both within and without the state; deciding appeals from the decision of school boards and county boards of education; distribution of the common school fund income and special aids to various classes of schools; supervision of county training schools and county schools of agriculture and domestic economy; inspection of special subjects in high

schools and graded schools; responsible for annual county and city superintendents' conventions; issuance of courses of study for common schools, state graded schools and high schools.

Banking Department—Functions: To administer all laws relating to banks and the banking business in this state. It is under the management and control of the commissioner of banking, assisted by a deputy, nine bank examiners and four clerks. Banks are required to make five reports on call per year to the commissioner; every state bank is examined twice yearly. Building and loan associations and land mortgage associations are also under the department's supervision.

Barbers Board of Examiners—Functions: Enforcement of law regarding sanitary conditions of barber shops; also to see that all who engage in the business have the required license.

Board of Dental Examiners—Functions: Administration of laws regulating the practice of dentistry; examination of applicants for licenses to pursue the practice of dentistry in Wisconsin.

Board of Examiners in Optometry—Functions: Administration of the law relating to the practice of optometry; examination of applicants for admission to the practice of optometry.

Board of Medical Examiners—Functions: Administration of the Medical Practice Act; examination of doctors to determine their fitness to practice medicine, surgery and osteopathy; examination of all applicants for reciprocal licenses to practice medicine; examination of midwives, and issuing of licenses to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy and midwifery.

Board of Accountancy—Functions: Administration of laws governing certified public accountants; conduct examinations and issue licenses to practice as certified public accountants.

Board of Pharmacy—Functions: Administration of laws governing the practice of pharmacy; conduct of examinations and issuance of licenses to practice pharmacy; execution of laws governing the sale of poisons, narcotic and habit-forming drugs.

Board of Regents of State Normal Schools—Functions: The administration of laws for the government and control of the normal schools, and with the aid and advice of the superintendent of public instruction shall provide for the holding of teachers' institutes throughout the state. Biennial reports furnished upon request.



## STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS, LOCATION AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Location	President	Established
La Crosse .....	Fassett A. Cotton.....	Sept. 7, 1909
Milwaukee .....	Carroll G. Pearse.....	Sept. 14, 1885
Oshkosh .....	John A. H. Keith.....	Sept. 12, 1871
Platteville .....	W. J. Sutherland.....	Oct. 9, 1866
River Falls .....	J. W. Crabtree.....	Sept. 2, 1875
Stevens Point .....	John F. Sims.....	Sept. 17, 1894
Superior .....	V. E. McCaskill.....	Sept. 8, 1896
Whitewater .....	A. H. Yoder.....	April 21, 1868

Board of Regents of University of Wisconsin—Functions: The board fixes the salary of the president, professors, instructors, officers, employes, and all other appointees and subordinates of the board. The board consists of one member from each congressional district and two from the state at large; two of the members are women. The state superintendent of public instruction and the president of the university are ex officio members of the board. Each regent is appointed for six years; members receive expenses actually and necessarily incurred in performing their duties, but no salary.

Board of Visitors of University of Wisconsin—The board is composed of twelve persons, four of whom are nominated by the governor, four by the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association, and four by the regents of the university. At least one of each group of four must be a woman. Each visitor is appointed for a term of four years, and receives no compensation for services, but is reimbursed for expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of duties. The visitors have power to compel the attendance of any business officer, employe, student, professor, or other educational officer as witness at any special hearings or investigations. They may also examine generally the work of the university, the conditions, methods, manner, and subjects of instruction in various schools, colleges, divisions and departments, the condition of the buildings and grounds, and any other matter relative to the welfare of the university and its faculty and students.

Capitol Commission of Wisconsin—Functions: Supervising the design and building of the Capitol Building with its detached heat, light and power plant and storage house.

Civil Service Commission—Function: The conducting of examinations and the rating of papers of candidates for positions in the classified service of the state; submitting to state officers, upon application, lists of eligibles according to the provisions of the civil service law; checking and approving the pay rolls of all state departments and institutions in so far as they concern those in the classified service; passing on transfers and promotions within the classified service; as-

sisting in the education of those in the state service; preparing and preserving efficiency records of those in public service.

Commissioners of Public Lands—Functions: Care and investment of state trust funds; conveyance of public lands; accounting for receipts and disbursements in detail on account of various funds aggregating about one million dollars annually; custody of all state land records and furnishing annually hundreds of certified transcripts therefrom.

Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation—Functions: To examine the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, the form of notarial certificates, descent and distribution of property, acknowledgment of deeds, execution and probate of wills, commercial papers and other legal subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable; to ascertain the best means to effect uniformity in the laws of the states; to represent Wisconsin in conventions of like commissioners of other states; to consider and draft bills to be submitted to the legislature of the several states; to devise and recommend other courses of action; and to report to the governor before a legislative session the recommendations which he is to transmit for them to the legislature.

Dairy and Food, and Weights and Measures Department—Functions: Enforcement of laws relating to production, manufacture, sale, etc., of dairy, food (including beverages), and drug products and to the sale of linseed oil, turpentine, white lead and oxide of zinc, for the purpose of safeguarding the people against unsanitary, deleterious, adulterated or misbranded products, and protecting honest producers and dealers against dishonest competition. He is authorized to cause to be made chemical or bacterial analyses of suspected food products and of linseed oil, turpentine, white lead, etc., and of sample submitted by the state board or local boards of health. He is charged with the enforcement of laws relating to use of Babcock glassware. He is authorized to give aid to farmers' institutes, dairy and food conventions and to the agricultural department of the state university. With a view to protecting the public from short weight and measures and establishing equitable practices between buyer and seller, the legislature of 1911 enacted a law making the dairy and food commissioner ex officio state superintendent of weights and measures, charging him with the custody of state standards and with supervision of city standards and work of city sealers, and of all weighing and measuring appliances in commercial use in the state, and requiring him to issue regulations and instructions for the guidance of city and state sealers and to cause to be tested once in each year every weighing and measuring appliance in commercial use. The commissioner is required to

bring prosecutions against persons violating laws administered by him.

Department of Engineering—Functions: The chief engineer has charge of and supervision over all engineering or architectural work performed by or for the state, including work in constructing, altering or rebuilding any building, power or electric plant, heating or pumping station owned by the state. Furnishes engineering and architectural services to any branch or department of the state government upon requisition, the expense thereof charged to and paid out of the appropriation of the department, board or commission receiving such service.

Free Library Commission—Functions: Aiding all public libraries in the state by visitation, inspection, advice, assistance in cataloging, book selection, business methods, etc.; sending by mail books to individuals throughout the state and also sending boxes of books to rural communities and villages not having public library facilities, for educational, inspirational, and recreational use; maintenance of the library school of the state university, a professional school for training librarians; also maintains the legislative reference library and bill drafting department.

Geological and Natural History Survey—Functions: To make a study of: the rocks of the state with reference to ores, building stones, road materials, lime, clay products, and other valuable mineral resources; the soils of the state; the plants; the animal life with special reference to the fish, their distribution, food, enemies; the physical geography of the state, to be prepared in form suitable for use as school manuals; and the water power of the state. It is also directed to complete the topography map of the state, in coöperation with the United States Geological Survey.

Grain and Warehouse Commission—Functions: To superintend the inspection, weighing and grading of all grain milled or received for milling, bought or sold in the city of Superior, and of all grain received for storage, stored or shipped from any and all elevators and warehouses located in said city which are required to take out licenses under the act creating the commission.

Highway Commission—Functions: Administration of the state aid highway law; supervision of all construction on state aid roads and bridges; preparation of all plans and specifications relating to same; inspection and acceptance of all state aid roads and bridges built in accordance with the plans and specifications of this commission; advising towns, villages and counties with regard to the construction and maintenance of any road or bridge; certification of state aid money for roads and bridges on the state aid system; the



approval of all county systems of prospective state highways and additions thereto; conducting of meetings for the purpose of increasing public knowledge of and interest in highway matters.

Industrial Commission—Functions: Administration of laws bearing upon relations between employers and employes; factory inspection; building inspection; boiler and elevator inspection; workmen's compensation; free employment offices; private employment offices, including issuing of licenses; woman and child labor; minimum wage; compulsory education; apprenticeship; bakery and confectionery inspection; arbitration and mediation; Blue Book compilation.

Insurance Department—Functions: Administration of laws for supervision and regulation of the business of insurance, including the organization, admission and annual licensing of domestic, other states, and foreign corporations, associations, societies, Lloyds and inter-insurers, and their agents; valuation of policies and certificates of life insurance; filing and approval of forms of policies, and of rates and reserves for life insurance; examinations, winding up of insolvent companies, and the making and publishing of annual reports; also the supervision of insurance company stock sales; collection of insurance company taxes and fees; collection and distribution of fire department dues; calculation of inheritance taxes; management of the state insurance fund for public buildings, and the state life fund for life insurance and annuities. Under Chapter 504, Laws of 1915, the commissioner of insurance, is *ex officio* state fire marshal. This department is charged with the investigation of fires of unknown, suspicious and incendiary origin; assisting district attorneys in the collection of evidence and in prosecution of arson cases; inspecting fire departments as to their equipment and membership; supervising inspection work done quarterly by the various local fire departments; assisting local fire chiefs in drafting proper orders for the correction of fire hazards as well as drafting and serving independent orders for such correction in numerous cases; collecting and compiling statistics of the state's fire losses and their causes; and furthering of fire prevention by monthly newspaper bulletins, by posters and public addresses.

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Canal Commission—Functions: To investigate and ascertain all facts with reference to practicability and cost of construction and operation of a canal from Lake Superior to the Mississippi River via the Brule and St. Croix rivers; to lay before the United States engineers or any other federal commission all facts and information gathered, and submit arguments; to confer and act with a commission of Minnesota, or any other state interested; to report progress to the governor from time to time.

Oil Inspection Department—Functions: Inspection and testing of petroleum products, such as oils and gasoline, that are used for heat, light and power purposes; enforcement of "red can" law; reporting on all fires caused by above petroleum products.

Railroad Commission—Functions: Administration of the laws bearing upon regulation of railroads, street railroads, telegraph companies, telephone companies, express companies, freight line, sleeping car, light, heat, water and power companies; certificates of public convenience and necessity; construction of railways and utilities; railroad and utility rates and service; physical connection of telephone companies; accounting and business practices of railroads and utilities; valuations of properties; acquisition of property of utility or street railway by municipality; intermediate permits; safety devices in operation of railroads; improvement of water powers; sale of securities; free transportation; publication of railroad map and of annual reports and of decisions of the commission. Annual reports furnished upon request.

Revisor of Statutes—Functions: Arrangement, classification, compilation and revision of the statutes; indexing the session laws; compilation and publication of the Wisconsin statutes after each session of the legislature; compilation and publication of Wisconsin town laws after each session of the legislature; digesting, compiling and publishing of Wisconsin annotations. The revisor of the statutes is under the supreme court as trustee of the Wisconsin State Library.

State Athletic Commission—Functions: Administration of the law regulating boxing or sparring matches and exhibitions, and licensing of athletic clubs. Biennial reports furnished upon request.

State Board of Canvassers—Functions: To canvass election returns for all elective officers except those wholly within one county, and to certify and publish results of elections.

The State Board of Control—Functions: The board has supervision of the thirty-five county asylums for the chronic insane; certain powers and duties in regard to the Milwaukee Hospital for Insane and the nine county tuberculosis sanatoria, similar to the supervision exercised over the county asylums, inspection of all poor-houses, city prisons, jails, workhouses, police stations, and lockups, and condemnation of any such places if the board sees fit; also inspection of all private industrial schools, hospitals and sanatoria; to act as a commission in lunacy with full power to transfer insane persons from one institution to another, and as a board of parole, and with the approval of the governor may parole prisoners from the state prison and Milwaukee House of Correction, and on its own authority parole

inmates of the State Reformatory and Industrial School for Boys. Has administration of the probation laws, the law for sterilization of defectives, and the care and treatment of indigent children who are crippled or deformed, and supervision of state aid to defendent children or "mothers' pension law." Biennial reports and other publications of the board are furnished upon request.

State Board of Education—Functions: To have exclusive charge and management of all financial affairs of the educational activities of the state; to examine and study the business methods and management of educational institutions and the expenditure of public funds for education; to institute and maintain an adequate and uniform accounting system; to audit the accounts of any educational institution receiving support from the state; to prepare the educational budget for presentation to the legislature, and to have direct supervision of the construction of buildings and the purchase of land by educational institutions. Has power to require data from any educational officer. (Sec. 376-50 W. S. 1915.)

State Board of Industrial Education—Functions: Control of all state aid for commercial, industrial, continuation and evening schools; approval of salary of the assistant for industrial education in the Department of Public Instruction; approval of courses of study for all vocational schools desiring state aid under the act which created the board; trustees of Stout Institute with duties as a body corporate: (a) to make rules, regulations and by-laws for the government and management of said institute and the students therein; (b) to appoint all officers, teachers, and assistants of the institute, and fix their salaries; (c) to purchase all supplies for the institute; (d) to prescribe rules, regulations, and terms of admission and control of students, prescribe courses of study, and methods of instruction, and issue certificates and diplomas. It also coöperates with other educational institutions and agencies in instruction and training leading to efficiency in industrial arts and occupation.

State Board of Health and Bureau of Vital Statistics—Functions: Supervision of health of citizens of state; collects records of births, deaths, marriages and divorces; makes sanitary inspections of the causes of disease; acts in advisory capacity to citizens and local officials regarding drainage, water supplies, sewage disposal, heating and ventilation of public buildings and institutions; prescribes and enforces quarantine rules; condemns and abates conditions causative of disease; recommends textbooks on hygiene and health; enforces plumbing regulations; inspects hotels and restaurants; enforces rules relating to the sanitary care of schools, the location and operation of slaughter houses;



the transportation of the dead; and enforces sanitary regulations governing barbers and barber shops. Its laboratories examine sputum, pus, tissues, cultures and spinal fluids for the diagnosis and prevention of diseases. It distributes free literature on the prevention and control of communicable diseases, infantile blindness, sanitary disposal of creamery waste, the construction of residential sewage disposal plants and outhouses.

State Board of Law Examiners—Functions: To examine applicants for admission to the bar.

State Board of Public Affairs—Functions: To investigate duplication of work of public bodies, the efficiency of the organization and administration of such bodies, and to formulate plans for the greater coördination of such bodies and the improvement of state administration in general. Has supervision over every public body for the purpose of securing uniformity and accuracy of accounts. It may inquire into the methods of conducting affairs and may prescribe and direct the use of standards and records of efficiency of employees. Special investigations conducted by this board during the years 1913 and 1914 included those relating to the efficiency of the teaching, educational and administrative methods in the high schools, the normal schools, the training schools for teachers and the university; also those relating to the efficiency and cost of state printing, and the feasibility of a central board of control for all public educational institutions.

State Board of Teachers Examiners—Functions: Examination of candidates for teachers' licenses and certificates; determination of quality of credentials of candidates coming from schools and colleges other than the university and Wisconsin state normal schools, including schools of other states.

State Conservation Commission—Created by chapter 406, laws of 1915. Succeeded to all the powers and duties of the forestry board, state park board, conservation commission, commissioners of fisheries and state game warden.

Functions: Administration of state fish and game laws, state hatcheries, state parks and forestry lands.

State Department of Agriculture—Functions: The department of agriculture is in the main a control department having in charge the regulatory functions of the state along agricultural lines. In the veterinary division of this department is lodged the responsibility for the control and eradication of animal diseases. The inspection of state and interstate shipment of cattle, horses and other animals is also handled by this division, and in connection with the live stock sanitary board of the department all quarantines and regulatory measures are

issued. Closely connected with this division is also the board of veterinary examiners holding examinations and issuing licenses to veterinarians throughout the state. All cases of contagious animal diseases are reported to the department, and inquiries concerning the same should be directed to the veterinary division.

The entomology division has the control of, and responsibility for, plant diseases occurring in the state caused by insects, bacteria and fungus growths. It inspects nurseries, orchards, parks, city trees, and crops for these diseases and issues control measures, and gives advice regarding the eradication of such diseases. It also issues licenses to nurseries and nursery agents. Connected with the entomology division is the state apiary inspection service whose function it is to inspect apiaries throughout the state, making an examination for diseases, to issue and enforce regulatory measures and give advice concerning the control of bee diseases that may appear.

The immigration division is charged with the duty of settling the great northern end of the state. The division protects the settlers of the state by making available to them the exact truth concerning all opportunities in Wisconsin. Settlers are also helped and advised in all matters pertaining to making a successful start upon new lands in Wisconsin.

The crop statistics division gathers statistics on farm crops and on the acreage and yields of crops, their value, and the number and value of farm animals and products. It also reports upon the weather including appearance of frost, rain, sunshine, and the effect of weather upon the crops. Monthly bulletins are issued during the growing seasons and an annual report on January 1st giving estimates by counties and for the state as a whole. All of the assessors and twelve hundred volunteer crop reporters furnish information for this division.

The state fair division has charge of the Wisconsin State Fair and the grounds and buildings of the state fair at Milwaukee. These grounds consist of 147 acres valued at approximately \$588,000 and buildings worth nearly \$410,000. A premium list is issued each year during the months of March or April.

Three lines of control work—seed, feed and fertilizer inspection, and stallion enrollment—are being transferred from the experiment station to the department of agriculture, and other new lines of work may be added, such as weed eradication and marketing.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin—Functions: "The collection, preservation, exhibition, and publication of materials for the study of history, especially the history of this state and of the middle west." Maintains the State Historical library of 425,000 titles, (besides map,

manuscript, and museum departments) and a research and publication department. More important publications are the Wisconsin Historical Collections (twenty-four volumes issued) and the Proceedings of the Society (an annual volume).

State Library—Functions: Maintenance and administration of a reference library of law, political science, and public documents for the use of the Supreme court, the legislature, and other state departments and officers, and the general public; the loaning of books to state officers within the capitol building; exchange of Wisconsin reports, session laws, statutes, and documents for the corresponding material published by other states and by foreign countries.

State Printing Board—Functions: Supervision and control of all state printing and printing for which payment may lawfully be made out of the state treasury; purchase of all paper, envelopes, stationery, half-tones and zinc etchings. Edits all copy presented, to keep same within the provisions of the law; to read and correct proof sheets on all matter presented for state printing for all departments except those specifically mentioned by law. To enter into contracts for state printing for the period of two years, said contracts to be subject to bids as prescribed by law. Examine and audit all bills for printing and materials.

Superintendent of Public Property—Functions: Supervision over and maintenance of the capitol, executive residence, the light, heat and power plant for the capitol, and of the public grounds surrounding such structures; assignment of office room to the various departments; furnishing police, janitor, labor, telephone, telegraph and express service; and purchasing such materials and supplies as are generally used and consumed in the capitol.

Tax Commission—Functions: Supervises the administration of the assessment and tax laws; makes the state assessment; assesses railroads, street railways, telegraph, sleeping car, express, freight line and equipment companies; forestry lands, corporation income taxes; passes upon applications for reassessments and upon appeals for re-equalization of counties; gives advice and assistance to local assessors, boards of review and all local officers in assessment and tax matters; supervises the work of the assessors of incomes and the administration of the inheritance tax laws; collects municipal finance statistics; audits books of municipalities and installs systems of accounts for these; compiles and publishes income, inheritance and general property tax laws, and biennial reports giving a synopsis of the work of the commission.

The Wisconsin Veterans' Home, Waupaca—Functions: Care and



maintenance of indigent soldiers, sailors and marines who have been honorably discharged from the service of the federal government who are residents of this state, and such indigent soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in any Wisconsin regiment or command in the navy of the United States, being credited to Wisconsin, together with their wives or widows, who are not residents of this state, and who cannot be received into any national home for disabled volunteers, and such indigent women, residents of this state as were employed as army nurses, and such as are mothers, wives, or widows of men who were Union soldiers, sailors or marines during the Civil war. The home is located four miles from Waupaca, Wisconsin.

Treasury Agent—Functions: Collection of fees from transient merchants, hawkers, peddlers, public showmen, vaudeville and tent shows and enforcement of law relative to the above. For this purpose special treasury agents are appointed, who receive 10 per cent commission of fees collected. About seventy special agents assist in the enforcement of the law.

## CHAPTER XXI

### WISCONSIN COURTS

#### SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

John B. Winslow, Chief Justice; salary, \$7,500; term expires January, 1926.  
Roujet D. Marshall, Justice; salary, \$6,000; term expires January, 1918.  
Robert G. Siebecker, Justice; salary, \$7,500; term expires January, 1924.  
James C. Kerwin, Justice; salary \$7,500; term expires January, 1925.  
Aad J. Vinje, Justice; salary, \$7,500; term expires January, 1922.  
Marvin B. Rosenberry, Justice; salary, \$7,500; term expires January, 1920.  
Franz C. Eschweiler, Justice; salary, \$7,500; term expires January, 1927.  
Arthur A. McLeod, clerk; G. M. Kanouse, marshal; Frederic K. Conover, reporter; Frederick W. Arthur, asst. reporter; Gilson G. Glasier, librarian; William H. Orvis, asst. librarian; C. H. Beyler, messenger and crier; K. L. Thompson, messenger; Hardy Steeholm, private secretary; Wm. J. Van Den Berg, private secretary; H. B. Siebecker, private secretary; E. M. Law, private secretary; J. E. Usher, private secretary; Arthur M. Vinje, private secretary; K. Kershaw, private secretary.

#### TERMS OF COURT AT MADISON.

January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January.  
August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

#### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS<sup>1</sup>

There are nine circuits under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, which body comprises one chief justice and eight associates. The first circuit consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island; the second, Connecticut, New York, and Vermont; the third, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; the fourth, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia; the fifth, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas; the sixth, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee; the seventh, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin; the eighth, Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming; the ninth, Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii. The judges of each circuit and the justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS FOR WISCONSIN

Eastern District—Terms of Court: At Milwaukee, first Monday in January and October; at Oshkosh, second Tuesday in June; at Green Bay, first Tuesday in April. Counties comprising the district: Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Forest, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langdale, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago.

Western District—Terms of Court: At Madison, first Tuesday in December; at La Crosse, third Tuesday in September; at Eau Claire, first Tuesday in June; at Superior, second Tuesday in July and fourth Tuesday in January. Counties comprising the district: Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn and Wood.

## JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

(See Wisconsin Statutes, Sections 113.01 to 113.20)

First—Walworth, Racine and Kenosha counties. Judge E. B. Belden, Racine; term expires, January, 1920.

Second—Milwaukee County: Branch No. 1, L. W. Halsey, term expired in January, 1918; Branch No. 2, O. M. Fritz, term expired in January, 1918; Branch No. 3, J. S. Gregory, term expires in January, 1922; Branch No. 4, Walter Schinz, term expires in January, 1918; Branch No. 5, W. J. Turner, term expires in January, 1921; Branch No. 6, Edward T. Fairchild, term expires in January, 1922.

Third—Calumet and Winnebago counties, G. W. Burnell; term expired in January, 1919.

Fourth—Sheboygan and Manitowoc counties, Michael Kirwan; term expires in January, 1922.

Fifth—Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland and Crawford counties, George Clementson; term expired in January, 1919.

Sixth—La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau and Vernon counties, E. C. Higbee; term expired in January, 1919.

Seventh—Portage, Waupaca, Waushara and Wood counties, B. B. Park; term expires in January, 1921.

Eighth—Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix counties, George Thompson; term expires in January, 1921.



Ninth—Dane and Sauk counties, E. Ray Stevens; term expires in January, 1921.

Tenth—Langlade, Outagamie and Shawano counties, E. V. Werner; term expires in January, 1922.

Eleventh—Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Polk and Washburn, F. A. Ross; term expired in January, 1919.

Twelfth—Rock, Green and Jefferson counties, George Grimm; term expired in January, 1919.

Thirteenth—Dodge, Ozaukee, Washington and Waukesha counties, M. L. Lueck; term expired in January, 1918.

Fourteenth—Brown, Door and Kewaunee counties, Henry Graas; term expires in January, 1920.

Fifteenth—Ashland, Bayfield, Iron, Price and Taylor, G. N. Risjord; term expired in January, 1918.

Sixteenth—Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida and Vilas counties. A. H. Reid, term expires in January, 1922.

Seventeenth—Clark, Jackson and Juneau counties, James O'Neill; term expires in January, 1922.

Eighteenth—Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Columbia and Adams counties, C. A. Fowler; term expired in January, 1918.

Nineteenth—Rusk, Sawyer, Chippewa and Eau Claire counties, James Wickham; term expires in January, 1922.

Twentieth—Marinette, Oconto, Florence and Forest counties, W. B. Quinlan; term expired in January, 1918.

#### INTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS

Each of the two internal revenue districts into which Wisconsin is divided has as its chief executive officers a collector and deputy collector.

The First Internal Revenue District of Wisconsin comprises the counties of Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Langlade, Kenosha, Keweenaw, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara and Winnebago.

The Second Internal Revenue District comprises the counties of Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Richland, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn and Wood.

## CHAPTER XXII

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### SENATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Each of the forty-eight states in the Union is represented by two United States senators—those from Wisconsin being Robert M. La Follette, Republican, of Madison, whose term expires in 1923, and Paul O. Husting, Democrat, of Mayville, whose term expires in 1921.

The forty-eight states are divided into congressional districts, according to population, those who are elected to serve for them being designated as representatives; those who represent the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands are known as Territorial Delegates.

The political division of the Sixty-fifth Congress, which began March 4, 1917, and ended March 4, 1919, was as follows:

Senate: Democrats, 54; Republicans, 42. Total 96.

House of Representatives: Democrats, 215; Republicans, 215; Progressives, 2; Independents, 1; Prohibitionists, 1; Socialists, 1. Total, 435.

### QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE OF THE UNION

(Communicated to The World Almanac and corrected to date by the Attorneys-General of the respective states.)

In all states except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, the right to vote at general elections is restricted to males 21 years of age and upward. Women in Illinois and Ohio have a restricted vote, and in several other states, as noted below, may vote in school elections.

States	Requirements as to Citizenship	Previous Residence Required				Persons Excluded from Suffrage
		In State	In County	In Town	In Precinct	
Alabama *	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, vagrants, insane.
Arizona *	Citizens of United States, male or female, (a) ..	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiot, insane, felon, under guardianship † (a)
Arkansas *	Citizen of United States or alien who has declared intention	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiot, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay polltax.
California *	Citizen, male or female, by nativity, naturalization (90 days prior to election), male or female.	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiot, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay polltax.
Colorado *	Citizen of United States.	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys.	10 dys.	Felons, insane.
Connecticut *	Citizen, native or naturalized, male or female.	1 yr.	3 mo.	6 mo.	30 dys.	Insane, paupers, felons, †
Delaware *	Citizen of the United States.	1 yr.	3 mo.	6 mo.	30 dys.	Idiot, duelist, felon, †
Florida *	Citizen of the United States.	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Felons, idiots and insane.
Georgia *	Citizen of the United States, male or female.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Idiot, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship.
Idaho *	Citizen of the United States (d) ..	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Convicted of crime.
Illinois *	Citizen or alien who has declared intention and resided 1 year in United States.	6 mo.	60 dys.	10 dys.	10 dys.	Convicted of infamous crime. (a)
Indiana *	Citizen of the United States (c) ..	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiot, insane, felon, convicted of treason or felony, and insane.
Iowa *	Citizen of U. S., male or female, or alien who declared intention	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Felons, idiots, and insane.
Kansas *	Citizen of the United States (b) ..	2 yrs.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Insane, idiots, felons.
Kentucky *	Citizen of the United States.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Paupers, and Indians not taxed.
Louisiana *	Citizen of the United States.	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Felons, paupers, briber, †
Maine *	Citizen of the United States.	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Idiot, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship.
Maryland *	Citizen (b) ..	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Idiot, insane, convicted of felony, bigamists, polygamists, under guardianship.
Massachusetts *	Citizen of the United States or alien who declared intention (e) ..	6 mo.	20 dys.	20 dys.	20 dys.	Idiot, insane, felon, convicted of treason or felony, and insane.
Michigan *	Citizen of the United States or alien who declared intention (e) ..	6 mo.	20 dys.	20 dys.	20 dys.	Felons, idiots, and insane.



Minnesota*	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Felons, insane, Indians lacking customs of civilization.
Mississippi*	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, bigamists. (a)
Missouri*	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys.	60 dys.	60 dys.	Felons. (a)
Montana*	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Felons, idiots, insane, Indians. (a)
Nebraska*	6 mo.	40 dys.	40 dys.	40 dys.	40 dys.	Felons, insane.
Nevada*	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiots, insane, unpardoned felons.
New Hampshire*	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Paupers, insane, idiots.
New Jersey*	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiots, paupers, insane, felons. (a)
New Mexico	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiots, insane, felons, Indians not taxed.
New York*	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and felons.
North Carolina	2 yrs.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Felons, idiots, lunatics.
North Dakota*	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Tribal Indians, felons, insane.
Ohio*	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiots, insane, and felons. (a)
Oklahoma*	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Felons, idiots, insane, tribal Indians.†
Oregon*	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony. (a)
Pennsylvania*	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Felons, non-taxpayers.
Rhode Island*	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Paupers, lunatics, felons.
South Carolina	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Felons, insane, paupers, non-taxpayers.
South Dakota*	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Felons. (a)
Tennessee*	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Felons, non-taxpayers.
Texas*	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Idiots, lunatics, felons. (a)
Utah*	1 yr.	4 mo.	4 mo.	4 mo.	4 mo.	Idiots, insane, felons. (a)
Vermont*	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Those lacking approbation of local board of civil authority.
Virginia*	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Idiots, lunatics, paupers, non-taxpayers. (a)
Washington*	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	30 dys.	Idiots, lunatics, Indians not taxed, felons.
West Virginia*	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys.	60 dys.	60 dys.	Idiots, lunatics.
Wisconsin*	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys.	60 dys.	60 dys.	Insane, felons, betting on elections, duellists, convicted of felony and not restored to civil rights.
Wyoming*	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys.	60 dys.	60 dys.	Insane, idiots, felons.

\* Australian ballot or modification in force.  
† Or persons unable to read and write English.

(a) Soldiers and sailors in U. S. service.  
(b) Women can vote in school elections.  
(c) Women can vote in all elections save those pertaining to constitutional officers or questions.  
(d) Women can vote in school or city elections.  
(e) Women taxpayers can vote on tax propositions.

## WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

## Number of United States Troops, Militia and Volunteers Engaged.

War of the Revolution, from April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783; regulars, 130,711; militia and volunteers, 164,080; total <sup>1</sup>, 309,781.

Northwestern Indian Wars, from September 19, 1790, to August 3, 1795, 8,938.

War with France, from July 9, 1798, to September 30, 1800, 4,593 <sup>2</sup>.

War with Tripoli, from June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805, 3,330 <sup>2</sup>.

Creek Indian War, from July 27, 1813, to August 9, 1814; regulars, 600; militia and volunteers, 13,181; total, 13,781.

With Great Britain, 1812, from June 18, 1812, to February 17, 1815; regulars, 85,000; militia and volunteers, 471,622; total, 576,622.

Seminole Indian War, from November 20, 1817, to October 21, 1818; regulars, 1,000; militia and volunteers, 6,911; total, 7,911.

Black Hawk Indian War, from April 21, 1831, to September 31, 1832; regulars, 1,339; militia and volunteers, 5,126; total, 6,465.

Cherokee Disturbance, from 1836 to 1837; militia and volunteers, 9,494.

Creek Indian War, from May 5, 1836, to September 30, 1837; regulars, 935; militia and volunteers, 12,483; total, 13,418.

Florida Indian War, from December 23, 1835, to August 14, 1843; regulars, 11,160; militia and volunteers, 29,953; total, 41,122.

Aroostook Disturbance, from 1836 to 1839; militia, 1,500.

War with Mexico, from April 24, 1846, to July 4, 1848; regulars, 30,954; militia and volunteers, 73,776; total, 112,230.

Apache and Navajo War, from 1849 to 1855; regulars, 1,500; militia and volunteers, 1,061; total, 2,561.

Seminole Indian War, from 1856 to 1858; militia and volunteers, 3,687.

War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, 2,772,408 <sup>3</sup>.

Spanish-American War, from April 21, 1898, to August 12, 1898, 274,717 <sup>4</sup>

Philippine Insurrection, from 1899 to 1900, 60,000.

<sup>1</sup> All totals include all branches of the service.

<sup>2</sup> Naval forces engaged.

<sup>3</sup> Confederate troops, about 600,000.

<sup>4</sup> Troops actually engaged, about 60,000.

## CHAPTER XXIII

### THE WISCONSIN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

#### THE RURAL SCHOOLS

The number of one-room rural schools in the State of Wisconsin is growing less as the number of state graded schools increases. Wisconsin has as advanced a group of rural school laws as may be found in any state in the union. Laws providing for the following activities are at present in force.

Supervising teachers, school board conventions, aids for: sanitation and equipment, transportation, consolidation, industrial work in state graded schools, length of teaching service in schools outside of cities, and villages, professional teacher training, state graded schools; social centers, reading circles, condemnation of school buildings, minimum salary for teachers, minimum school term, compulsory education, rural high schools, nonresident tuition, professional teacher training required, county training schools, teacher training in high schools, teachers' pensions, state loans for buildings, school libraries, winter and short term high school course, county nurses, traveling libraries for country communities.

The law providing for the supervising teachers is undoubtedly one of the most forward looking statutes that has yet been devised in relation to rural education in Wisconsin.

#### STATE GRADED SCHOOLS

The class of schools next above the one-room rural schools in organization is the state graded school. Many state graded schools have been organized as a result of consolidation of districts, to give children the increased opportunities arising from more specialized work and better trained and paid teachers.

The majority of the state graded schools, however, have arisen as a natural result of the increase of population in a district, making the hiring of two or three teachers necessary. Three state supervisors visit the state graded schools of Wisconsin each year.



## FREE HIGH SCHOOLS

High schools are not infrequently organized through a union of territory containing not less than thirty-six square miles. These high schools are called town or union high schools. The grades below them are state graded schools, and are separate in administration from the high schools above.

Other high schools found in villages are organized through the addition of four high school years to the graded school course, and the satisfaction of several other state requirements. These high schools are known as district free high schools. The supervising principal has charge of high school and grades below.

City high schools include those organized in cities maintaining city superintendents.

The Wisconsin state law makes it compulsory for the home district of any child wishing to attend high school to pay tuition to the high school district where he or she attends, providing the home district does not itself maintain a high school. These nonresident pupils have increased very largely in number during the past ten years.

There has been, during the past few years, a large increase in high school building activity. A number of new modern buildings have been erected, so that in Wisconsin may be found types of high school buildings second to none in the country.

## CONTINUATION SCHOOLS

Twenty-nine cities maintain continuation schools at present.

These are: Menasha, Neenah, Grand Rapids, West Allis, Beloit, Fond du Lac, Appleton, Stevens Point, Two Rivers, Marshfield, Green Bay, Kenosha, Janesville, Wausau, Eau Claire, Madison, Manitowoc, Beaver Dam, Chippewa Falls, Cudahy, Sheboygan, Superior, Milwaukee, Racine, Menomonie, Oshkosh, South Milwaukee, Marinette, La Crosse.

The continuation schools are at present hiring better teachers than has formerly been the case, are enforcing the compulsory education laws with greater uniformity, and are leaving nothing undone to start new worth-while activities. Attendance is going up, and length of attendance is materially increasing.

## STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS

The nine normal schools in the State of Wisconsin are maintained at: Eau Claire, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Platteville, River

Falls, Stevens Point, Superior, and Whitewater. Each normal school includes three basic departments.

1. Primary Department for the training of teachers in grades 1 to 4 inclusive.

2. Grammar Grade Department for the training of teachers in grades 5 to 8 inclusive.

3. High School Department for the training of high-school teachers.

In addition each of the schools maintain one or more special departments for the training of teachers in special branches. These departments are maintained in schools as follows:

La Crosse: Physical Education; Rural School.

Milwaukee: Kindergarten; Art School; Deaf School; Music School.

Oshkosh: Industrial Education.

Platteville: Manual Training; Agriculture; Rural School.

River Falls: Rural School; Agriculture.

Stevens Point: Rural School; Domestic Science.

Superior: Kindergarten.

Whitewater: Rural School; Commercial.

The normal schools at Eau Claire, La Crosse, Oshkosh and Milwaukee require graduation from a high school for admission to the several departmental courses. The normal schools at Platteville, River Falls, Stevens Point, Superior, and Whitewater have in the past offered five-year courses for non-high school graduates, but it is generally the policy to go to a high school basis for admission as soon as possible.

In all of the 44 departments, the length of the regular course is two years, except that in the department for training high-school teachers, the course is three years in length. Unfortunately the law permits the holders of the two-year diplomas to teach in the high schools and this fact prevents the development of the high school departments.

#### OTHER SCHOOLS

There are at present seven county schools of agriculture and domestic science. The growth of these schools has not been as rapid as was expected at one time, owing to the fact that agriculture courses in public high schools have been considerably developed during the past few years, and that these courses can be maintained at a much lower cost than the county schools.

Special schools for the deaf and blind have made steady progress

during the past few years. There has been also an increase in the number of vacation schools, especially night classes for foreigners, ungraded rooms, kindergartens, and other types of special schools.

#### UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The University of Wisconsin includes nine special schools as follows: College of Letters and Science, College of Engineering, College of Agriculture, Law School, Medical School, School of Music, Library School, Graduate School, Extension Division.

The college of science, literature and the arts includes the school of commerce and the school of education in addition to a number of other special departments.

The total number of faculty members is 727. Excluding all those members of the faculty not doing any teaching and dividing into tenths the time of those giving part time to other activities than teaching, the instructional force numbers 437.1.

#### THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The supervisory staff of the state department has been increased to include a supervisor of manual training, a supervisor of tests and measurements in city schools, an editorial and statistical secretary, and an additional supervisor of city and village grades.

A new manual or course of study for common schools was compiled and published during the school year 1915-16. The Educational News Bulletin has been enlarged and the mailing list somewhat extended. A considerable number of bulletin helps to teachers and administrators have been issued.

Some training of volunteer workers in education has been carried on by the department of public instruction. It has been felt that the laboratory and training facilities of the state office are such as to offer material of value to experienced teachers and administrators, and it is hoped that this work will increase in coming years. The aid these workers render to the department free of charge is valuable.



## CHAPTER XXIV

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The state health department, under the statutes, is charged with the general supervision throughout the state of the interests affecting the health and life of our citizens.

This department is required to make sanitary investigations and inquiries regarding the causes of disease, especially epidemics, the causes of mortality, and when required, advise public boards or officials in regard to location, drainage, water supply, disposal of excreta and the heating and ventilation of any public building or institution. The department is also required, whenever necessary, to investigate the causes and circumstances of any special or unusual disease or mortality or to inspect any public building; and the officials of the department have full authority to do any necessary act in order to accomplish the purposes for which the department is established.

The state board of health is required to adopt and enforce rules and regulations governing the prevention and control of the various dangerous communicable diseases, to prescribe the minimum period of quarantine and to define the materials to be used and the methods to be employed in fumigating and disinfecting disease infected homes and other places. All rules and regulations adopted by the board in compliance with the authority granted by the legislature, when published in the official state paper, have the full force of law.

The state health department supervises the activities of the 1,685 township, incorporated village and city health departments and assists local health officers, whenever necessary, in the enforcement of the health laws, the rules and regulations of the state board of health and local ordinances.

It supplies diphtheria antitoxin, smallpox vaccine and tetanus antitoxin at wholesale prices to any citizen, whether indigent or not, and through the State Laboratory of Hygiene, the laboratory of the State Board of Health, anti-typhoid vaccine is supplied free of charge to all physicians of the state.

Its laboratories, the State Laboratory of Hygiene at Madison, the branch state laboratory at Rhinelander and the state coöperative lab-

oratories examine sputum for suspected cases of tuberculosis, cultures and swabs for diphtheria, blood for typhoid fever, pus for cases of gonorrhea, the central nervous system of animals for cases of rabies, chemical and bacteriological examinations of water for drinking purposes, suspected cases of anthrax, glanders, actinomycosis and the spinal fluid for meningitis. These examinations are made free of charge upon the request of any physician, health officer or veterinarian. (Blood examinations for syphilis are made without charge by the State Psychiatric Institute at Mendota.) The state coöperative laboratories at Superior and Fond du Lac make pathological examinations also.

When an epidemic occurs in any community, such as influenza, it sends a competent person to investigate the cause and recommends means for prevention. If the local authorities are unable to control the situation, it assists until the epidemic is controlled.

It furnishes to any township, incorporated village or city of the state advice and assistance at any time in the solution of health problems.

It assists the local boards of health, when necessary, in the abatement of nuisances and other conditions which are detrimental to health.

It inspects, either upon its own initiative or upon request, any public or private institution of any city, town or village, and recommends the things necessary for sanitary improvements.

It employs a sanitary engineer to assist the board in approving the plans and specifications for all new public water supplies and sewage disposal systems, and in advising with local officials as to the safest and most economical installations for such systems.

It employs a full-time chemist and sanitary engineer to assist in the purification of public water supplies, sanitary disposal of sewage, and treatment in the purification and disposal of cheese factory and creamery waste, waste from canning factories and similar establishments, waste from blast furnaces, dye factories and other industrial waste which is of such a character as to create a nuisance or dangerously pollute the rivers, lakes and streams of the state.

Important work is also done along the line of establishing and enforcing minimum standards for the maintenance and operation of rendering plants.

The department keeps an accurate record of the three most important events in the life of each citizen—his birth, his marriage and his death, so that today or a hundred years from now that record will be available for any of the many purposes for which it may be needed. In inheriting property, especially from foreign countries; in establish-

ing birthplace to prove citizenship; in relations of guardians and wards; in administration of estates; in determining life insurance rates; legal age for marriage; voting; obtaining pensions; in jury and military service and in complying with the laws on education and child labor; birth, death and marriage records are of inestimable value.

It sends lecturers to public meetings, whenever possible, to speak on any health question without charge.

It collects reports of all communicable diseases and assists local health officers in guarding against epidemics.

It inspects all child labor camps within the state and enforces the regulations adopted for the sanitary construction and operation of such camps.

It provides rules for the proper construction and operation of slaughterhouses.

It licenses all embalmers practicing in the state, and provides by means of rules and regulations safe methods for the transportation of the dead.

It inspects every hotel and restaurant in the state at least once each year, and sees that the sanitary requirements of the law are complied with. The department also inspects the lunch stands at all the fairs in the state and requires that the fair officials provide adequate sanitary toilet facilities. Through the coöperation of the fair officials the garbage from the lunch stands is now collected in barrels or metal containers, the food is of better quality and is properly protected from flies and dust, the employes serving food products are clean and the toilet facilities, with but few exceptions, are adequate and sanitary.

It prescribes rules and regulations governing the licensing of plumbers, and the construction, installation and inspection of plumbing and drainage. In no branch of mechanical science has there been more noteworthy progress than in the subjects of water supply, plumbing and drainage once regarded as incidental features in connection with building and building construction. These problems are now considered of vital importance and an understanding of the fundamental principles underlying the design, construction and care of installations is essential. In this lies the real value to the state, municipality or rural resident of plumbing, water supply and drainage regulation and supervision. The plumbing division furnishes blue prints and specifications for residential disposal plants, for school toilets, sanitary disposal of creamery and cheese factory waste and other small installations for the purification and disposal of sewage or industrial waste where it is not practicable to employ a sanitary engineer.

The department inspects all barber shops in the state and prescribes



by means of rules and regulations minimum requirements for the sanitary operation of barber shops.

The work of the barber division, the hotel and restaurant division, the plumbing division and the embalmers' department is maintained entirely from the license fees collected. Each of these divisions is entirely self-supporting.

It coöperates with the educational institutions and school systems of the state in all matters pertaining to health, and provides by means of rules, which have the force of law, such regulations and restrictions as may be necessary to maintain the schools of the state in a sanitary condition.

It distributes free of charge to any citizen of the state pamphlets relating to the prevention and control of communicable diseases, the prevention of infantile blindness, sanitary disposal of creamery waste, methods of constructing residential sewage disposal plants, the proper construction of outhouses and other pamphlets, written in plain language, which will assist in providing a proper health environment.

## CHAPTER XXV

### GOOD ROADS AND INDUSTRIAL REFORMS

#### STATE HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

The law creating the Highway Commission was enacted by the Legislature of 1911, and the Commission organized in July of that year.

The enactment of the State Highway Law resulted from a constitutional amendment, ratified at the general election of 1908, permitting the state to give aid in the construction of highways. The basic idea of the law as originally enacted was to encourage the construction of highways by providing state aid to roads constructed in accordance with its provisions. Except as hereafter noted, any town or village in the state can initiate a movement to build a state aid road or bridge by voting at least the minimum appropriation permitted by law. This action is reported to the county clerk at the next annual meeting of the county board, and it then becomes mandatory on the county to vote a like amount. The town is then also entitled to participate in the distribution of the allotment of state aid to the county. Where deemed advisable, any county board may appropriate an amount large enough to take up any part or all of the state allotment, thus reducing the amount that may be distributed among the towns. In these cases the county board may also locate the separate improvements without reference to the towns. All improvements must be made according to the Highway Commission's plans on a county system of prospective state aid highways, designated by the County Board and approved by the Highway Commission. The actual execution of the work is carried out by the County Highway Commissioner and his forces, working under a County State Road and Bridge Committee. The entire work is under the supervision and direction of the Highway Commission and must be carried out in accordance with the terms of the law and the regulations of the Commission.

The State Aid moneys are now derived most largely from an appropriation from the general fund of the state, and in part from automo-

bile license fees, it being provided by law that one-fourth of the net proceeds of these fees shall be used to increase the appropriation for State Aid for Highways. Originally, and until 1916, as a result of an amendment by the 1915 legislature, the major portion of the funds for state aid, now coming from the general fund, were derived from a direct tax.

The Commission began its work in 1912 under great disadvantages. The idea of State Aid was new, and while there was much strong support, there was also a certain amount of suspicion and some active opposition. The Commission's engineering organization, substantially the organization of the Highway Division of the Geological and Natural History Survey, while effective in performing the functions of that body, was no more than the nucleus of the organization necessary to carry out the duties of the new body. Neither was there a proper construction organization in the counties. Though a compulsory county aid law had been on the statute books since 1907, only about twenty of the seventy-one counties were operating under the law, and many of these only half-heartedly. Nevertheless, the Commission proceeded to prepare for the 1912 work by strengthening its own organization, as well as its necessities could be foreseen, and by acquainting the county boards of the various counties with what would be necessary for the proper prosecution of its work. There was also an educational campaign, through the newspapers, the object of which was to acquaint the public generally with the law, its purposes, and probable operation.

This advance work did much to prepare the public for the highway work which has been done. This work has on the whole been accomplished with success.

#### INDUSTRIAL LEGISLATION

Wisconsin was among the first states to enact a law under which workmen may recover compensation for all accidents sustained in the course of employment. Its first law on this subject became effective September 1, 1911, and applied to such employers as elected to come under its provisions. In 1913, the law was changed so that all employers who employ more than three workmen automatically come under the act unless they file an election not to do so. Farmers, however, are subject to the law only when they elect to accept its provisions.

The administration of the workmen's compensation act is vested in the Industrial Commission. Employers are required to report to the



Commission all accidents which cause disability of more than seven days duration, and must report upon all payments made to injured workmen. The Industrial Commission supervises all settlements and hears and decides all cases in which the parties concerned cannot reach a satisfactory agreement.

Free employment offices are maintained under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission in Milwaukee, Superior, Oshkosh, and La Crosse. These offices receive orders from employers for help wanted, and applications from workmen for work. No charge is made either from employers or employees for such services.

Unregulated child labor is a menace to civilization. It means drudgery to children, weakened bodies, untrained hands and uneducated minds. The final fruits of child labor are poor workmen without energy or initiative. Recognizing these truths, Wisconsin has enacted one of the best child labor laws in the country. The requirements of this law are more stringent than those of the federal child labor law which went into effect September 1, 1917. Children under sixteen years of age, may be employed, other than as domestics and in agricultural pursuits, only if they secure a permit; and they may not be required or allowed to work more than forty-eight hours per week. In certain hazardous industries, children must be sixteen or over before they may be employed at all; and in other industries they may not be employed until they are eighteen or twenty-one years of age. All persons who contemplate employing children should acquaint themselves with all the details of the child labor law before doing so. This law is administered by the Industrial Commission.

Wisconsin, in common with most other states, regulates the number of hours women may be employed. Its statutes provide that no female shall be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, laundry, restaurant, telegraph or telephone exchange, or in any express or transportation office, for such period as shall be dangerous or prejudicial to her life, health, safety, or welfare. It is the duty of the Industrial Commission to classify the various industries in which women are engaged and determine for what periods of time women may be employed in each in any day, night or week without prejudice to life, health, safety or welfare. Until the Industrial Commission makes other regulations, women may not be employed in any of the places of employment given above longer than ten hours in any one day, or more than fifty-five hours in any one week, unless their employment falls between eight o'clock P. M. and six o'clock A. M., in which event they may be employed not more than eight hours in any one day, or more than forty-eight hours in any one week.

## CHAPTER XXVI

### THE WISCONSIN CAPITOL

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH

Wisconsin Territory, previously a part of Michigan Territory, was organized at Mineral Point, July 4, 1836. The first Legislature met at Old Belmont, (now Leslie, La Fayette County) October 25, 1836, in a building rented from John Atchison. It was a two-story and attic frame building, forty-two feet by twenty-five feet, with a square battlemented front. The timber was bought at Pittsburgh, sent down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Galena by steamboat, and drawn overland by teams to Belmont, thirty miles. It has passed through several hands, and the old building was known as "Noah's Ark," because it housed so many families, sometimes more than one at a time. In 1888 it was moved about one hundred feet north of its original position, and used for a barn.

A movement was started in 1906 to buy and restore the old building, but the bill failed in the legislature. Meanwhile, the original site has been designated by a marker, erected in 1912 under the auspices of the Federation of Women's Clubs' landmarks committee. This was unveiled on October 7, 1912.

A long struggle took place at Belmont over the location of the permanent seat of government, but finally Madison, then merely a town on paper, was chosen through the influence of James Duane Doty, who had been federal circuit judge up to 1832 for that portion of Michigan Territory lying west of Lake Michigan. The prospective town received its name in honor of James Madison, the fourth President of the United States. The following June work was begun on a Capitol building, whose corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 4, 1837.

The stone for the first state house came from Maple Bluff, and was ferried across Lake Mendota to the foot of North Hamilton Street. The inside finish was sawed from oak timber grown on the hill where the governor's residence now stands. The building was one hundred and four feet long, fifty-four feet wide and thirty feet high

above the water table. It was a substantial structure, which in architectural design and convenience of arrangement compared favorably with contemporary capitols of adjacent and older states. The cost of the structure was \$60,000. The architect was Stephen V. Shipman, of Madison, who was major of the First Wisconsin Cavalry in the Civil war.

After twenty years this Capitol proved inadequate to the growing wants of the state, and to relieve the crowded condition the Legislature of 1857 provided for its enlargement. The work began in the fall of 1857, and continued from year to year until 1869 when the dome (the most satisfactory portion of the structure) was finally completed.

In order to provide additional space for the State Historical Society, the Supreme Court, the State Library, and the increasing staffs of the state officers, the Legislature of 1882 appropriated \$200,000 for the construction of two transverse wings, on the north and south sides of the original building.

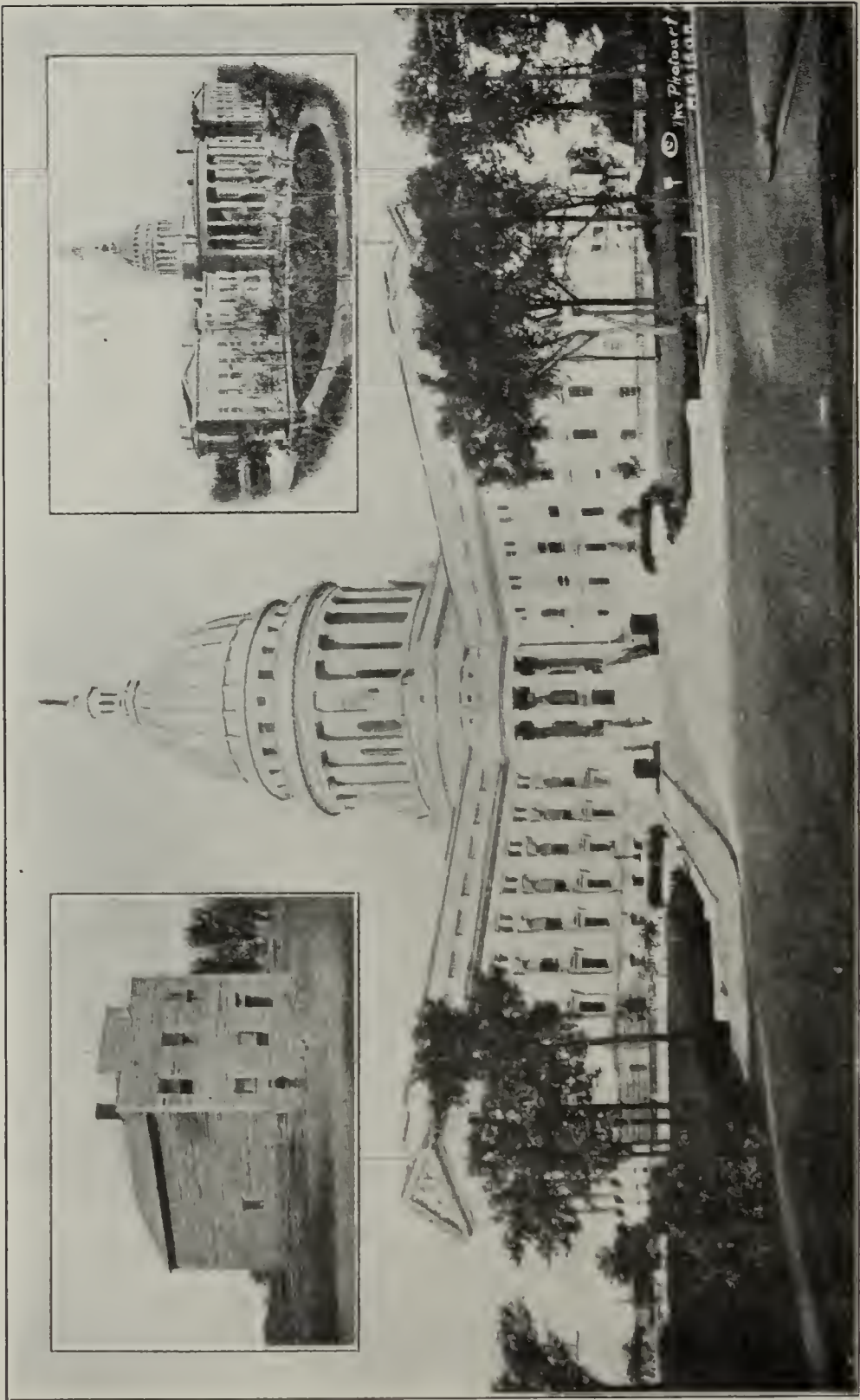
The structure, when finally completed (the south wing fell while in process of construction, killing eight workmen) measured two hundred and twenty-six feet from east to west, and three hundred and ninety-six feet from north to south. From the base to the eagle upon the flagstaff, the height was two hundred and twenty-five feet. The general plan was that of a cross, two corridors intersecting at the rotunda.

The total appropriation for the construction and enlargement of the building and for the improvement of the park aggregated up to 1904 about \$900,000.

Realizing that again the Capitol no longer fully served its purpose, the Legislature of 1903 appointed a building commission to take into consideration the construction of a new and larger Capitol. Hardly had the commission begun with its initial arrangements when a disastrous event, the fire of February 27, 1904, which destroyed a large part of the interior of the building, called for immediate action. The matter was taken up with vigor. In 1905 plans for a new building were submitted to the Legislature. However, on account of the comprehensiveness and expense of a building required by the plans recommended, the Legislature rejected them and directed the commission to select an architect, secure plans, and proceed to the erection of a building under certain limitations as to size and expense.

Pursuant to these directions, the commission caused a program to be prepared which was presented to five leading architectural firms, who were invited to submit sketches, embodying their suggestions, for a building. After a careful study and analysis of the plans submitted,





THE THREE WISCONSIN CAPITOLS

those of George B. Post & Sons of New York were accepted as having the most merit from a practical and artistic point of view.

The financial limitations imposed, together with the necessity of housing the government during the erection of the building, made it necessary to extend the construction over a number of years, only one wing being built at a time. The west wing having suffered the most from the fire, its construction was first undertaken. Work was begun late in 1907. It was completed in 1909, and made ready for the Legislature of that year. The other wings were erected in the following order: the east wing 1908-1910; the south wing, 1910-1913; and the north wing, 1914-1917. The central rotunda and dome 1911-1915.

#### THE NEW CAPITOL

The new Capitol occupies the site of the old structure, but is much larger and far more beautiful. It stands diagonally in the center of the square Capitol Park, its wings extending in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass and toward the corners of the park.

The dimensions exceed those of the old structure, as follows: in length, from north to south, exclusive of steps and portico of the old building, thirty feet; from east to west, two hundred feet; in height, from basement to top of flagstaff of the old structure, fifty-four and one-half feet.

The Capitol Park is seven hundred and ninety-two feet square, cornering on the cardinal points of the compass. It contains fourteen and four-tenths acres, and is handsomely situated on an elevation commanding a view of the Lakes Monona and Mendota and the surrounding Four Lakes country.

Set like a gem in the clasp of four silver lakes and encircled by a zone of perfect beauty, Madison is a city of many attractions. Like a queen enthroned the city rises majestically above Lakes Mendota and Monona, whose waters lave the shores of the isthmus on which it stands. In the heart of the city, on an eminence rising gently from the lakes to a height of seventy feet, is Capitol Square; in reality a park eight hundred feet square, shaded by elms and oaks, and adorned with beds of shrubbery and flowering plants. On this site of singular beauty stand the stately capitol building, a monument to the glory of the Badger State.

#### THE EXTERIOR

The Wisconsin State Capitol, cruciform in plan, is built entirely of White Bethel Vermont granite, which alone of all the granites

compares with marble in whiteness and general appearance and is the hardest and most durable stone used. In order to equalize the difference in the level of the park and give the building a greater appearance of symmetry, it was placed on a formal terrace surrounded by a balustrade of the same white granite, on which pedestals are provided for lights and appropriate groups of statuary. Its design has been so studied by the architects that from every point of view its composition is satisfying to the most critical, and the ever-varying lights and shades on its snow white surfaces are a constant delight to the eyes.

The four equal wings face the four diagonal streets of the city which lead from the cardinal points of the compass and at the ends of which are entrances for pedestrians. The formal approaches and entrances, however, are from the ends of the four avenues, two of which lead to the lake, in the axes of each of which are driveways approaching the building and terminating in porte cocheres under the grand staircases which lead to the first story of the pavilion, situated in the reëntrant angles formed by the wings. The pavilions provide spacious vestibules, giving direct access to the rotunda. They are crowned by flat granite domes, above which arises the podium wall forming the base upon which the barrel of the great dome rests. The barrel is treated as a circular Corinthian Arcade, through the arched windows of which floods of mellow light enter the rotunda.

The podium, or terrace, is surrounded by a granite balustrade affording the first resting place for visitors ascending into the dome and gives a magnificent view of the City of Madison from an elevation of ninety feet above the ground. At a slightly lower level, an interior balcony encircles the rotunda from which an impressive view of the interior of the great structure is obtained. From the podium, the ascent to the dome is by means of spiral staircases, built within the thickness of the wall of the barrel of the dome. From the staircases a view of the surrounding country, ever widening with the ascent, may be enjoyed through a series of exterior windows as well as intermediate views of the rotunda. At a height of one hundred and fifty feet from the ground floor, an exterior balcony with granite balustrade supported by the colonnade, affords the next resting place. From this level two inclined stairways lead up between the outer and inner domes to the highest interior observation point at an elevation of one hundred and eighty-four feet, immediately below the crown of the dome. Here visitors may look through the eye of the "Coffer Dome" (thirty feet in diameter) into the great rotunda below. Above the crown of the coffer dome, a single spiral staircase leads up into the



lantern, which at the level of 235 feet is encircled by a balcony with a single high granite balustrade. From here the view is truly wonderful; but it is surpassed in splendor by the panoramic view of the surrounding country of gently rolling hills, winding rivers, and silvery lakes, obtained from the platform provided within the lantern, ten and one-half feet in diameter and fifteen feet higher, which is inclosed on all sides by windows. In order to reach this great height, 255 feet above the ground floor level, visitors have to mount 252 steps above the last landing of the elevators of the attic story of the wings, or 367 steps from the ground floor of the building.

The four wings, each 125 feet in width, 85 feet in height and 187 feet in length, terminate in stately, dignified porticoes composed of Corinthian columns, supporting pediments in the tympanums of which are groups of granite statuary by America's most distinguished sculptors, who with the fine inherent artistic skill of genius have kept all the sculptural work of the pediments in beautiful harmony with the Renaissance architecture of the building. The subjects selected for each of these groups correspond to the principal use of each wing.

In the east wing is the supreme court room, where the final interpretation of the laws of the state is made. It is, therefore, appropriate that law should be made a leading consideration of the pediment over the entrance to this wing. The central and main figure of the group is Liberty, holding a torch in her right hand to enlighten Justice, and a shield in her left protecting Truth. Both Justice and Truth are seated, the former holding the scales and the latter a mirror, symbols of justice and truth. To the right of Justice are two figures, the older resting his right hand on the table of stone of the decalogue, and the younger shielding the table. On the left are also two figures, Anglo-Saxon in type, carrying and caring for the Magna Charta. To the extreme right of the observer is a group engaged in reading the laws or statutes of the country, and to the left a family group in which the mother is shown as inculcating the principles of right living, upon the children. The former group is concerned with the written law, the latter with the traditions that have given character to the race. Liberty is placed in the center, in a commanding position, indicating the importance of the east wing of the capitol in that it contains the executive department, as well as the department of the highest state court. The group is the work of the late Karl Bitter.

#### THE WEST PEDIMENT

The west wing shelters the assembly, that part of government which is most representative of all resources and activities of a state,

and for this reason Mr. Bitter here symbolized the resources of the state. In the center is a female figure representing the state, and in throwing back her veil she proclaims that her resources are only partially developed. The horse, the ox, the sheep, etc., represent the wonderful advantages Wisconsin offers for stock and dairy industries. Domesticated animals of the highest type, for which the state is admirably adapted and already famous, form a conspicuous part of the group. Agricultural interests are typified by the growing wheat through which the animals are being led, and by the corn harvested and evidently being saved for seed. No doubt it represents pure bred corn, which has already done much for Wisconsin. Forest products are seen in the lumber being carried by another figure, as well as by the walls forming part of the background of the scene. The wealth of lakes and rivers is shown by the two figures toward the left, handling fishing nets and securing the haul. Hunting finds its symbolism in the Indian and his dog. The badger at the extreme left represents the emblem of the state.

#### THE SOUTH PEDIMENT

Mr. Weinman chose for the pediment of this wing, which houses the senate, such powers as should dominate so important a body as the senate of a great state. The central figure in the group symbolizes Wisdom and follows the ancient usage of representing that virtue by a female figure. Thought and reflection are inseparable attributes of wisdom, if, indeed, they are not the material that develop into wisdom. The artist represents thought by the winged skull in the left hand of Wisdom and reflection by the mirror in her right. Back of the central figure is a mass of foliage, suggesting the value of wide knowledge in the exercise of wisdom. Immediately to the right is a standing figure, holding in the left hand an equilateral triangle which appropriately represents equity. The corresponding figure on the left carries a square signifying rectitude. On the right are three seated figures, symbolizing executive power, meditation, and prudence in the order given. Prudence is shown with a scroll in her right hand and resting on a casket of documents, indicating the need for knowledge of what has been attempted heretofore and the result accomplished. Success depends upon the use made of the experience of others, as well as that of our own. To the left are also three figures in similar attitude to those on the right and represent the calmness and caution of diplomacy, the earnestness of eloquence, and the clear vision of progress. The winged ball in the left hand of the figure on the extreme left of the group symbolizes Progress.

## THE NORTH PEDIMENT

For the pediment of the north wing, the celebrated sculptor, Attilio Piccirilli was chosen. It is a grouping of figures representing the attributes of civilization. It links Wisconsin with all the past. It is expressive of the great original fiat "Let there be light." The various figures of the group are symbolical of that light of learning to which the thought and wisdom of all the centuries have contributed. The genius of a poem or statue consists not in what is actually described, but what it suggests, and this group of statuary suggests the story of human history from the earliest times up to the present day. It is a beautiful story written in stone, an interesting and elevating sermonette on the progress of the ages in the realms of industry, philosophy, and the fine arts, and on the ennobling power of religion.

The central figure holding a tablet on which is written the inscription "Sapientia," or wisdom, represents Enlightenment. The character of this enlightenment is indicated in the other figures of the group. The female figure leaning on the rake symbolizes agriculture,—man's first and mightiest task, subduing the earth and changing the wilderness into fruitful fields. The mother and child symbolize maternity, the home or family, which is the foundation of society and the strength of a nation. She is approaching the shrine of Wisdom, seeking knowledge to instruct and guide her child, the child in which lies the hope of the future of the race. The tremendous responsibility involved in this task, the seriousness and conscientiousness with which the mother is applying herself, is strikingly brought out by the artist in the pose of the figure. Her personal interest in the progress of her husband, who typifies labor, and whom she is guiding toward Enlightenment for wisdom, is finely suggested by her hand resting on his shoulder.

On the extreme right are two figures, male and female, symbolizing the fine arts, music, poetry, and the arts of design.

The group of two figures on the extreme left, male and female, represent philosophy, geometry, and the sciences in general.

The group immediately to the left of the central figure symbolizes the idea of mechanics or physics. Electricity is the female figure, leading the engineer, who, in turn, is guiding and supporting the mechanic to "Sapientia."

The group also illustrates comradeship, brotherly love and the religious principle.



## STATUARY GROUPS AROUND THE GREAT DOME

In the competitive drawings the architects indicated four tourelles or miniature domes at the base of the great dome, resting on the podium wall. These were later omitted, and in their place the Capitol Commission obtained, without additional cost, four beautiful groups of statuary overlooking the corner pavilions, which add materially to the pyramidal effect of the beautiful architectural composition. These symbolize fundamental characteristics of the state and its people, to which may be attributed its growth and prosperity. Each of the four groups of statuary around the dome consists of three figures—the middle or chief figure in each case being placed on a raised base and standing about twelve feet high. The two minor figures are seated and about six feet in height and supplement the idea represented by the major figure. The two minor figures are connected by an eagle with outspread wings. This device is common to each of the groups. They are cut from Bethel Vermont granite, and are especially worthy of study by the lover of the symbolic and beautiful. Wisconsin is fortunate in having these masterpieces of Karl Bitter, whose untimely death in 1915 deprived America of one of her greatest sculptors.

On approaching the capitol from Monona Avenue, a beautiful group representing "Faith" is seen. The activities of the human mind do not stop with observation, nor even with utilizing the material collected by other minds. These furnish the raw material, as it were, of mental products more refined than those that find their completion in the senses or even in the intellect. Understanding is on a higher plane of mental life than sensation and faith is on a still higher plane than understanding. The artist, no doubt, intended by this group to symbolize religious faith. Bowing the head in obedience to divine and civil law, with a posture expressing love and charity as well as firmness and strength,—that is the attitude in which the artist represents each member of this group. By placing this group over the main entrance to the building, the artist wishes to bring home the truth that religion is, above all, the force to develop good citizenship.

The group overlooking Wisconsin Avenue represents "Prosperity and Abundance." It is composed of female figures, the center one standing by a vase which is overflowing with rich fruits, while she is extending the right hand in an attitude of giving. Each of the other figures bears a cornucopia which is the usual symbol of plenty. Fertility of soil and climatic conditions determine largely the returns for agricultural effort and these in turn determine prosperity in general. Wisconsin is wonderfully favored in this respect. Her soil is rich and her

climate is salubrious. From her many varied industries a great stream of wealth flows through the various channels into the homes of her people, enabling them to provide comfortably for themselves as well as for the maintenance and development of their government whose protection they receive.

The group seen from West Washington Avenue represents "Strength." The central figure holds in one hand a short sword and in the other a shield, and shows man ready for his country's defense. Of the subordinate figures, one bears a club and the other a hammer, implements pertaining to such industrial acts as require endurance and muscular strength. Man can achieve little without a fair endowment of bodily vigor; the more liberal the endowment, other things being equal, the greater his possibilities of achievement. One of the figures, powerful in appearance, is represented as being blind, suggesting that physical strength alone is not sufficient to serve efficiently and to defend successfully the state and country. But when supported and directed by knowledge its value is increased a thousandfold for service and defense.

The group overlooking East Washington Avenue represents "Knowledge." The central figure shows a man in his prime contemplating a globe representing the earth. He is evidently engaged in the serious task of putting meaning into what he sees. The world's riddles reveal their significance only to him who bends his efforts to their solution. Original study is supplemented and enriched by the recorded observations and experiences of the past, and the artist testifies to the value of this source of information by representing two men earnestly pursuing the records that are preserved in the scrolls or books open before them. These represent the inherited stores of knowledge, both in practical and speculative lines.

Strength, prosperity, and abundance are indeed great blessings, but without knowledge they are of little value and cannot be properly enjoyed. And knowledge guided by religious faith can only result in more telling and efficient service.

It is this inner significance, this almost breathing quality of life in the material, which gives to these groups by the late Karl Bitter their marvelous beauty and grandeur.

#### STATUE SURMOUNTING THE GREAT DOME

Resting on the great white dome is "The Lantern," encircled by a colonnade of the Corinthian order. On it stands the gilded bronze statue, "Forward," symbolizing this word, which is the state motto. It

is fifteen feet and four inches in height, weighing over three tons. This graceful figure bears on the crest of her helmet, at the height of 300 feet, the badger, emblem of the State of Wisconsin. The right hand points forward, to express the meaning of the motto, while the left hand holds a globe surmounted by an eagle. It is the work of the celebrated sculptor Daniel Chester French.

It is interesting to know that Mr. French built a temporary studio on the cliffs of the Hudson River, where some 200 feet above the valley he worked and modeled his figure so that he might judge of its proportion and attitude from a proper distance below.

#### THE DOME

The dome is the wonder of the building. On the outside it dominates the four wings and rises 200 feet above them. It is interesting to know how the dome is covered and by what process the granite blocks are anchored to the steel framework. As a foundation for the granite, book tile resting on T-irons are riveted to the trusses, thus forming a bed for the stone. The granite blocks are then laid over the book tile, and anchored to the steel trusses with bronze anchors put in hot to keep them snug, and then doweled to the stone below.

The dome has three podium roofs, where it is possible to walk around the dome on the outside.

It is the only granite dome in the United States, and second highest in America, the dome of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., being several feet higher. There are approximately 2,500 tons of steel in the dome.

#### THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

The approaches with their white granite copings and steps are completed. The semi-circular seats of the same material, the bronze flower vases and delicately modeled bronze drinking fountains are in place, and appropriate shrubbery planted in accordance with the architects' designs.

It is hoped that before the building is entirely completed, funds may be available to complete the architects' conception for the setting of this wonderful building, by the provision of statuary groups to flank the grand stairways to the four pavilions, and also groups of statuary on the balustrade of the terrace upon which the building stands.

#### SYSTEM OF LIGHTING

The lighting of the exterior of the building is obtained by a series of lights on the balustrades of the terrace and along the approaches to



the building. On the top of the end of each wing, concealed batteries of powerful searchlights, forty-eight in number, are installed and so focused as to provide an equally brilliant illumination of the dome from all points of view. Lights also flank the entrance at the ends of the wings.

#### THE INTERIOR

The capitol building is built upon classical lines, both exterior and interior, and is a fine sample of Roman Renaissance architecture. Ample circulation is provided within the building, and the treatment of the grand stairways in each of the four wings is unusual, in that they do not obstruct the circulation or view on the ground floor or first floor, but, on the contrary, on entering the end of either wing, an unobstructed vista is obtained to the extreme end of the opposite wing, a distance of 434 feet. On the other hand, on entering the building by way of the pavilions which are the main entrances, an impressive view of the rotunda is immediately obtained, another unusual and most attractive feature.

The noble proportions of the great dome are of themselves impressive, its diameter being seventy-six feet, and its height from the ground floor to the ceiling painting in the crown of the coffer dome, 200 feet. The relation of the rotunda to the grand stair halls of the wings, however, is such that together they constitute part of one great composition of which the dome forms the central point of interest.

The four immense arches, which open into the vaulted stair halls of the wings, are supported in the rotunda on a Corinthian entablature, the frieze of which is in dark rose Numidian marble, resting on columns and pilasters of green Tinos marble, imported from Greece. The material was selected on account of its color and texture, to harmonize with the many beautiful Wisconsin granites which have been used with fine decorative value in the rotunda and grand stair halls. The walls of the rotunda, stair halls, and principal corridors are finished with harmonious, soft toned yellow Kasota stone from the quarries of Minnesota, not far from the Wisconsin border.

Over the piers and between the four arches in the rotunda are pendentive brackets, which make the transition from the octagonal form of the rotunda to the circular form of the dome above. The pendentives are decorated by four panels of glass mosaic of great artistic merit and are the works of the well-known artist, Kenyon Cox. These panels are twelve feet high and have an average length of twenty-four feet, and are made up of approximately 4,000 pieces of glass, executed

by the Decorative Stained Glass Co., New York, under the personal supervision of Mr. Cox. The introduction of this form of glass mosaic decoration is of unusual interest, as it is the first time it has been attempted on so large a scale in America. The effort of the artist to attain to something of the splendor and purely decorative properties of the Byzantine mosaics, while giving to the figures and ornament a style more in harmony with the purely Renaissance character of the building, has been wonderfully successful. Any attempt at pictorial effect has been carefully avoided. The artist gives the following description of his works:

"The ornamental parts of the scheme are alike in all four pendentives. Each pendentive has a colossal seated figure on a gold ground, surrounded by a circular border based on the fasces with its reeds and crossed ribbons. On either side this central circle is a panel of oak foliage, and the whole panel is surrounded with a simple guilloche border in gold and purple. The four figures symbolize the three divisions of the powers of the state,—the legislative, the executive and judicial,—and liberty, the foundation of all power in a free country.

"Legislation is represented as a powerful old man with a long beard, reminiscent of the accepted type of Moses, the first lawgiver. He has a yellow gown and a blue mantle, his left hand rests upon the table of law, while his right holds the stylus with which he has been writing. His seat is supported by a sphinx symbol of wisdom.

"Government, the executive power, is a man in the vigor of his age armed and holding a leading staff in his right hand. His left hand rests upon a great sword, sheathed and bound, only to be drawn in case of necessity. He wears a buff leather cuirass, ornamented in gold, a scarlet tunic, and a crimson cloak with broad collar.

"Justice is represented in the purely judicial function of weighing the one cause against the other, the sword of punishment being left to the executive arm of the government. Seated upon a lion throne, she looks forward in abstracted mood, while with either hand she tests the weights in the scales of the balance which is let down from heaven. She is robed in scarlet and reddish purple. While the attitude chosen for the figure is unusual, it is not without precedent, the hint for it having been taken from a fresco by Giotto in the Arena Chapel at Padua.

"Liberty wears the traditional Phrygian cap of red, but is otherwise dressed in two shades of green, color of youth and hope. With her left hand she guards the ballot box, while with her right she points upward as if to say that 'Under a republican form of government, the voice of the people is the voice of God.' "

Over the pendentives is the circular entablature, of which the cornice supports the visitors' gallery, already referred to. Above it, in the barrel of the dome, is a Corinthian colonnade, between the columns of which are large windows lighting the rotunda. The colonnade carries the coffer dome, in the crown of which is the beautiful painting, a masterpiece in ceiling decoration by the distinguished artist, Edwin Howland Blashfield. Mr. Blashfield was chosen for this work on account of his talent and experience in ceiling painting. In order to get the right perspective on a curved surface, he made a huge wooden bowl about six or seven feet in diameter, as a model for the completed dome. After the model was finished, he enlarged it to the right size, which is thirty-four feet in diameter. Each of the floating figures is approximately thirteen feet high, which is hard to realize when seen from two hundred feet below, as it is in such perfect scale and harmony with the surrounding architecture. The technique and detail of the picture has been considered as Mr. Blashfield's best. The subject of the canvas is the "Resources of Wisconsin," and it is worth the most careful examination.

Mr. Blashfield describes his work as follows:

"The design for the dome crown is a symbolization of Wisconsin enthroned upon clouds and wrapped in the folds of the American flag. She holds the escutcheon of the state with the coat of arms of Wisconsin upon it, and in her right hand a scepter of wheat. Around and below her are female figures, holding up specimens of the productions of the state, lead, copper, tobacco, fruit, a fresh water pearl," etc.

The Blashfield decoration in the ceiling of the dome is admirably lighted, indirectly by day from the windows between the interior and exterior domes, and by concealed electric lights at night. The lighting of the upper part of the rotunda is effected by a series of electric lights concealed behind the cornices at various levels with powerful reflectors so arranged as to throw the light in the center of the rotunda, which becomes so diffused that dark shadows are obviated, and many varied and pleasing effects are obtained.

#### THE CORRIDORS

The floors of the corridors are laid with marbles, chiefly from the United States, though foreign countries constitute a considerable share. Vermont, Georgia, Tennessee, the Lake Champlain region, and Missouri are also well represented among the marbles seen in the corridors, both in the floors and in the supporting pillars of the ground floor



halls. There are some very handsome designs in marble in the floors, particularly in the first floor in the pavilions, and in the corridors by the entrance to the department of insurance, board of control, the supreme court, and the treasury and secretary of state departments. It will pay any one to spend time in studying the designs in marble found in the floors. Throughout the building, the visitor is attracted by the wonderfully interesting combinations of color and form arranged by the architect.

The form of the main stairs and main corridors, the arrangement of elevators, secondary stairs, etc., is identically the same in each wing.

#### THE INTERIOR DECORATION

The interior decoration, with the exception of the assembly suite and the executive reception room, is the work of Mack, Jenney & Tyler of New York, who, in constant consultation with the architects, have achieved a most satisfactory and harmonious result in point of color, in which the use of gold has been so handled that it has produced the desired effect of richness while retaining the feeling of simplicity and good taste which is the keynote of the architecture of the building.

The most interesting portions of their work in the building are the ceiling of the restaurant in the basement, the ceiling of the Senate parlor, the vaulted ceilings of the third floor and the circular vestibules on the first floor.

#### THE EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

The reception room, with its body, which also gives access to the Governor's suite, occupies the first floor of the East wing. The reception room is designed in the Venetian Renaissance style, its general color scheme and treatment inspired by the beautiful council chamber in the Doge's palace in Venice. The ceiling and mural paintings are the work of Hugo Ballin, who was first selected for the ceiling decorations on account of his wide reputation as a Venetian colorist, and later the mural decorations were also awarded to him.

The circle in the center, nine feet in diameter, represents "Wisconsin surrounded by her attributes, Beauty, Strength, Patriotism, Labor, Commerce, Agriculture, and Horticulture." The beauty of the State is symbolized by a young woman occupying the center of the painting. Its youth is appropriately expressed by the child, and strength by the sprig of oak in the child's left hand. The patriotism of Wisconsin is typified by the stars and stripes showing above and

below the central figure. Labor is symbolized by the reclining figure grasping the handle of the tool intended for the use of an unskilled workman. The tall prophet-like figure beside a bale of merchandise, with a trident in one hand and a mariner's compass in the other, represents commerce by water, the method of transportation in early days, and the semi-nude figure, leaning on the same bale of goods, symbolizes the more modern methods of commerce by land. The lactometer in the left hand of this figure typifies the importance of the dairy products in the commerce of Wisconsin. The female figure in yellow silk, carrying flowers and fruit, standing under a luxuriant growth of vines, represents the richness of the State's agricultural and horticultural resources. A familiar quotation from the Declaration of Independence above the picture proclaims the inalienable right of every citizen to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It is flanked by two panels; that to the left, facing north, "The Seeker of Knowledge at the Shrine of Wisdom," and that to the right, "Labor, attended by the Spirits of Rain and Sunshine." The subjects of the other panels are "Pioneering," "Charity," "Invention," "Justice," "Religious Tolerance," and "Art." The two semi-lunettes above the clock depict "War" and "Peace."

The mottoes are "The Will of the People is the Law of the Land," "The Progress of a State is born in Temperance, Justice, and Prudence," and "Tempus Edax Rerum," (Time the devourer of all things). The smaller panels display the State motto "Forward."

The murals are decorative paintings, illustrating important events in the history of Wisconsin. The painting between the doors on the south wall represents Lieut. Alonzo H. Cushing, Gen. Edward S. Bragg, Gen. John C. Starkweather, and Mrs. Cordelia A. P. Harvey, surrounding a symbolic figure representing "Unity," the spirit of the Civil war.

Lieut. Alonzo H. Cushing of Waukesha County was killed at Gettysburg. While suffering from a wound that was doubtless fatal, he fell, defending his battery from the furious onslaught of Pickett. Lieut. W. B. Cushing, who destroyed the rebel ironclad Albemarle at Plymouth, N. C., on October 27, 1864, was a brother. The officer in the center of the group is Gen. Edward S. Bragg as he appeared in the early days of the war. He earned undying fame for himself and honor for Wisconsin as Commander of the Iron Brigade in the Army of the Potomac. General Bragg died in 1912, mourned by all Wisconsin, and beloved by every member of that wonderful fighting machine, The Iron Brigade, three regiments of which were from Wisconsin.

On the right is a likeness of Gen. John C. Starkweather of Milwaukee, the first colonel of the first regiment that left Wisconsin for the Civil war. Colonel Starkweather was promoted to brigadier-general for bravery before being mustered out.

On the left stands a figure of Mrs. Harvey, widow of the governor who lost his life while on a mission of sympathy and relief to those Wisconsin troops who had suffered at Shiloh. He had occupied the governor's chair only three months when duty called him to Pittsburg Landing to minister to the wounded of the battle of April 6, 1862. On his way back to his own state, he accidentally fell into the Tennessee River and drowned. After a time Mrs. Harvey gave her untiring efforts to the project of building military hospitals in the north. She convinced President Lincoln that the welfare of troops from the north demanded that this be done, and he issued an order for the erection of a military hospital in Madison. The order is represented in the painting by the roll Mrs. Harvey holds in her hand. After the close of the war, the hospital, being no longer needed for military purposes, was made a home for soldiers' orphans and Mrs. Harvey became its superintendent. This explains the children in the painting.

Around each of these names clusters an endless amount of the most heroic incidents in any history.

The painting on the left as one enters (west wall) represents "The Landing of the First White Man, Jean Nicollet, in the state, then a French territory, in 1634." To the right as you enter (west wall), "The Closing Scene of the Winnebago War in 1827," when Red Bird, chief of that tribe, surrendered to Major Whistler, near Portage.

The Winnebago war was caused by an unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of the Indians. Some of the tribe had been confined in jail at Fort Crawford for a trivial offense, but shortly afterward were transferred to a different fort. When the Indians found these prisoners there no longer, they at once assumed that the whites had killed them and decided on retaliation. One of the first victims was an old soldier by the name of Liplap, living in the Village of Prairie du Chien. The Indians then started for the home of a Frenchman by the name of Gagnier, who occupied a cabin on the outskirts of the village with his wife and two little daughters. Mrs. Gagnier saw the Indians coming toward the house, and thinking to appease them, she stepped inside to find them something to eat. Before returning Red Bird had shot Mr. Gagnier, killing him. When Mrs. Gagnier saw what had been done, she rushed at one of the Indians, Wekaw by name, and wrenched his musket from him, but it was of the flint-lock variety and she was unable to use it. She then escaped to the village



with the older of the two children, being unable to take both of them with her. Wekaw was greatly mortified at allowing a woman to take away his musket, and in revenge scalped the little girl. The child lived, however, became Mrs. Cherrier of Prairie du Chien, and died only a few years ago.

Col. Henry Dodge with the militia hastened to the relief of the village. Major Whistler, who was stationed at Fort Howard with a detachment of United States Troops, came up the Fox River and headed off the Indians in their attempt to escape up the Wisconsin. They were met at Portage by Major Whistler's command and given the alternative of surrendering the guilty Indian or going into a fight that seemed almost certain to result in the destruction of the entire tribe. Wisely, they elected to surrender and were accordingly imprisoned in Fort Crawford. Red Bird died in prison in 1828; the other two were sentenced by the territorial court to be executed, but they were eventually pardoned by the president. The painting shows the three Indians unarmed and under escort. Red Bird is offering Major Whistler a peace pipe, and carries a flag of truce on the pole in his right hand.

In the left space between the windows on the east wall: "Increase Allen Lapham," father of the weather bureau. The right space between the windows (east wall) "Col. Joseph Bailey" of Red River fame. In early lumbering days Bailey was a raftsman on the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers, where he had learned the use of wing dams in controlling water on rapids. During the Red River expedition in 1864, Admiral Porter's fleet of eleven gunboats found itself hung up above the rapids at Alexandria, La. The regular army engineers decided that it would in all probability take a year to release the fleet. Colonel Bailey offered to do the job in three months but, as might be expected, his proposition was ridiculed and rejected. After long waiting, however, and serious deliberation, he was permitted to try his plan and it proved so successful that in eleven days, using dams, he had a sufficient flow of water to carry the fleet over the rapids. It is for this achievement that the allegorical figure is crowning him with a laurel wreath. Admiral Porter paid Colonel Bailey the highest possible compliment when he said this was the greatest engineering achievement in history. In recognition of this memorable achievement, the officers of Admiral Porter's fleet presented Colonel Bailey with a splendid silver service, which is now on exhibition in the State Historical Museum.

The space in the left corner (east wall) "Wisconsin's First Capitol at Belmont" in 1836. The space in the right corner (east wall) "Wis-

consin's Capitol, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1904, occupying the site of the present Capitol." In the narrow spaces at the entrance under the clock are depicted the "Four Seasons and Signs of the Zodiac." The two paintings on the north wall represent the lake of the morning, Monona, and the lake of the evening, Mendota. Mr. Ballin says that these two panels were suggested and executed under the inspiration of Longfellow's poem on the four lakes surrounding Madison:

"Four limpid lakes, four naiades,  
Or sylvan deities are these,  
In flowing robes of azure dressed,  
Four lovely handmaids that uphold  
Their shining mirrors, rimmed in gold  
To the fair city of the West."

This poem was written by Henry W. Longfellow to accompany two pictures of Madison and its lakes by the artist Thomas Moran. The pictures were shown at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The poem will be found in any complete edition of Longfellow's poems.

Mr. Elmer T. Garnsey, who decorated the reception room and lobby, made a special trip to Venice before executing the work, and together these artists have produced a rich Venetian effect quite unique in America.

In a recent article in a leading magazine, Louis Untermeyer, a New York artist and critic, characterizes this room as a miracle in rich porphyry and gold. He says: "Altogether this room will be one of the most striking things in America; it will take rank with the finest imaginative thought we have ever produced, and in sheer force of color it surpasses them all. It will answer in the highest sense the peculiar demands of decoration,—a thing which some of our most inspiring sets of paintings do not begin to fulfill. These paintings are both a justification and a prophecy of Hugo Ballin, the artist as decorator."

The room is finished in wood, painted in rich color of brown, resembling the Egyptian porphyry which is used in the veneer in that room, with the ornament brought out by the use of gold glazed down to produce an antique effect. It is lighted by three arched windows with exterior balconies overlooking the east approach through the park. It is twenty-two feet by forty-two feet six inches and has a large fireplace with mantel and over-mantel of Botticino marble. The fire back and andirons are also Venetian in character. The floor is of teak wood from India, with handsome inlaid border. Three beautiful

Persian rugs have been selected for it which harmonizes in color with the decorations of the room. The furniture is French walnut, especially designed by the architect, in the carving of which the arms and emblem of the state are artistically executed.

#### THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS

In designing the Supreme Court Room, the Senate Chamber, the Assembly Chamber, and the Hearing Room, on the second floor, the architects have given attention to the acoustic properties of each, and while avoiding the effects which might have been produced by domical ceilings on account of their doubtful acoustic properties, they have produced rooms not only of singular practical merit, but of great beauty and stateliness. Each of these rooms is preceded by an ante-room lobby, finished to harmonize with it, which is separated from the grand stair hall by ornamental grill screens. The remainder of this floor in each wing is devoted to the dependencies of each branch of the legislature, and provides suitable parlors, consultation rooms, private offices, and business suites, with elevator and service stair accommodations.

#### SUPREME COURT ROOM

The Supreme Court Room, situated on the second floor of the east wing, is square in plan; its dimensions being forty-two feet by forty-three feet by thirty feet high. It is lighted by a large central ceiling light of low-toned leaded glass work set in a flat coffered ceiling to prevent reverberation. The walls are finished in Italian Botticino marble ten feet six inches high, in which are large panels of selected golden veined Formosa marble, which comes from the quarries in Wetzlau near the River Lahn in Germany. The large pilasters are of Breche Coraline marble from Italy, a very beautiful marble with a purplish veining, which color is also recalled in the Formosa panels. Behind the judges' bench in front of the wainscot is an interesting treatment, recalling the old choir stalls of the Italian Renaissance, the columns being of Benou marble from France, with cornice and seats of Botticino. The capitals of these columns are of white marble from Hagerstown, Maryland, the only known marble resembling the celebrated Carrara marble in whiteness and general appearance.

On entering the room a visitor cannot fail to be impressed by its dignified character with its solid mahogany furniture and woodwork. It is the masterpiece of a master of architect's art; it is chaste in style,



and indescribably beautiful in its pure simplicity. It has been regarded by thousands of visitors as the most beautiful room in the building, and one of the most beautiful court rooms in America.

The marble panelling in the walls is a marvel in nature coloring. No brush could produce such delicate tints and such variety in shades and designs as is here displayed. The panels of Formosa marble give the observer a new insight into the beauties that the Creator has hidden in the depths, to be revealed by the industry and the artistic sense implanted in man. The shafts of the pillars behind the chairs of the justices must not be overlooked.

Surrounding the Supreme Court Room are the judges' suites, finished in quarter-sawed oak, while the lobby is finished in light Botticino marble, with decorative panels of yellow Sienna marble.

On the third floor, over the court room, is situated the State Law Library, connected by elevator and stairs to the corridors surrounding the Supreme Court Room, communicating with the judges' offices, and also by elevator to the Attorney-General's Department on the first floor. A reading room is provided for the general public in connection with the library.

In the four mural paintings, nine feet by eighteen feet six inches, in this magnificent room, Albert Herter has kept the color scheme of the marble referred to, to a remarkable degree, and has handled the subjects given to him by the justices of the Supreme Court in a masterly manner.

The paintings represent "The Appeal of the Legionary to Caesar Augustus;" "The Signing of the Magna Charta;" "The Signing of the Constitution;" "The Trial of Chief Oshkosh by Judge James Duane Doty." These illustrate the Laws of Rome, England, the United States, and Wisconsin.

"As one enters, the dais that carries the judges' bench lies directly in front and the painting designed for the wall above his honour's head represents the American law. The signing of the Constitution of the United States in 1787 may be called the founding of our law.

"The scene is Philadelphia; Washington is in the chair behind a table on a low dais. To the right foreground are Madison, with cloak on arm, and Alexander Hamilton, standing. Farther back near Washington stands Jefferson talking to another delegate whose back is turned. In the group of four men standing to the left in the foreground, the characteristic face of Benjamin Franklin gives a familiar look. His unpowdered hair hangs loose about his neck.

"The painter has not attempted to introduce all or even a large part of the delegates to that convention to the scene, preferring for

artistic effect a central distant group and nearer groups to right and left.

"The light waistcoats and white stockings of those to right and left form notable masses of higher light. The scene of colours is well adapted to the general effect of the marble between which the picture lies.

"Although Washington holds a central position and is separate from the other figures, he has not been given a heroic pose. On the contrary, the painter has shown him leaning on his elbow with left hand under his chin, in a natural, easy attitude, as if to symbolize the citizen who is a president only for a term of years.

"On another wall is a picture called the English Law, the example being the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215, the place an open tent on the meadows of Runnymede. The subject was chosen as a fitting pendant to the Signing of the American Constitution, for the partial liberties wrung by Cardinal Stephen Langton and the barons from King John in the thirteenth Century were added to little by little, until perfected in this land nearly six centuries later.

"King John sits at one end of a table before the royal canopy, and by his furious face and clenched hand expresses the violence he is doing to his real thoughts, the effort he is making while submitting to the demands of his revolted subjects.

"A mail-clad knight, standing at the other end of the table, seems by his gesture to enforce the necessity of his yielding. Behind this knight are other barons. Behind the seated king are the bishops of London and Dublin and other prelates.

"The groups are very happily disposed. The painting is the finest of the four as to picturesqueness of setting, as to composition, and as to the quiet expressiveness of king and rebels. Glimpses of the still waters and verdant fields of the Thames valley are seen behind the tent. In the immediate foreground is the sward, full of flowers, on which the flooring has been placed.

"The third picture, entitled the Roman Law, above the door by which one enters is taken from a little-known episode in the life of Caesar Augustus Octavius, the legend of a legionary who fought for Augustus in his youth and who was involved in a case for slander, or for some violence committed. The legend or story runs that Scutarius, such is the name given him by one Roman historian, came to the autocrat and said: 'I fought for you, and you must fight for me.' Augustus Caesar acknowledged the obligation, and caused himself to be carried in his litter to the basilica where he claimed the centurion Scutarius as his client, and proposed to defend him. As Augustus-

tus was the religious, civil, and military head of the world at the time, it was really rather as judge than as advocate that he made his appearance.

"The painter shows him, beardless and by no means old, reclining in his litter, with his bearers, lictors, and other attendants near by, while the judges are seated along a colonnade behind which rise the statues of orators. On the right stands Scutarius in helmet, cuirass and greaves, having his shield on his arm, while with uplifted arm he argues his cause. Groups of senators are in the background. Suetonius does not report that Scutarius won his case. It was not necessary.

"The fourth painting is local in subject and relates an episode in the early history of Wisconsin, when the Indians and settlers came to blows. It is the trial of Chief Oshkosh for the murder of another Indian not of his tribe. The place is a large cabin built of wood, with wide brick fireplace. The judge whose name was Doty, sits to the right in a simple wooden chair. Oshkosh stands opposite with folded arms, proud bearing and stern face, as he conducts his own defense. Trappers, voyagers, and Indians form the audience. It is recorded that Oshkosh proved that he acted in accordance with the Indian laws, and won his case. The case, however, established a precedent in favor of the spirit rather than of the law.

"In these wall pieces, Mr. Herter has shown what is necessary to success in mural paintings: willingness and ability to subordinate the canvas to the architecture. Observe in the Signing of the Constitution how the columns and panels of the historic room where the Charter was signed fall into line with the interior where the picture is. The simple architecture on the canvas contrasts pleasantly with the more elaborate design of the Supreme Court Room. Note again how the more elaborate architecture in the picture of Roman law suits the same interior. It is, however, in the management of colours that Mr. Herter does most to harmonize the canvases with the hall they embellish."

(Quoted from "International Studio," December Number, 1915. C. De Kay.)

#### THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

The Assembly Chamber is situated on the second floor of the west wing, and is approximately seventy-three feet by sixty-eight feet by forty-one feet high. It is lighted from above by means of a large circular ceiling light of low toned leaded glass. On the four sides of



the room are very flat elliptical arches with pendentive bracketing between. The speaker's desk and platform occupy the north side, the wall behind the desk and platform being wainscoted in carved oak, above which is a mural painting by Edward Howland Blashfield, representing "The State of Wisconsin; its Past, Present, and Future," the canvas being sixteen feet six inches by eighteen feet six inches.

The artist has prepared an interpretation of the painting, and a copy of that interpretation is found in the room. The description reads as follows:

"The decoration is entitled 'Wisconsin.' The setting is a pine forest with an effect of late afternoon sunlight—the westering sun. A female figure, symbolizing Wisconsin, is seated on a rock among figures which are intended to suggest her past. Around her, with aquatic plants twined about their heads and bodies are women, standing and seated, symbolizing Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and the Mississippi River, the bodies of water by which Wisconsin is surrounded. Beside the figure of the latter is seated Father Claude Allouez, and behind her are Nicollet, Radisson, De Groseilliers, Le Sueur, and De Langlade. Further to the right is a color guard from one of Wisconsin's regiments of '61. Opposite Wisconsin a female figure 'Today' points through the woods toward the Capitol, which is dimly seen in the distance. Behind her is the 'Present' typified by figures of lumbermen, miners, and farmers with their families. At the extreme right of the picture is a squaw with an Indian who shades his eyes from the light, suggesting the order of things entirely passed away, and at the extreme left a figure symbolizing the 'Future' shelters her little 'Lamp of Progress' with her hand and listens to a figure of 'Conservation of Force' who tells her to take care of her trees.

"Since the painting was placed on the wall a badger has crept in and made himself at home."

The visitors' gallery occupies the space under the three remaining arches, which are supported on Breche Violette Italian marble columns, which separate the main auditorium from the entrance lobby and corridors, which in turn give direct access to the loggia on the west front and the assembly parlor on the south side of the wing. The walls of the chamber are finished with South Dover marble, a soft creamy-white New York marble, the finish of the oak and furniture being a soft natural one. The decoration of this room as well as that of the assembly parlor and its dependencies was done by Elmer T. Garnsey.

The walls of the lobby are lined with Botticino Italian marble, with matched panels of light Sienna marble. The whole length of the lobby

is brought into correct proportion by the introduction of columns of Royal Tennessee marble.

The Assembly parlor is finished in Circassian walnut panelling, with mantels of Sienna marble at the ends and marble tile floor.

An electric voting machine has been installed in the Assembly Chamber. By the use of this system each member of the Assembly sitting at his desk may instantly record his vote yes or no upon any question submitted to the body, and the record of the vote appears at once upon the board which is placed in front of the gallery on the east side of the chamber. On the desk of each member is a device by which he can tell how he has voted without reference to the board. Any number of changes may be made until the vote is closed; the changes will not interfere with or affect the computing of the device. When the vote is announced closed by the Speaker the Chief Clerk, by merely opening a switch, shuts the entire system off making it impossible to manipulate the keys until the machine is again cleared. The result of the vote will show immediately at the Speaker's and Clerk's desk when the switch is thrown. A permanent photographic record of the entire board with the names of the members and their respective votes is also at once made and is available in twenty-four seconds.

This voting system is entirely new and the first to be used in the world.

#### THE SENATE CHAMBER

The Senate Chamber occupies the corresponding location in the south wing on the same floor, and is connected by a private passage way through the southwest pavilion to the Assembly Chamber. It is an unusually attractive room, circular in plan, thirty-one feet in diameter and thirty-one feet six inches high, with galleries for visitors on three sides. It appeals to the visitor as a model in proportion and in the handsome marbles of its massive pillars and its beautiful walls. The walls are of Italian Tavernelle marble, a soft tone, cream yellow, with a great deal of texture, but very little veining. The columns and pilasters are of Escalette marble from France, very rich and beautiful, in which many colors are harmoniously blended. Behind the president's platform there are three panels, between the free standing columns, in which are mural paintings by Kenyon Cox, each being eleven feet six inches by seven feet two inches. The three together form one composition, representing "The Marriage of the Atlantic and Pacific," symbolic of the opening of the Panama Canal. While the paintings are strong in color, they were studied to be placed between the free-

standing columns, and admirably accomplish their decorative purpose, adding materially to the beauty and dignity of the chamber. The artist provides the following interpretation:

"The three panels are to be taken as one picture, symbolizing the opening of the Panama Canal. In the center, America enthroned, blesses the union of the two oceans. The Atlantic, typified by the figure of Neptune, places a ring on the finger of a goddess with a steering oar, who represents the Pacific. Below two children support the shield with the arms of the United States.

"In the side panels Peace and Commerce welcome the nations of the world to the ceremony. To the right, behind the Atlantic, Peace welcomes France with the palette of art, Germany, with the book of Science, and Great Britain. A muscular boatman drags at the barge with gilded figurehead. In the opposite panel Commerce, with the attributes of Mercury, beckons to Japan and China, behind whom is a figure symbolizing the Semitic races. Seated in the prow of the boat is the garlanded figure of Polynesia. A water nymph of the local stream plays beside the barge."

Before leaving this part of the building, the visitor should look into the Senate parlor to see the mahogany furniture and walls, and to take especial note of the decorations and of the mantels and plinth of Greek marble. This, too, is related to the Greek marble in the dome, but is more distinct and of a finer grade. It is hard to conceive anything in the way of marble more strikingly beautiful than this.

The ceiling decoration is, probably, the finest in this country. The work comprises four panels, two central ones being allegorical, and on each end a decorative scheme in gold and color with a cherub in each corner holding a border of garlands. The two central panels are featured with figures representing Diligence and Wisdom, characteristic, according to tradition, of the solons. Surrounding these are six other figures representing Fidelity, Truth, Science, Knowledge, Strength and Forethought.

The cornice is done in elegant gold border effect, glazed down to harmonize with the soft tones in the color scheme, and when the draperies for the windows are in place the room will be one of the most luxurious in the entire building.

The Hearing Room is situated, like the other principal rooms, on the second floor, and is in the north wing. It is used for hearings of the State Railroad Commission and other important gatherings which otherwise might have to be held in the Senate or Assembly Chambers.

The design of this room is very different from that of the other three. It is carried out in a brilliant, yet harmonious, color scheme,



the walls being of yellow Verona marble with selected Monte Rente Sienna panels between pilasters forming the panels. The wall base and floor border is of Porte d' Or Italian marble, which is black and gold. The room is treated with a coved ceiling, and in the cove are painted decorations by C. Y. Turner of New York City, representing the four methods of transportation in Wisconsin from the earliest colonial times to the present day, the first being "Transportation by Indians with Horses;" the second, "By Trappers in Canoes;" the third, "By Stage Coach;" and the fourth, "Modern Transportation by Steam and Motor." The decorations by Mr. Turner are carried out in a brilliant color scheme in which the yellow note of the Verona marble predominates. Two of the paintings are about twenty-five feet long and seven feet high, the other two are about twenty feet long and seven feet high.

The artist gives the following description of his paintings:

"The first panel, opposite the door, represents a party of Indians on horse back, on an upland, striking the trail. The subject is adapted from a photograph, by permission, made in the National Park.

"The second panel to the right represents a trading station on the borders of a lake. The Whites and Indians are bargaining for furs, a great industry carried on during the early settlement of New France. The canoe is the means of transportation during that period.

"The third panel represents the Colonial Period; the use of the stage coach which was universally used before the Rail Roads were introduced. The coach is halted at an inn and the horses changed; some of the passengers alight.

"In the fourth panel a modern harbor is shown, in which are introduced The Steamship, Railway Trains, The Automobile and Aero-plane. Passengers are alighting from the train and automobile to take a ferry to the ship.

"The various passengers are grouped and arranged to illustrate the subjects chosen and to picturesquely decorate the spaces, and color to harmonize with the room."

The Capitol Commission has provided, in the center of the basement immediately underneath the rotunda, a large room designed to give facilities for a restaurant with proper kitchen, serving pantry, etc. This room with its walls and piers of white Eschallon marble, and ceiling by Mack, Jenney & Tyler, is worthy of inspection. It is interesting to note that this marble was first specified and imported from Italy and delivered in Milwaukee, to be used in the Assembly Chamber, but was rejected by the architects as not up to the required standard, and it was then decided to use South Dover marble instead.

The material was later procured from the importers and used in the restaurant for the same cost as that of the Kasota Stone.

There are many other rooms in the building worthy of inspection which have not been particularly described, as, for instance, the parlors, the private offices, and suites of committee rooms, provided for the use of senators and assemblymen; the consultation room for the justices and their suites of offices; the legislative and reference library; and the "Memorial Hall" for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic, with war relics, portraits of Wisconsin soldiers, and the treasured battle flags of Wisconsin regiments in the Civil war and other wars. The business offices of the many departments housed in this building will also bear inspection, all of which have been specially designed to meet the administrative requirements in a simple and dignified manner.















